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TELEGRAMS.

The Trial of the Alleged Clerkenwell Conspirators.

Subsidence of the Army Bill Excitement in France.

The Federal Debt Bill Withdrawn from the North German Parliament.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Resignations — The Buckingham-Palace Incendiaries.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 22.

Sir MORTON PETO and Mr. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT have resigned their seats in the House of Commons.

BARRY and KEEFE are the names of the supposed Fenian incendiaries who were arrested at Buckingham Palace last night. They were brought up before a Police magistrate this morning, and, after a brief examination, remanded to jail until a chemical analysis is made of the combustible fluid found in their possession.

The Prince of Wales Visits the Roman Catholic University at Maynooth.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, April 22—Evening.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the principal officers of State and a large and brilliant suite, visited the Roman Catholic University at Maynooth to-day.

Mr. JOHNSON, the Orange Secretary, has been released from confinement at Belfast.

The Trial of the Alleged Clerkenwell Conspirators—Further Testimony for the Prosecution.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 22—Evening.

The trial of the Fenians charged with causing the Clerkenwell explosion was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

The examination of the witnesses for the prosecution was continued.

Mr. CLIFFORD, a warden at the Clerkenwell House of Detention, was sworn, and testified that on the 12th of December he saw ENGLISH and T. DESMOND with a truck on which was a cask; they were near the prison wall, which was blown up on the next day.

HANNAH GILLIES testified that on the night of the 12th she saw KEEFE near the place where the explosion occurred.

Mr. MASKEL, a warden at the Clerkenwell prison, testified in regard to BURKE's conduct, as observed by him at the time of the explosion.

Mr. VANGER, an officer of the same prison, was sworn; said he saw the woman ANN JUSTICE for the first time on Dec. 13; she was admitted within the prison to visit CASEY, who was a fellow-prisoner with BURKE; shortly before ANN came in, one Mrs. BERRY had an interview with BURKE; at that time ANN was seen outside in company with the prisoners at the bar.

Mr. NORTH, a warden at the Clerkenwell Prison, was sworn. He testified that he saw ANN JUSTICE in the prison on the 13th of December; this was her first visit there; he also saw her with ALLEN and T. DESMOND outside in the street just before the explosion took place; after that they fled and were arrested.

Other testimony was given, which fully corroborates the evidence of Warden NORTH.

Mr. ALLUM swore that he saw BARRET and ANN JUSTICE unloading the cask from the truck.

Mr. BIRD testified with much circumstantial minuteness that he saw BARRET place the fuse in the cask.

Testimony was given to show that the latter witness identified BARRET at Milbank, where he picked him out among nine other men.

The interest manifested in the trial is unabated. The court-room was crowded with spectators throughout the day.

FRANCE.

Subsidence of the Army Bill Excitement.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 22—Evening.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, in an editorial to-day, says, through the good sense of the people the baseless apprehension of an approaching war has subsided, and the public mind is now tranquil. This result is in part due to the efforts made by foreign Powers to sustain the pacific policy of France.

ITALY.

Marriage of Prince Humbert with the Princess Margaret.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, April 22.

The marriage of Prince HUMBERT, the heir-presumptive of the King of Italy, with the Princess MARGARET, his cousin, took place to-day, at the Chapel Royal in Turin. King VICTOR EMMANUEL, the Crown Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia, Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess MARIE CLOTILDE, and a great many Italian notables were present. Great preparations are making in this city for the reception of the Prince and his wife.

GERMANY.

The Federal Debt Bill Withdrawn from Parliament.

BERLIN, Wednesday, April 22.

Count VON BISMARCK has withdrawn from the North German Parliament the Federal Debt bill, which was introduced by the Government. He takes this action in consequence of the amendments which had been made to the bill by the Opposition.

SPAIN.

Serious Illness of Marshal Narvaez.

MADRID, Wednesday, April 22—Noon.

It has just been officially announced that NARVAEZ, the President of the Council and Minister of War, is dying.

MADRID, Wednesday, April 22—Evening.

The bulletins in regard to the health of Prime Minister NARVAEZ announce that His Excellency is better this evening.

Railroad Accident in Ohio—Bonded Warehouse and Distillery Burned.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 22.

The St. Louis express train, going West last night, ran off the track near North Vernon. None of the passengers were injured. The express car took fire and the contents were destroyed. The loss is not ascertained.

A large bonded warehouse and the Lockville distillery, near Dayton, Ohio, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The warehouse had been seized some weeks ago by the Government agents, and contained 800 barrels of whisky, valued at $20,000, which were destroyed, together with the apparatus of the distillery. Loss on building and machinery, $8,000.

The loss to Adams Express Company by the burning of their car in the accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad last night is heavy. Two messengers were in the burning car, which was locked, and they only escaped by persons on the outside knocking a hole in it, through which they crawled out. The engineer was badly bruised, but will recover.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

The North Carolina Election.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, April 22.

The election returns are meagre, but they indicate that the Conservatives have carried Columbus by 300 majority; Sampson by 450 majority, and the Radicals, BLADEN and ROBINSON, by small majorities. The vote in Richmond and Brunswick will be close. In two precincts in Sampson County, 67 negroes voted the Conservative ticket the first day. Everything is very quiet, and both parties and betting even on the general result. Partial returns from Duplin County give over 400 majority against the Constitution. At Hallsville, in that county, 135 votes were cast—all against the Constitution. The Radical majority in this city for two days is about 600; this will probably be reduced to-morrow. The registered negro majority is 727. It is thought that the city and county will give about 800 majority for the Constitution, being 450 less than the registered negro majority. The majority for the Convention last Fall was 1,837. Reliable information from one precinct in Columbus County gives, Conservatives, 183; Radical, 30. Twenty negroes voted with the Conservatives. Weldon, Halifax County, the second day gave a small Conservative majority. Broad Creek, Craven County, gives, Conservatives, 71; Radicals, 1. Wayne County, for two days, gave a Radical majority of 150.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, April 22.

The vote on the new Constitution will be a full one. Yesterday 1,375 votes were polled in this city. To-day the whole vote has run up to about 2,000. The blacks have polled nearly their entire vote. Reports from the county are favorable to the Conservatives, but there is no certainty as to the result. The results are kept strictly secret, and will be until the votes are counted. The large Radical majority will be cut down, but it can hardly be entirely overcome in Wake County. News from the State indicates the defeat of the Constitution by a large majority, but rumors of majorities either way are mere speculation, and nothing definite can be known until the votes are counted. The election has generally been quiet, but a serious disturbance was threatened in the city about 4 o'clock this afternoon, caused by the conduct of J. H. HARRIS, the negro candidate for the House of Commons in Wake County, which was, however, promptly suppressed.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, April 22.

The election is progressing very quietly. The total vote for two days in the city, and the negro settlement called Hayti, gives the blacks a majority of 1,620. The news from the interior indicates large conservative majorities.

The Georgia Election.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, April 22.

The election passed off orderly. A heavy vote was cast to-day by both parties. GORDON is considerably ahead. A very heavy white vote is expected to be cast on the last day of the election. GORDON and BULLOCK are both in town.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, April 22.

The election here is progressing without any disturbance. The total vote polled is 4,440. Accounts from the interior are conflicting, each party claiming to be ahead. The Radicals claim BULLOCK's election and the Democrats GORDON's.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, April 22.

The election to-day passed off quietly. The vote yesterday and to-day is acknowledged by all to be in favor of the Conservatives. The vote cast to-day numbers 1,456 in the city and 428 in the county; total for three days, 4,287 in the city and 1,496 in the county.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Wednesday, April 22.

Seven hundred and forty-nine votes were polled here to-day. Many negroes voted the Democratic ticket. Marion and Chattahoochee have gone Democratic. Everything is quiet.

MACON, Wednesday, April 22.

Four thousand and thirty-six votes were polled here. The Democrats gained heavily to-day, and it is expected they will carry the county. Telegrams say that there is a close vote in Sumter County. The Radical ticket is about 50 ahead, with about 400 votes to be cast, which are mostly whites.

The Democrats claim Monroe County by 200 majority. Accounts from Baldwin are favorable to the Democrats. Putnam is doubtful. A dispatch from Albany says the Democrats are sanguine of success. TIFT, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the Second District.

The Louisiana Election.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, April 22.

No official returns of the votes cast have yet been made, and the delay is severely commented upon by the city press, which says it is eminently calculated to create suspicion that the returns are being tampered with. Further returns give a slightly increased Democratic majority. Thirteen parishes give majorities against the Constitution, six parishes are in favor, and two or three parishes give very large majorities for the Constitution. The majorities against the Constitution are small. The result in the State is still extremely doubtful.

The Election in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, April 22.

The election is progressing quietly. The Conservatives are gaining ground. At Stump Sound Precinct, this county, up to 4 o'clock yesterday, out of 46 negro votes, 45 were Conservative.

The South Carolina Election.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, April 22.

The majority in the State for the new constitusion, as far as heard from, is 33,600.

The Campaign in Virginia—Republican Meeting in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, April 22.

The campaign has opened in Virginia. Republican speakers have been leaving here all the week, to canvass the different portions of the State. At all the County Courts held this week Conservative speakers were to open the canvass.

EX-GOV. PIERPOINT addressed a Republican meeting this evening in the Park. He supported the Constitution, and characterized the means by which he had been removed from the Government as simply contemptible.

The speakers on the Republican side in this campaign will be such men as ALEXANDER RIVES and J. M. BOTTS, and on the Conservative side R. M. T. HUNTER, A. H. H. STEWART and others.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Wednesday, April 22.

The Convention to-day modified the fifth section of the Franchise bill, which excludes from office all persons who gave voluntary aid to the rebellion, so as not to apply to private soldiers, except they voted or signed the ordinance of secession. The Franchise bill has passed its third reading, and goes to the Committee of Arrangements of the Constitution.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad—Directors Elected.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, April 22.

The annual election of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad took place here to-day, and the following persons were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: E. B. PHILLIPS, ALBERT KEEP, of Chicago, PHILO MOREHOUSE, of Elkhart; J. S. BARRY, of Constantine, Mich.; T. HOAG, of Toledo; W. WILLIAMS, of Buffalo; N. BEARDSLEY, of Auburn, N. Y.; LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, HENRY KEEP, JESSE HOYT, J. PACKER, A. HAVEMEYER and D. N. BARNEY, New-York. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, E. B. PHILLIPS was re-elected President, LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, Treasurer, and D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Massacre by Indians in Nevada—Two Men Killed in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, April 22.

The steamer *Montana*, for Panama, sailed to-day with $689,000 in treasure, $666,000 of which is for New-York.

A telegram from Virginia City states that a horrible slaughter of the whites had been committed by the Pitt River or Peute Indians at Red Rock Ranche, along the valley of Nevada, April 17 or 18. The Indians had been committing depredations for some time, stealing stock, &c., but made no threats against the lives of the whites. The savages took the party by surprise, they not suspecting any hostile intentions. Mr. W. H. PIERSON, wife and daughter were murdered. Mr. JOHN SUTHERLAND, another man, and a boy about 12 years of age, made their escape, but were pursued a long distance by the Indians.

Arizona advices to April 4 have been received, and state that the mail rider on the Mohane road had been attacked by a large party of Indians. Two of the escorts were killed by the first fire, but the remainder defended themselves until assistance was received. Two Indians were killed.

The mining and agricultural news is encouraging. Flour quiet; extra $7 75, superfine $7. Wheat—good shipping $2 40@$2 45. Legal Tenders 71¼.

Opening of the Welland Canal—Evidence Against the Alleged Murderer of McGee.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, Wednesday, April 22.

The gates of Lock No. 2 of the Welland Canal were carried away this morning by the propeller *Congress*. Navigation will be resumed in a few days.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, April 22.

In the House, yesterday, the Committee on Fisheries and Navigation presented a report recommending that a tonnage fee of $4 per ton be imposed on American vessels fishing in Canadian waters.

In the Senate the Alien bill was amended by making a residence in the Dominion of one year sufficient for naturalization purposes.

Tenders have been invited from the Inman, Cunard and other steamship companies for the conveyance of mails between Halifax and Great Britain.

The authorities have found a man who says he saw the shot fired that killed D'ARCY MCGEE. He has not yet seen WHALEN, but feels confident he can identify him.

Soldiers' and Sailors' State Convention at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 22.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' State Convention met here at noon to-day to elect delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention at Chicago, May 19.

The Convention appointed twenty-four delegates at large, and about twenty delegates from each of the five Congressional Districts to attend the National Union Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, at Chicago, on the 19th of May.

The friends of Gen. GRANT are holding a large and enthusiastic meeting, to-night, at the new Assembly rooms. Distinguished speakers and members of Congress are present. Gen. STOKES, of Tennessee, is now speaking.

Suicide of an Army Officer in New-Orleans—Election Fracas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 22.

Major HENRY C. ROBINETT, of the First United States Infantry, committed suicide this morning.

A. S. MANSFIELD, formerly of the First National Bank, was arrested to-day by order of United States Commissioner WELLER, on the charge of complicity in the burning of the steamer *Shooting Star*, on which $100,000 insurance was collected.

It is reported that frauds have been committed in the election in Plaquemine Parish. This Parish gives 1,800 votes for the Constitution.

Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 22.

The delegates to the Republican National Convention will be furnished with free passes, good over any road, which will be sent them through the Chairmen of their respective State Central Committees, on application by the latter to Dr. CHARLES V. DYER, Chairman of the Chicago Committee of Arrangements.

A number of leading Republicans have called a meeting here to-night to consider the feasibility of erecting a wigwam on the lake shore, for the use of the National Republican Convention. The movement contemplates a building large enough to accommodate 12,000 visitors.

The La Flamme Murder—The Wife and Paramour Held to Answer.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, April 22.

JOSEPHINE LA FLAMME and DAVID DORE, the alleged murderers of LA FLAMME, the French Canadian, in the town of Webster, on Thursday night last, were brought before the Court this morning, and fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Indian Hostilities—Four Men Killed and Two Others Scalped.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, April 22.

A dispatch from Fort McPherson dated Feb. 22, says: Four men were killed by the Indians yesterday, and two were brought in alive, but they were scalped. The Indians attempted to capture J. A. SLOSSON's stock, but were repulsed by the ranchmen. These Indians are supposed to come from the Republican River.

A Conspiracy to Rob and Murder Discovered in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, April 22.

A conspiracy to rob the pay train on the Jeffersonville Railroad and murder the men in charge thereof was yesterday discovered by Detective BRIGHT of Chicago. Four of the Conspirators were arrested in Jeffersonville and two others escaped. They were in the employ of the company.

Shipments of Grain from St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, April 22.

The first direct shipment of wheat in bulk from St. Louis to New-York left yesterday, *via* New-Orleans. The lot consists of 25,000 bushels Spring wheat, at $2 05 per bushel; freight 30 cents, including transfer to New-Orleans and tonnage to New-York. A strong party is forming here, in connection with a party in Liverpool, to ship grain in bulk to the latter point, and open a direct import trade between the two cities.

Boot and Shoe Factory Burned in New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, April 22.

A fire at Cauldwell, in this county, at 4 o'clock this morning, destroyed JOHN C. ANDERSON's boot and shoe factory and contents. The loss is $15,000; insured for $10,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Escaped Murderers from Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, April 22.

ROBERTS and SCOTT, the HERTZELLERS murderers, escaped from jail at Springfield, Ohio, last night. The trial was to have commenced this morning. There is considerable excitement among the citizens. Means will be taken immediately to secure the prisoners.

IMPEACHMENT.

All the Managers and Counsel to Argue the Case.

Mr. Stanbery too Ill to Participate in the Argument.

Mr. Boutwell's Closing Speech for the Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 22.

The Court opened with the usual formalities at 11 o'clock. The Chief Justice stated the first business in order to be the consideration of the following order, offered by Senator SUMNER.

Ordered, That the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives and the counsel for the respondent have leave to file written or printed arguments before the oral argument commences.

Senator VICKERS offered an amendment, proposing to allow such of the Managers as are not authorized to speak, to file written or printed arguments, or make oral addresses, and the counsel for the President to alternate with them in so doing.

Mr. CURTIS—Mr. Chief Justice, it may have some bearing upon the decision of this proposition if I state what I am authorized to state, that the counsel for the President, Mr. STANBERY's indisposition is such that it will be impracticable for him to take any further part in the proceedings.

The substitute was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cragin, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Sprague, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, Wilson, Yates—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Corbitt, Drake, Ferry, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Williams—20.

The question recurring on the order as amended, it was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cragin, Davis, Doolittle, Fowler, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morton, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, Wilson, Yates—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Corbett, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Van Winkle, Williams—26.

Mr. STEVENS—Mr. President, I desire to make an inquiry, and that is whether there is any impropriety in the Managers publishing short arguments. After the motion made here on Saturday, some few of us, I among the rest, began to write out a short argument, which I expect to finish by to-night, and which, if the first order had passed, I should have filed. I do not know that there is any impropriety in it except that it will not go into the proceedings. I do not like to do anything improper, and hence I make the inquiry.

Senator FERRY—Mr. President, I would inquire whether it would be in order to move the original order, on which we have taken no vote?

CHIEF JUSTICE—It would not; as the Chief Justice understands, the matter has been disposed of.

The reading of the order, submitted by Senator STEWART some days ago, was read as follows:

"That one of the Managers, on the part of the House, be permitted to file his printed argument before the adjournment to-day, and that after the oral opening by a Manager, and the reply of one of the President's counsel, another of the President's counsel shall have the privilege of filing a written, or of making an oral address, to be followed by the closing speech of one of the President's counsel, and the final reply of a Manager under the existing rule."

The Chief Justice said that it could be considered by unanimous consent. No objection was made.

Mr. CONNESS offered the following as a substitute;

That such of the Managers and counsel for the President as may choose to do so, have leave to file their argument on or before Friday, April 24.

Mr. SUMNER—That is right.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to lay the order and amendment on the table; which was rejected without a division.

Senator CONNESS' amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Henderson, Howard, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, McCreary, Morgan, Morton, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers—25.

Numerous other propositions were made and rejected, when

Senator TRUMBULL moved the following:

Ordered, That as many of the Managers and of the counsel for the President as desire to do so, be permitted to fil arguments, or address the Senate orally.

The substitute was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 20—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey and Yates—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Corbett, Dixon, Drake, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Pomeroy, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer and Williams—20.

Senator BUCKALEW moved to amend the substitute by adding to it the following words: "But the concluding oral argument shall be made by one Manager, as provided by the twenty-first rule."

Various other amendments were offered, and voted down, and finally, after nearly two hours spent in attempts to settle the question, the substitute offered by Senator TRUMBULL, as amended on motion of Senator BUCKALEW, was adopted instead of the original order.

Mr. BOUTWELL then, at 12:50, proceeded to make his argument to the Senate.

At 4 o'clock Mr. BOUTWELL, at the suggestion of Mr. CONKLING, yielded to a motion to adjourn; the Court stating that he would occupy about an hour and a half to-morrow, and accordingly the Court, and immediately thereafter the Senate, adjourned.

MANAGER BOUTWELL'S SPEECH,

MR. PRESIDENT, SENATORS: The importance of this occasion is due to the unexampled circumstance that the Chief Magistrate of the principal Republic in the world is on trial upon the charge that he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. The solemnity of this occasion is due to the circumstance that this trial is a new test of our public national virtue, and also of the strength and vigor of popular government. The trial of a great criminal is not an extraordinary event—even when followed by conviction and the severest penalty known to the laws. This respondent is not to be deprived of life, liberty, or property. The object of this proceeding is not the punishment of the offender, but the safety of the State. As the daily life of the wise and just magistrate is an example for good, cheering, encouraging, and strengthening all others, so the trial and conviction of a dishonest or an unfaithful officer is a warning to all men, and especially to such as occupy places of public trust.

THE ISSUES INVOLVED.

The issues of record between the House of Representatives and ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, are technical and limited, We have met the issues, and, as we believe, maintained the cause of the House of Representatives by evidence direct, clear and conclusive. Those issues require you to ascertain and declare whether ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors as set forth in the several articles of impeachment exhibited against him, and especially whether he has violated the laws of the Constitution of the country in the attempt which he made on the 21st of February last to remove EDWIN M. STANTON from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, and to appoint LORENZO THOMAS Secretary of War *ad interim*.

These are the issues disclosed by the record. They appear in the statement to be limited in their nature and character; but your final action thereon involves and settles questions of public policy of greater magnitude than any considered in the political or judicial proceedings of the country since the adoption of the Constitution.

Mr. JOHNSON attempts to defend his conduct in the matter of the removal of Mr. STANTON by an assertion of "the power at any and all time of removing from office all executive officers for cause to be judged of by the President alone."

This claim manifestly extends to the officers of the army and of the navy, of the civil and the diplomatic service. In this claim he assumes and demands for himself and for all his successors absolute control over the vast and yearly increasing patronage of this Government. This claim has never been before asserted, and surely it has never been sanctioned; nor is there a law or usage which furnishes any ground for justification, even the least.

Heretofore the Senate has always been consulted in regard to appointments, and during the sessions of the Senate it has always been consulted in regard to removals from office. The claim now made, if sanctioned, strips the Senate of all practical power in the premises, and leaves the patronage of office, the revenues and expenditures of the country in the hands of the President alone. Who does not see that the power of the Senate to act upon and confirm a nomination is a barren power, as a means of protecting the public interests, if the person so confirmed may be removed from his office at once without the advice and consent of the Senate? If this claim shall be conceded the President is clothed with power to remove every person who refuses to become his instrument.

An evil-minded President may remove all loyal and patriotic officers from the army, the navy, the civil and the diplomatic service, and nominate only his adherents and friends. None but his friends can remain in office; none but his friends can be appointed to office. What security remains for the fidelity of the army and the navy? What security for the collection of the public revenues? What accountability remains in any branch of the public service? Every public officer is henceforth a mere dependent upon the Executive. Heretofore the Senate could say to the President, you shall not remove a faithful, honest public officer. This power the Senate has possessed and exercised for nearly eighty years, under and by virtue of express authority granted in the Constitution. Is this authority to be surrendered? Is this power of the Senate, this prerogative we may almost call it, to be abandoned? Has the country, has the Senate, in the exercise of its legislative, executive or judicial functions, fully considered these broader and graver issues touching and affecting vitally our institutions and system of Government? The House of Representatives has brought ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, to the bar of this august tribunal, and has here charged him with high crimes and misdemeanors in office. He meets the charge by denying and assailing the ancient, undoubted, constitutional powers of the Senate. This is the grave, national, historical, constitutional issue. When you decide the issues of record, which appear narrow and technical, you decide these greater issues also.

The Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, as time and their abilities may permit, intend to deal with the criminal and with these, his crimes, and also to examine the constitutional powers of the President and of the Senate. I shall first invite your attention, Senators, to the last-mentioned topics.

THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

It is necessary, in this discussion, to consider the character of the Government, and especially the distribution of powers and the limitations placed by the Constitution upon the executive, judicial, and legislative departments?

The tenth amendment to the Constitution provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to it by the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

This provision is not to be so construed as to defeat the objects for which the Constitution itself was established; and it follows, necessarily, that the three departments of the Government possess sufficient power, collectively, to accomplish those objects.

It will be seen from an examination of the grants of power made to the several departments of the Government that there is a difference in the phraseology employed, and that the legislative branch alone is intrusted with discretionary authority. The first section of the first article provides that "all legislative powers *herein granted* shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

The first section of the second article provides that "the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America;" and the first section of the third article provides that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." The words "herein granted," as used in the first section of the first article of the Constitution, are of themselves words of limitation upon the legislative powers of Congress, confining those powers within the authority expressed in the Constitution. The absence of those words in the provisions relating to the executive and Judicial Departments do not, as might at first be supposed, justify the inference that unlimited authority is conferred upon those departments. An examination of the Constitution shows that the Executive and Judicial Departments have no inherent vigor by which, under the Constitution, they are enabled to perform the functions delegated to them, while the Legislative Department, in noticeable contrast, is clothed with authority "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof."

The President "may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices," but the executive offices are created by Congress, and the duties of each officer are prescribed by law. In fine, the power to set the Government in motion and to keep it in motion, is lodged exclusively in Congress, under the provisions of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW.

It follows, from the authorities already quoted, and the positions founded thereon, that there can be no inquiry here and now by this tribunal whether the act in question—the act entitled "An Act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices"—is, in fact, constitutional or not. It was and is the law of the land. It was enacted by a strict adherence to constitutional forms. It was and is binding upon all the officers and departments of the Government. The Senate, for the purpose of deciding whether the respondent is innocent or guilty, can enter into no inquiry as to the constitutionality of the act, which it was the President's duty to execute, and which, upon his own answer, and by repeated official confessions and admissions, he intentionally, wilfully, deliberately set aside and violated.

If the President, in the discharge of his duty "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," may inquire whether the laws are constitutional, and execute those only which he believes to be so, then, for the purposes of Government, his will or opinion is substituted for the action of the law-making power, and the Government is no longer a government of laws, but the government of one man. This is also true, if, when arraigned, he may justify by showing that he has acted upon advice that the law was unconstitutional. Further, if the Senate, sitting for the trial of the President, may inquire and decide whether the law is in fact constitutional, and convict the President if he has violated an act believed to be constitutional, and acquit him if the Senate think the law unconstitutional, then the President is in fact tried for his judgment, to be acquitted if, in the opinion of the Senate, it was a correct judgment, and convicted if, in the opinion of the Senate, his judgment was erroneous. This doctrine offends every principle of justice. His offence is that he intentionally violated a law. Knowing its terms and requirements, he disregarded them.

I indulge, Senators, in great plainness of speech, and pursue a line of remark which, were the subject less important, or the duty resting upon us less solemn, I should studiously avoid. But I speak with every feeling and sentiment of respect for this body and this place of which my nature is capable. In my boyhoood, from the gallery of the old chamber of the Senate, I looked, not with admiration merely, but with something of awe upon the men of that generation who were then in the seats which you now fill. Time and experience may have modified and chastened these impressions, but they are not, they cannot, be obliterated. They will remain with me while life remains.But, with my convictions of my own duty, with my convictions of your duty, with my convictions of the danger, the imminent peril to our country if you should not render a judgment of guilty against this respondent, I have no alternative but to speak with all the plainness and directness which the most earnest convictions of the truth of what I utter can inspire.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOTIVES.

Nor can the President prove or plead the motive by which he professes to have been governed in his violation of the laws of the country. Where a positive specific duty is imposed upon a public officer, his motives cannot be good if he willfully neglects or refuses to discharge his duty in the manner in which it is imposed upon him. In other words, it is not possible for a public officer, and especially the President of the United States, who is under a special constitutional injunction to discharge his duty faithfully, to have any motive except a bad motive if he willfully violates his duty. A Judge, to be sure, in the exercise of a discretionary power, as in imposing a sentence on a criminal where the penalty is not specific, may err in the exercise of that discretion and plead properly his good motives in the discharge of his duty. That is, he may say that he intended, under the law, to impose a proper penalty; and inasmuch as that was his intention, though all other men may think that the penalty was either insufficient or excessive, he is fully justified by his motives.

So the President, having vested in him discretionary power in regard to granting pardons, might, if arraigned for the improper exercise of that power in a particular case, plead and prove his good motives, although his action might be universally condemned as improper or unwise in that particular case. But the circumstances of this respondent are wholly different. The law which, as he admits, he has intentionally and deliberately violated, was mandatory upon him, and left in his hands no discretion as to whether he would, in a given case, execute it or not.

A public officer can neither plead nor prove good motives to refute or control his own admission that he has intentionally violated a public law.

Take the case of the President; his oath is: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." One of the provisions of that Constitution is, that the President shall "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." In this injunction there are no qualifying words. It is made his duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. A law is well defined to be "a rule laid, set, or established by the law-making power of the country." It is of such rules that the Constitution speaks in this injunction to the President; and in obedience to that injunction, and with reference to his duty under his oath to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, he can enter into no inquiry as to whether those laws are expedient or constitutional, or otherwise. And inasmuch as it is not possible for him, under the Constitution, to enter lawfully into any such inquiry, it is alike impossible for him to plead or to prove that, having entered into such inquiry, which was in itself unlawful, he was governed by a good motive in the result which he reached, and in his action thereupon. Having no right to inquire whether the laws were expedient or constitutional, or otherwise, if he did so inquire, and if upon such inquiry he came to the conclusion that, for any reason, he would not execute the law according to the terms of the law, then he willfully violated his oath of office and the Constitution of the United States. The necessity, the inevitable presumption in law is, that he acted under the influence of bad motives in so doing, and no evidence can be introduced controlling or coloring in any degree this necessary presumption of the law.

Having, therefore, no right to entertain any motive contrary to his constitutional obligation to execute the laws, he cannot plead his motive. Inasmuch as he can neither plead nor prove his motive, the presumption of the law must remain that in violating his oath of office and the Constitution of the United States he was influenced by a bad motive. The magistrate who willfully breaks the laws, in violation of his oath to execute them, insults and outrages the common sense and the common nature of his countrymen when he asserts that their laws are so bad that they deserve to be broken. This is the language of a defiant usurper, or of a man who has surrendered himself to the counsel and control of the enemies of his country.

If a President, believing a law to be unconstitutional, may refuse to execute it, then your laws for the reconstruction of the Southern States, your laws for the collection of the internal revenue, your laws for the collection of the Custom-house duties, are dependent, for their execution, upon the individual opinion of the President as to whether they are constitutional or not; and if these laws are so dependent, all other laws are equally dependent upon the opinion of the Executive. Hence it follows that whatever the legislation of Congress may be, the laws of the country are to be executed only so far as the President believes them to be constitutional. This respondent avers that his sole object in violating the Tenure of Office act was to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon the question of the constitutionality of that law. In other words, he deliberately violated the law, which was in him a crime, for the purpose of ascertaining judicially whether the law could be violated with impunity or not. At that very time he had resting upon him the obligations of a citizen to obey the laws, and the higher and more solemn obligation, imposed by the Constitution upon the first magistrate of the country, to execute the laws. If a private citizen violates a law, he does so at his peril. If the President, or Vice-President, or any other civil officer, violates a law, his peril is that he may be impeached by the House of Representatives and convicted by the Senate. This is precisely the responsibility which the respondent has incurred; and it would be no relief to him for his willful violation of the law, in the circumstances in which he is now placed, if the Court itself had pronounced the same to be unconstitutional. But it is not easy to comprehend the audacity, the criminal character of a proceeding by which the President of the United States attempts systematically to undermine the Government itself by drawing purposely into controversy, in the courts and elsewhere, the validity of the laws enacted by the constituted authorities of the country, who, as much as himself, are individually under an obligation to obey the Constitution in all their public acts. With the same reason, and for the same object, he might violate the Reconstruction laws, Tax laws, Tariff acts, or the Neutrality laws of the country; and thus, in a single day of his official life, raise questions which could not be disposed of for years in the courts of the country. The evidence discloses the fact that he has taken no step for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law. He suspended numerous officers under, or if not under, at least, as he himself admits, in conformity with the Tenure of Office law, showing that it was not his sole object to test its constitutionality. He has had opportunity to make application through the Attorney-General for a writ of *quo warranto*, which would have tested the validity of the law in the courts. This writ is the writ of the Government, and it can never be granted upon the application of a private person. The President never attempted to test the law in the courts. Since his attempted removal of Mr. STANTON on the 21st of February last, he might have instituted proceedings by a writ of *quo warranto*, and by this time have obtained, probably, a judicial opinion covering all the points of the case. But he shrinks from the test he says he sought. Thus is the pretext of the President fully exposed. The evidence shows that he never designed to test his rights in the courts. His object was to seize the offices of the Government for purposes of corruption, and by their influence to enable him to reconstruct the Union in the interest of the rebellious States. In short, he resorted to this usurpation as an efficient and necessary means of usurping all power and of restoring the Government to rebel hands.

No criminal was ever arraigned who offered a more unsatisfactory excuse for his crimes. The President had no right to do what he says he designed to do, and the evidence shows that he never has attempted to do what he now assigns as his purpose when he trampled the laws of his country under his feet.

THE POWER TO APPOINT AND REMOVE OFFICERS.

These considerations have prepared the way in some degree, I trust, for an examination of the provisions of the Constitution relating to the appointment of Embassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court and other officers of the United States, for whose appointment provision is made in the second section of the second article of the Constitution. It is there declared that the President "shall nominate," and by and with the consent of the Senate, shall "appoint Embassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for and which shall be established by law." The phrase, "are not herein otherwise provided for," is understood to refer to Senators, who, under the Constitution, in case of a vacancy, may be appointed by the Governors of the several States, and to those appointments which might be confided by law to the courts or to the heads of departments. It is essential to notice the fact that neither in this provision of the Constitution nor in any other, is power given to the President to remove any officer. The only power of removal specified in the Constitution is that of the Senate, by its verdict of guilty, to remove the President, Vice-President, or other civil officer who may be impeached by the House of Representatives and presented to the Senate for trial.

Upon the premises already laid down it is clear that the power of removal from office is not vested in the President alone, but only in the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Applying the provision of the Constitution already cited to the condition of affairs existing at the time the Government was organized, we find that the course pursued by the first Congress and by the first President was the inevitable result of the operation of this provision of the organic law. In the first instance, several executive departments were established by acts of Congress, and in those departments offices of various grades were created. The conduct of foreign affairs required the appointment of Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls, and consequently those necessary offices were established by law. The President, in conformity with this provision of the Constitution, made nominations to the Senate of persons to fill the various offices so established. These nominations were considered and acted upon by the Senate, and when confirmed by the Senate the persons so nominated were appointed and authorized by commissions under the hand of the President, to enter upon the discharge of their respective duties. In the nature of the case it was not possible for the President, during a session of the Senate, to assign to duty in any of the offices so created any person who had not been by him nominated to the Senate and by that body confirmed, and there is no evidence that any such attempt was made. The persons thus nominated and confirmed were in their offices under the Constitution, and by virtue of the concurrent action of the President and the Senate. There is not to be found in the Constitution any provision contemplating the removal of such persons from office. But inasmuch as it is essential to the proper administration of affairs that there should be a power of removal, and inasmuch as the power of nomination and confirmation vested in the President and in the Senate is a continuing power, not exhausted either by a single exercise or by a repeated exercise in reference to a particular office, it follows legitimately and properly that the President might at any time nominate to the Senate a person to fill a particular office, and the Senate, in the exercise of its constitutional power could confirm that nomination, that the person so nominated and confirmed would have a right to take and enjoy the office to which he had been so appointed, and thus to dispossess the previous incumbent. It is apparent that no removal can be made unless the President takes the initiative, and hence the expression, "removal by the President."

As, by a common and universally recognized principle of construction, the most recent statute is obligatory and controlling wherever it contravenes a previous statute, so a recent commission, issued under an appointment made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, supersedes a previous appointment although made in the same manner. It is thus apparent that there is, under and by virtue of the clause of the Constitution quoted, no power of removal vested either in the President or in the Senate, or in both of them together as an independent power; but it is rather a consequence of the power of appointment. And as the power of appointment is not vested in the President, but only the right to make a nomination, which becomes an appointment only when the nomination has been confirmed by the Senate, the power of removing a public officer cannot be deemed an executive power solely within the meaning of this provision of the Constitution.

This view of the subject is in harmony with the opinion expressed in the seventy-sixth number of the *Federalist*. Mr. BOUTWELL here read copious extracts from that authority, and continued as follows:

When the President has made a nomination for a particular office, and the nomination has been confirmed by the Senate, the constitutional power of the President is exhausted with reference to that officer. All that he can do under the Constitution is, in the same manner to nominate a successor, who may either be confirmed or rejected by the Senate.

THE REMOVAL OF MR. STANTON.

On the 21st day of February last Mr. STANTON was *de facto* and *de jure* Secretary for the Department of War. The President's letter to Mr. STANTON, of that date, is evidence of this fact.

On the 21st of February the Senate was in session. There was then but one constitutional way for the removal of Mr. STANTON—a nomination by the President to the Senate of a successor, and his confirmation by that body. The President attempted to remove Mr. STANTON in a way not known to the Constitution, and in violation thereof, by issuing the said order for his removal. In the first of the articles it set forth that the order was issued "in violation of the Constitution and of the laws of the United States." If we show that he has violated the Constitution of the United States, we show also that he has violated his oath of office, which pledged him to support the Constitution. Thus is the guilt of the President, under the Constitution, and upon admitted facts, established beyond a reasonable doubt. This view is sufficient to justify and require at your hands a verdict of guilty under the first article, and this without any reference to the unconstitutionality of the Tenure of Office act, or to the question whether the Secretary of War is included within its provisions or not.

If these views are correct, the President is wholly without power, under and by virtue of the Constitution, to suspend a public officer. And most assuredly nothing is found in the Constitution to sustain the arrogant claim which he now makes, that he may during a session of the Senate suspend a public officer indefinitely and make an appointment to the vacancy thus created without asking the advice and consent of the Senate either upon the suspension or the appointment.

FILLING VACANCIES.

I pass now to the consideration of the third clause of the second section of the second article of the Constitution:

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

The speaker cited authorities to show that the President had not the power during the session of the Senate to remove either the Secretary of War or any civil officer from office by virtue of the Constitution. The power of removal during the recess of the Senate was recognized by the act of 1789, and tolerated by the country upon the opinions of Attorneys-General till 1867. The President claims, however, and as an incident of the power of removal, the power to suspend from office indefinitely any officer of the Government; but inasmuch as his claim to the power of removal is not supported by the Constitution, he cannot sustain any other claim as an incident of that power. But if the power to remove were admitted, it would by no means follow that the President has the power to suspend indefinitely. The power to suspend indefinitely is a different power from that of removal, and it is in no proper sense necessarily an incident. It might be very well conceived that if the framers of the Constitution had thought fit to confer upon the President the power to remove a public officer absolutely, his removal to be followed by the nomination of a successor to the Senate, they might yet have denied to the President the power to suspend public officers indefinitely and to supply their places by his appointees without the advice and consent of the Senate. But, inasmuch as the power to suspend indefinitely is not a power claimed as a specific grant under the Constitution, and as the claim by the President of the power of removal is not sustained by the text of the Constitution or by any good authority under it, it is not important to consider whether, if the power of removal were admitted to exist, the power to suspend indefinitely could be considered as an incident of that power. It is sufficient to say that neither power, in the sense claimed by the President, exists under the Constitution or by any provision of law.

I respectfully submit, Senators, that there can be no reasonable doubt of the soundness of the view I have presented, both of the language and meaning of the Constitution in regard to appointments to office. But, if there were any doubt, it is competent and proper to consider the effects of the claim, if recognized, as set up by the President. And in a matter of doubt as to the construction of the phraseology of the Constitution, it would be conclusive of its true interpretation that the claim asserted by the President is fraught with evils of the gravest character. He claims the right, as well when the Senate is in session as when it is not in session, to remove absolutely, or to suspend for an indefinite period of time, according to his own discretion, every officer of the army, of the navy, and of the civil service, and to supply their places with creatures and partisans of his own. To be sure, he has not asserted in direct form, his right to remove and suspend indefinitely officers of the army and navy; but when you consider that the Constitution makes no distinction in the tenure of office between military, naval and civil officers; that all are nominated originally by the President and receive their appointments upon the confirmation of the Senate and hold their offices under the Constitution by no other title than that which secures to a Cabinet officer or to a revenue Collector the office to which he has been appointed, there can be no misunderstanding as to the nature, extent and dangerous character of the claim which the President makes. The statement of this arrogant and dangerous assumption is a sufficient answer to any doubt which might exist in the mind of any patriot as to the true intent and meaning of the Constitution. It cannot be conceived that the men who framed that instrument, who were devoted to liberty, who had themselves suffered by the exercise of illegal and irresponsible power, would have vested in the President of the United States an authority, to be exercised without the restraint or control of any other branch or department of the Government, which would enable him to corrupt the civil, military, or naval officers of the country by rendering them absolutely dependent for their positions and emoluments upon his will. Moreover, this claim was never asserted by any President, or by any public man, from the beginning of the Government until the present time. The history of the career of ANDREW JOHNSON shows that he has been driven to the assertion of this claim by circumstances and events connected with his criminal design to break down the power of Congress, to subvert the institutions of the country, and thereby restore the Union in the interest of those who participated in the rebellion. Having entered upon this career of crime, he soon found it essential to the accomplishment of his purposes to secure the support of the immense retinue of public officers of every grade and description in the country. This he could not do without making them entirely dependent upon his will; and in order that they might realize their dependence, and thus be made subservient to his purposes, he determined to assert an authority over them unauthorized by the Constitution, and therefore not attempted by any Chief Magistrate. His conversation with Mr. WOOD, in the Autumn of 1866, fully discloses this purpose.

Previous to the passage of the Tenure of Office act he had removed hundreds of faithful and patriotic public officers, to the great detriment of the public service, and followed by an immense loss to the public revenues. At the time of the passage of the act he was so far involved in his mad schemes—schemes of ambition and revenge—that it was, in his view, impossible for him to retrace his steps. He consequently determined, by various artifices and plans, to undermine that law and secure to himself, in defiance of the will of Congress and of the country, entire control of the officers in the civil service, and in the army and in the navy. He thus became gradually involved in an unlawful undertaking, from which he could not retreat. In the presence of the proceedings against him by the House of Representatives he had no alternative but to assert that under the Constitution power was vested in the President exclusively, without the advice and consent of the Senate, to remove from office every person in the service of the country. This policy, as yet acted upon in part, and developed chiefly in the civil service, has already produced evils which threaten the overthrow of the Government. When he removed faithful public officers, and appointed others whose only claim to consideration was their unreasoning devotion to his interesting and unhesitating obedience to his will, they compensated themselves for this devotion and his obedience by frauds upon the revenues, and by crimes against the laws of the land. Hence it has happened that in the internal revenue service alone—chiefly through the corruption of men whom he has appointed—the losses have amounted to not less than twenty-five, and probably to more than fifty, million of dollars a year during the last two years.

In the presence of these evils, which were then only partially realized, the Congress of the United States passed the Tenure of Office act, as a barrier to their further progress. This act thus far has proved ineffectual as a complete remedy; and now the President, by his answer to the articles of impeachment, asserts his right to violate it altogether, and by an interpretation of the Constitution which is alike hostile to its letter and to the peace and welfare of the country, he assumes to himself absolute and unqualified power over all the offices and officers of the country. The removal of Mr. STANTON, contrary to the Constitution and the laws, is the particular crime of the President for which we now demand his conviction. The extent, the evil character, and the dangerous nature of the claims by which he seeks to justify his conduct, are controlling considerations. By his conviction you purify the Government and restore it to its original character. By his acquittal you surrender the Government into the hands of an usurping and unscrupulous man, who will use all the vast power he now holds for the corruption of every branch of the public service and the final overthrow of the public liberties.

THE OPINIONS OF THE CABINET.

The President, he went on to say, was not excused by the fact that he had been advised by the Cabinet, whose opinions in such cases were only those of private individuals. The Cabinet responded to his request for advice pretty much as *Polonius* did to *Hamlet*—the speaker quoting the portion of the play thus referred to. The President had said that he was responsible to his Cabinet, but they gave their advice to him in fear and trembling. The President was a man of strong will, of violent passions and unlimited ambition, with capacity to employ men of various qualities as instruments of his designs. He attacks and destroys all who will not become his tools, but the military heroes deserved the thanks of the people for having withstood his blandishments.

THE CLAIMS OF PRESIDENTS.

The speaker then went on to quote precedents, and explain the act of 1789. None of the predecessors of Mr. JOHNSON, from Gen. WASHINGTON to Mr. LINCOLN, although the act of 1789 was in existence during all that period, had ever ventured to claim that, either under that act, or by virtue of the Constitution, the President of the United States had power to remove a civil officer during a session of the Senate, without its consent and advice. The utmost that can be said is, that for the last forty years it had been the practice of the Executive to remove civil officers at pleasure during the recess of the Senate. While it may be urged that the

practice, in the absence of any direct legislation upon the subject, had become the common law of the country, protecting the Executive in a policy corresponding to that practice. It is also true, for stronger reasons, that Mr. JOHNSON was bound by his oath of office to adhere to the practice of his predecessors in other particulars, none of whom had ever ventured to remove a civil officer from his office during the session of the Senate and appoint a successor, either permanently or *ad interim*, and authorize that successor to enter upon the discharge of the duties of such office.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

I pass now to the consideration of the Tenure of Office act. I preface what I have to say, by calling to your attention that portion of my argument already addressed to you, in which I have set forth and maintained, as I was able, the opinion that the President had no right to make any inquiry whether an act of Congress is or is not constitutional. That, having no right to make such inquiry, he could not plead that he had so inquired, and reached the conclusion that the act inquired about was unconstitutional. You will also bear in mind the view presented, that this tribunal can take no notice of any argument or suggestion that a law willfully violated by the President is unconstitutional. The gist of his crime is, that he intentionally disregarded a law, and, in the nature of the case, it can be no excuse or defence that such law, in his opinion, or in the opinion of others, was not in conformity with the Constitution.

In this connection, I desire to call your attention to suggestions made by the President, and by the President's counsel—by the President in his message of December, 1867, and by the President's counsel in his opening argument—that if Congress were by legislation to abolish a department of the Government, or to declare that the President should not be Commander-in-chief of the army or the navy, that it would be the duty of the President to disregard such legislation. These are extreme cases, and not within the range of possibility. Members of Congress are individually bound by an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and it is not to be presumed, even for the purpose of argument, that they would wantonly disregard the obligations of their oath, and enact in the form of law rules or proceedings in plain violation of the Constitution. Such is not the course of legislation, and such is not the character of the act we are now to consider. The bill regulating the tenure of certain civil offices was passed by a constitutional majority in each of the two Houses, and it is to be presumed that each Senator and Representative who gave it his support did so in the belief that its provisions were in harmony with the provisions of the Constitution. We are now dealing with practical affairs, and conducting the Government within the Constitution; and in reference to measures passed by Congress under such circumstances, it is wholly indefensible for the President to suggest the course that in his opinion he would be justified in pursuing if Congress were openly and wantonly to disregard the Constitution, and inaugurate revolution in the Government.

It is asserted by the counsel for the President that he took advice as to the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act, and being of opinion that it was unconstitutional, or so much of it at least as attempted to deprive him of the power of removing the members of the Cabinet, he felt it to be his duty to disregard its provisions; and the question is now put with feeling and emphasis whether the President is to be impeached, convicted, and removed from office for a mere difference of opinion. True, the President is not to be removed for a *mere* difference of opinion. If he had contented himself with the opinion that the law was unconstitutional, or even with the expression of such an opinion privately or officially to Congress, no exception could have been taken to his conduct. But he has attempted to act in accordance with that opinion, and in that action he has disregarded the requirements of the statute. It is for this action that he is to be arraigned, and is to be convicted. But it is not necessary for us to rest upon the doctrine that it was the duty of the President to accept the law as constitutional and govern himself accordingly in all his official doings. We are prepared to show that the law is in truth in harmony with the Constitution, and that its provisions apply to Mr. STANTON as Secretary for the Department of War.

The body of the first section of the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices is in these words:

"Every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is, and shall be entitled, to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided."

Omitting for the moment to notice the exception, there can be no doubt that this provision would have applied to the Secretary of War, and to every other civil officer under the Government; nor can there be any doubt that the removal of Mr. STANTON during a session of the Senate is a misdemeanor by the law, and punishable as such under the sixth section of the act, unless the body of the section quoted is so controlled by the proviso as to take the Secretary of War out of its grasp. The proviso is in these words:

"That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General, shall hold their offices respectively and for during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

MR. STANTON INCLUDED IN THE ACT.

We maintain that Mr. STANTON, as Secretary of War, was, on the second day of March, 1867, within and included under the language of the proviso, and was to hold his office for and during the term of the President by whom he had been appointed, and one month thereafter, subject to removal, however, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. We maintain that Mr. STANTON was then holding the office of Secretary of War, for and in the term of President LINCOLN, by whom he had been appointed; that that term commenced on the fourth of March, 1865, and would end on the fourth of March, 1869. The Constitution defines the meaning of the word "term." When speaking of the President, it says: "He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows." Now, then, although the President first elected may die during his term, the office and the term of the office still remain. Having been established by the Constitution, it is not in any degree dependent upon the circumstance whether the person elected to the term shall survive to the end or not. It still is a Presidential term. It still is in law the term of the President who was elected to the office. The Vice-President was chosen at the same time, and elected for the same term. But it is the term of a different office from that of President—the term of the office of Vice-President. Mr. JOHNSON was elected to the office of Vice-President for the term of four years. Mr. LINCOLN was elected to the office of President for the term of four years. Mr. LINCOLN died in the second month of his term, and Mr. JOHNSON succeeded to the office.

It was not a new office; it was not a new term. He succeeded to Mr. LINCOLN's office, and for the remainder of Mr. LINCOLN's term of office. He is serving out Mr. LINCOLN's term as President. The law says that the Secretaries shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed. Mr. LINCOLN's term commenced on the 4th of March, 1865. Mr. STANTON was appointed by Mr. LINCOLN; he was in office in Mr. LINCOLN's term, when the act regulating the term of certain civil officers was passed; and by the proviso of that act he was entitled to hold that office until one month after the 4th of March, 1869, unless he should be sooner removed therefrom, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The act of March 1, 1792, concerning the succession, in case the office of President and Vice-President both become vacant, recognizes the Presidential term of four years as the constitutional term. Any one can understand that in case of vacancy in the office of President and Vice-President, and in case of a new election by the people, that it would be desirable to make the election for the remainder of the term. But the act of 1792 recognizes the impossibility of this course in the section which provides that the term of four years for which a President and Vice-President shall be elected, (that is, in case of a new election, as stated,) shall in all cases commence on the 4th day of March next succeeding the day on which the votes of the electors shall have been given.

It is thus seen that by an election to fill a vacancy, the Government would be so far changed in its practical working that the subsequent elections of President, except by an amendment to the Constitution, could never again occur in the years divisible by four, as at present, and might not answer to the election of members of the House of Representatives, for the Presidential elections might occur in the years not divisible by two. The Congress of 1792 acted upon the constitutional doctrine that the Presidential term is four years and cannot be changed by law.

THE ATTEMPT TO REMOVE MR. STANTON.

On the 21st of February, 1868, while the Senate of the United States was in session, Mr. JOHNSON, in violation of the law—which, as we have already seen, is in strict harmony in this particular with the Constitution and with the practice of every Administration under the Constitution from the beginning of the Government—issued an order for the removal of Mr. STANTON from his office as Secretary for the Department of War. If, however, it be claimed that the proviso does not apply to the Secretary of War, then he does not come within the only exception made in the statute to the general provision in the body of the first section already quoted; and Mr. STANTON having been appointed to office originally by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, could only be removed by the nomination and appointment of a successor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Hence, upon either theory it is plain that the President violated the Tenure of Office act in the order which he issued on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, for the removal of Mr. STANTON from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, the Senate of the United States being then in session.

THE SPEAKER REFERRED TO AND QUOTED.

In support of the view I have presented, the speaker referred to and quoted the official record of the amendments made to the first section of the Tenure of Office act.

But the strength of the view we entertain of the meaning and scope of the Tenure of Office act, is nowhere more satisfactorily demonstrated than in the inconsistencies of the argument which has been presented by the learned counsel for the respondent in support of the President's positions. He says, speaking of the first section of the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices: "Here is a section, then, the body of which applies to all civil officers, as well to those then in office as to those who should thereafter be appointed. The body of this section contains a declaration that every officer, 'is,' that is, if he is now in office, and 'shall be,' that is, if he shall hereafter be appointed to office, entitled to hold until a successor is appointed and qualified in his place. That is the body of the section." This language of the eminent counsel is not only an admission, but it is a declaration that the Secretary for the Department of War, being a civil officer, as is elsewhere admitted in the argument of the counsel for the respondent is included in and covered and controlled by the language of the body of this section. It is a further admission that in the absence of the proviso, the power of the President over the Secretary for the Department of War would correspond exactly to his power over any other civil officer, which would merely be the power to nominate a successor whose confirmation by the Senate, and appointment, would work the removal of the person in office. When the counsel for the respondent, proceeding in his argument, enters upon an examination of the proviso, he maintains that the language of that proviso does not include the Secretary for the Department of War. If he is not included in the language of the proviso, then upon the admission of the counsel he is included in the body of the bill, so that for the purposes of this investigation and trial it is wholly immaterial whether the proviso applies to him or not. If the proviso does not apply to the Secretary for the Department of War, then he holds his office, as in the body of the section expressed, until removed therefrom by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. If he is covered by the language of the proviso, then a limitation is fixed to his office, to wit: that it is to expire one month after the close of the term of the President by whom he has been appointed, subject, however, to previous removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

THE QUESTION OF INTENT.

I have already considered the question of intent on the part of the President, and maintained that in the willful violation of the law he discloses a criminal intent which cannot be controlled or qualified by any testimony on the part of the respondent.

The counsel for the respondent, however, has dwelt so much on the question of intent, and such efforts have been made during the trial to introduce testimony upon this point, that I am justified in recurring to it for a brief consideration of the arguments and views bearing upon and relating to that question. If a law passed by Congress be equivocal or ambiguous in its terms, the Executive, being called upon to administer it, may apply his own best judgment to the difficulties before him, or he may seek counsel from his official advisers or other proper persons, and acting thereupon, without evil intent or purpose, he would be fully justified, and upon no principle of right could he be held to answer as for a misdemeanor in office. But that is not this case. The question considered by Mr. JOHNSON did not relate to the meaning of the Tenure of Office act. He understood perfectly well the intention of Congress, and he admitted it in his veto message that that intention was expressed with sufficient clearness to enable him to comprehend and state it. In his veto message of the 2d of March, 1867, after quoting the first section of the bill to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices, he says:

"In effect the bill provides that the President shall not remove from their places any civil officers whose terms of service are not limited by law, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. The bill, in this respect, conflicts, in my judgment, with the Constitution of the United States."

His statement of the meaning of the bill relates to all civil officers, to the members of his Cabinet as well as to others, and is a declaration that, under that bill, if it became a law, none of those officers could be removed without the advice and consent of the Senate. He was, therefore, in no doubt as to the intention of Congress, as expressed in the bill submitted to him for his consideration, and which afterward became the law of the land. He said to the Senate, "If you pass the bill I cannot remove the members of my Cabinet." The Senate and the House in effect said, "We so intend," and passed the bill by a two-thirds majority. There was no misunderstanding as to the meaning or intention of the act. His offence, then, is not, that upon examination of the statute he misunderstood its meaning and acted upon a misinterpretation of its true import, but that understanding its meaning precisely as it is understood by the House of Representatives to-day, precisely as it is presented in the articles of impeachment and by the Managers before the Senate, he, upon his own opinion that the same was unconstitutional, deliberately, willfully and intentionally disregarded it. The learned counsel say that he had a right to violate this law, for the purpose of obtaining a judicial determination. This we deny. The constitutional duty of the President is to obey and execute the laws. He has no authority under the Constitution, or by any law, to enter into any schemes or plans for the purpose of testing the validity of the laws of the country, either judicially or otherwise. Every law of Congress may be decided in the courts, but it is not made the duty of any person to so test the laws. It is not specially the right of any person to so test the laws, and the effort is especially offensive in the Chief Magistrate of the country to attempt by any process to annul, set aside or defeat the laws which by his oath he is bound to execute. Nor is it any answer to say, as is suggested by the counsel for the respondent, that "there never could be a judicial decision that a law is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it is only by disregarding a law that any question can be raised judicially under it." If this be true, it is no misfortune. But the opposite theory, that it is the duty or the right of the President to disregard a law for the purpose of ascertaining judicially whether he has a right to violate a law, is abhorrent to every just principle of government, and dangerous in the highest degree to the existence of free institutions.

But his alleged purpose to test the law in the courts is shown to be a pretext merely. Upon his own theory of his rights, he could have instituted proceedings by information in the nature of a *quo warranto* against Mr. STANTON on the 13th of January, 1868. More than three months have passed, and he has done nothing whatever. When by Mr. STANTON's action LORENZO THOMAS was under arrest, and proceedings were instituted which might have tested the legality of the Tenure of Office act, Mr. COX, the President's special counsel, moved to have the proceedings dismissed, although THOMAS was at large upon his own recognizance. Can anybody believe that it was Mr. JOHNSON's purpose to test the act in the courts? But the respondent's insincerity, his duplicity, is shown by the statement which he made to Gen. SHERMAN in January last. SHERMAN says, "I asked him why lawyers could not make a case, and not bring me, or an officer into the controversy? His answer was, 'that it was found impossible, or a case could not be made up;' 'but,' said he, 'if we can bring the case to the courts, it would not stand half an hour.'" He now says his object was to test the case in the courts. To SHERMAN he declares that a case could not be made up, but if one could be made up the law would not stand half an hour. When a case was made up which might have tested the law, he makes haste to get it dismissed. Did ever audacity and duplicity more clearly appear in the excuses of a criminal?

WHAT IS EXPECTED AND WHAT IS PROVED.

The speaker declared that the House does not demand the conviction of the President unless guilty in manner. That he was guilty the speaker was confident, and he could not conceive how any member of the tribunal can doubt it. It has been proven that the President ordered the removal of STANTON without advice or consent of the Senate; that he attempted to replace STANTON with THOMAS, and so on through each of the articles of impeachment, which the speaker declared had been all proven.

THE CONSPIRACY ARTICLES.

The learned counsel for the respondent seems to have involved himself in some difficulty concerning the articles which he terms the conspiracy articles, being articles four, five, six and seven. The allegations contained in articles four and six are laid under the act of July 31, 1861, known as the conspiracy act. The remarks of the learned counsel seem to imply that articles five and seven were not based upon any law whatever. In this he greatly errs. An examination of articles four and five shows that the substantive allegation is the same in each article, the differences being, that article four charges the conspiracy with intent, by intimidation and threats, unlawfully to hinder and prevent EDWIN M. STANTON from holding the office of Secretary for the Department of War.

Article six is laid under the statute of 1861, and charges that the respondent did unlawfully conspire with LORENZO THOMAS by force to seize, take and possess the property of the United States in the Department of War, and this with intent to violate and disregard the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices." The words used in the conspiracy act of 1861 leave room for argument upon the point raised by the learned counsel for the respondent. I admit that the District of Columbia is not included by specific designation, but the reasons for the law and the natural interpretation of the language justify the view that the act applies to the District. I shall refer to a single authority upon the point.

The internal duties act of August 2, 1813, (Stat., vol. 3, p. 82,) subjects, in express terms, the "several Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia" to the payment of the taxes imposed; upon which the question arose whether Congress has power to impose a direct tax on the District of Columbia, in view of the fact that by the Constitution "representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within the Union, according to their respective numbers."

In the case of Loughborough *vs.* Blake, the Supreme Court of the United States unanimously decided, in a brief but well-written opinion by Chief Justice MARSHALL, that although the language of the Constitution apparently excepts the District of Columbia from the imposition of direct taxes, yet the reason of the thing requires us to consider the District as being comprehended, in this respect, within the intention of the Constitution. (Lough. *vs.* Blake, 5 Wheaton, p. 317.)

The reasoning of the Supreme Court and its conclusion in this case were satisfactory to the bar and the country, and no person has deemed it worth while to raise the question anew under the direct tax act of August 5, 1861, (Sts. xii., 296,) which also comprehends the Territories and the District of Columbia.

But the logical rules of construction applicable to an act of Congress are the same as those applicable to the Constitution. An act of Congress and the Constitution are both laws—nothing more, nothing less—except that the latter is of superior authority. And if, in the construction of the Constitution, it may be satisfactorily maintained that the District of Columbia is to be deemed, because of the reason of things, to be comprehended by a provision of the Constitution which in words, and in their superficial construction, excludes it, must not the same rule of construction produce the same result in the determination of the legal intent and import of an act of Congress, when an obscurity exists in the latter for the same cause?

The seventh article is laid upon the common law, and charges substantially the same offences as in the sixth article. The result, then, is that the fifth and seventh articles, which are based upon the common law, set forth substantially the same offences which are set forth in the fourth and sixth articles, which are laid upon the statute of July 31, 1861; and, as there can be no doubt of the validity of the fifth and seventh articles, it is practically immaterial whether the suggestion made by the counsel for the respondent, that the Conspiracy act of 1861 does not include the District of Columbia, is a valid suggestion or not. Not doubting that the Senate will find that the charge of conspiracy is sufficiently laid under existing laws, I proceed to an examination of the evidence by which the charge is supported.

It should always be borne in mind that the evidence in proof of conspiracy will generally, from the nature of the crime, be circumstantial; and this case in this particular is no exception to the usual experience in criminal trials. We find, in the first place, if the allegations in the first, second and third articles have been established, that the President was engaged in an unlawful act. If we find LORENZO THOMAS or any other person coöperating with him upon an agreement or an understanding, or an assent on the part of such other person to the prosecution of such unlawful undertaking, an actual conspiracy is proved. The existence of the conspiracy being established, it is then competent to introduce the statements of the parties to the conspiracy, made and done while the conspiracy was pending, and in furtherance of this design; and it is upon this ground that testimony has been offered and received of the declarations made by LORENZO THOMAS, one of the parties to the conspiracy, subsequent to the 18th of January, 1868, or perhaps to the 13th of January, 1868—the day on which he was restored to the office of Adjutant-General of the army of the United States by the action of the President, and which appears to have been an initial proceeding on his part for the purpose of accomplishing his unlawful design—the removal of Mr. STANTON from the office of Secretary for the Department of War. The evidence of agreement between the respondent and THOMAS is found in the order of the 21st of February, 1868, appointing THOMAS, and in the conversation which took place at the time the order was placed in THOMAS' hands. The counsel for the respondent at this point was involved in a very serious difficulty. If he had admitted (which he took care not to do) that the order was purely a military one, he saw that his client would be involved in the crime of having issued a military order which did not pass through the General of the army, and thus would be liable to impeachment and removal from office for the crime of violating the law of the 2d of March, 1867, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes." If he had declared that it was not a military order, then the transaction confessedly was in the nature of an agreement between the President and LORENZO THOMAS; and if the act contemplated by that agreement was an unlawful act, or if the act were lawful, and the means employed for accomplishing it were unlawful, then clearly the charge of conspiracy would be maintained. Hence he was careful to say, in denying that the order was a military order, that it nevertheless "invoked that spirit of military obedience which constitutes the strength of the service." And further, he says of THOMAS, that, as a faithful Adjutant-General of the army of the United States, interested, personally, professionally and patriotically to have the office of Secretary of the Department of War p[illegible]ed in a temporary vacancy, was it not his duty to accept the appointment unless he knew that it was unlawful to accept it? The admissions and statements of the learned counsel are to the effect, on the whole, that the order was not a military order, nor do we claim that it was a military order, but it was a letter addressed to Gen. THOMAS, which he could have declined altogether, without subjecting himself to any punishment by a military tribunal. This is the critical test of the character of the paper which he received, and on which he proceeded to act. Ignorance of the law, according to the old maxim, excuses no man; and whether Gen. THOMAS, at the first interview he had with the President, on the 18th of January, 1868, or at his interview with him on the day when he received the letter of appointment, knew that the President was engaged in an unlawful act, is not material to this inquiry. The President knew that his purpose was an unlawful act, and he then and there induced Gen. THOMAS to coöperate with him in the prosecution of the unlawful design. If Gen. THOMAS was ignorant of the illegal nature of the transaction, that fact furnishes no legal evidence for him, though morally it might be an excuse for his conduct. But certainly the President, who did know the illegal nature of the proceeding, cannot excuse himself by asserting that his co-conspirator was at the time ignorant of the illegal nature of the business in which they were engaged.

It being proved that the respondent was engaged in an unlawful undertaking in his attempt to remove Mr. STANTON from the office of Secretary for the Department of War; that, by an agreement or understanding between Gen. THOMAS and himself, they were to coöperate in carrying this purpose into execution, and it being proved, also, that the purpose itself was unlawful, all the elements of a conspiracy are fully established; and it only remains to examine the testimony in order that the nature of the conspiracy may more clearly appear, and the means by which the purpose was to be accomplished may be more fully understood.

The statement of the President in his message to the Senate under date of Dec. 12, 1867, discloses the depth of his feeling and the intensity of his purpose in regard to the removal of Mr. STANTON.

The speaker went on to show that the President, from August last, the time when he entered systematically on his purpose to remove Mr. STANTON from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, he has attempted to secure the purpose he had in view through the personal influence and services of the three principal officers of the army; and that he has met with disappointment in each case. Under these circumstances nothing remained for the respondent but to seize the office by an open, willful, defiant violation of law; and as it was necessary for the accomplishment of his purpose that he should obtain the support of some one, and as his experience had satisfied him that no person of capacity, or respectability, or patriotism would unite with him in his unlawful enterprise, he sought the assistance and aid of LORENZO THOMAS. This man, as you have seen him, is an old man, a broken man, a vain man, a weak man, utterly incapable of performing any public service whatever in a manner creditable to the country; but possessing, nevertheless, all the qualities and characteristics of a subservient instrument and tool of an ambitious, unscrupulous criminal. He readily accepted the place which the President offered him, and there is no doubt that the declarations which he made to WILKENSON, BURLEIGH and KARSNER, were made also in the belief that they were entirely justified by the orders which he had received from the President, and that the execution of his purpose to seize the War Department by force would be acceptable to the President. That he threatened to use force there is no doubt from the testimony, for he has himself confessed substantially the truth of the statements made by all the witnesses for the prosecution who have testified to that fact.

These statements were made by THOMAS on the 21st February, when he received his letter of authority, in writing, to take possession of the War Department. The agreement between the President and THOMAS was consummated on that day. With one mind they were then, and on subsequent days, engaged and up to the present time, they are engaged in the attempt to get possession of the War Department. Mr. STANTON, as the Senate by its resolution has declared, being the lawful Secretary of War, this proceeding on their part was an unlawful proceeding. It had in view an unlawful purpose: it was therefore in contemplation of the law a conspiracy, and the President is consequently bound by the declarations made by THOMAS in regard to taking possession of the War Department by force. THOMAS admits that on the night of the 21st it was his purpose to use force; that on the morning of the 22d his mind had undergone a change and he then resolved not to use force. We do not know precisely the hour when his mind underwent this change, but the evidence discloses that upon his return from the Supreme Court of the District, where he had been arraigned upon a complaint made by Mr. STANTON, which, according to the testimony, was 12 o'clock or thereabouts, he had an interview with the President, and it is also in evidence that at or about the same time the President had an interview with Gen. EMORY, from whom he learned that that officer would not obey a command of the President unless it passed through Gen GRANT, as required by law.

THE PRESIDENT'S PURPOSE.

The President has sought to show his good intention by the fact that on the 22d or the 24th of February, he nominated Hon. THOMAS EWING, Sen., as Secretary for the Department of War. Mr. EWING is not an unknown man. He has been a member of the Senate and the head of the Treasury Department. His abilities are undoubted, but at the time of his nomination he was in the 79th year of his age, and there was no probability that he would hold the office a moment longer than his sense of public duty required. It was the old game of the President—the office in the hands of his own tool or in the hands of a man who would gladly vacate it at any moment. This was the necessity of his position, and throws light upon that part of his crime which is set forth in the eleventh article.

For, in fact, his crime is one—the subversion of the Government. From the nature of the case we are compelled to deal with minor acts of criminality by which he hoped to consummate this greatest of crimes.

In obedience to this necessity he appointed GRANT, hoping to use him and his influence with the army, and failing in this, to get possession of the place and fill it with one of his own satellites. Foiled and disappointed in this scheme, he sought to use, first Gen. SHERMAN, then Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, then Hon. THOMAS EWING, Sr., knowing that neither of these gentlemen would retain the office for any length of time. There were men in the country who would have accepted the office and continued in it, and obeyed the Constitution and the laws. Has he named any such person; has he suggested any such person? His appointments and suggestions of appointments have been of two sorts—honorable men, who would not continue in the office, or dishonorable, worthless men, who were not fit to hold the office.

The name of Gen. COX, of Ohio, was mentioned in the public journals; it was mentioned, probably, to the President. Did it meet with favor? Did he send his name to the Senate? No.

Gen. COX, if he had accepted the office at all, would have done so with the expectation of holding it till March, 1869, and with the purpose of executing the duties of the trust according to the laws and the Constitution. These were purposes wholly inconsistent with the President's schemes of usurpation. But is it to be presumed or imagined that when the President issued his order for the removal of STANTON, and his letter of authority to LORENZO THOMAS on the 21st of February, he had any purpose of appointing Mr. EWING Secretary of War? Certainly not. On the afternoon of the 21st he informs his Cabinet that STANTON is removed, and that THOMAS has possession of the office. He then so believed. THOMAS had deceived or misled him. On the 22d instant he had discovered that STANTON held on to the place, and that EMORY could not be relied upon for force.

What was now his necessity? Simply a resort to his old policy. He saw that it was necessary to avoid impeachment if possible, and also to obtain the sanction of the Senate to a nomination which would work the removal of Mr. STANTON, and thus he would triumph over his enemies and obtain condonation for his crimes of the 21st of February. A well-laid scheme, but destined to fail and to furnish evidence of his own guilty purposes. With the office in the possession of Mr. EWING he foresaw that, for the prosecution of his own plans, the place would always be vacant.

Thus has this artful and criminal man pursued the great purpose of his life. Consider the other circumstances. On the 1st of September last Gen. EMORY was appointed to the command of the Department of Washington. He has exhibited such sterling honesty and vigorous patriotism in these recent troubles and during the war, that he can bear a reference to his previous history. He was born in Maryland, and in the early part of the war the public mind of the North questioned his fidelity to the Union. His great services and untarnished record during the war are a complete defence against all suspicion, but is it too much to believe that Mr. JOHNSON entertained the hope that Gen. EMORY might be made an instrument of his ambition? Nobly has Gen. EMORY undeceived the President and gained additional renown in the country. In Gen. LORENZO THOMAS the President was not deceived. His complicity in recent unlawful proceedings justifies the suspicions entertained by the country in 1861 and 1862 touching his loyalty. THOMAS and the President are in accord. In case of the acquittal of the President they are to issue an order to Gen. GRANT putting THOMAS in possession of the reports of the army to the War Department.

His final resort for safety was to the Senate, praying for the confirmation of Mr. EWING. On the 21st of February he hoped that STANTON would yield willingly, or that EMORY could be used to remove him. On the 22d he knew that STANTON was determined to remain, that EMORY would not furnish assistance, that it was useless to appeal to GRANT. He returns to his old plan of filling the War Office by the appointment of a man who would yield the place at any moment; and now he asks you to accept as his justification an act which was the last resort of a criminal attempting to escape the judgment due to his crimes. Upon this view of the law and the facts, we demand a conviction of the respondent upon articles four, five, six and seven, exhibited against him by the House of Representatives.

The evidence introduced tending to show a conspiracy between JOHNSON and THOMAS to get possession of the War Department tends also, connected with other facts, to show the purpose of the President to obtain possession of the Treasury Department. Bearing in mind his claim that he can suspend or remove from office, without the advice and consent of the Senate, any civil officer, and bearing in mind also that the present Secretary of the Treasury supports this claim, and every obstacle to the possession of the Treasury Department is removed. There is no reason to suppose the present Secretary of the Treasury would not yield a cordial support to any scheme which Mr. JOHNSON might undertake; but if the Secretary should decline to coöperate, it would only be necessary for the President to remove him from office and place the Treasury Department in the hands of his own creatures.

Upon the appointment of THOMAS as Secretary of War *ad interim* the President caused notice to be given thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with the direction, under the President's own hand, to that officer to govern himself accordingly. It is also proved that on the 22d day of December Mr. JOHNSON appointed Mr. COOPER, who had been his private secretary and intimate friend, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The evidence fully sustains the statements made in the opening argument of Manager BUTLER, in support of article nine. The facts in regard to Gen. EMORY's interview with the President were then well known to the Managers, and the argument and view presented in the opening contain all that is necessary to be said upon that article. It may be added, however, that although the President, on the 22d had obtained from Gen. EMORY what he now says was the purpose of this interview, a knowledge of the number and assignment of troops in the City of Washington, yet, on the following day, Sunday, the 23d of February, he had an interview with Gen. WALLACE, apparently for no other purpose than to get from him the same information, which, on the preceding day, he had received from Gen. EMORY.

THE SLANDERS AGAINST CONGRESS.

The learned counsel who opened the case for the President seems not to have comprehended the nature of the offence set forth in the 10th article. His remarks upon that article proceeded upon the idea that the House of Representatives arraign the President for slandering or libelling the Congress of the United States. No such offence is charged; nor is it claimed by the Managers that it would be possible for Mr. JOHNSON, or any other person, to libel or slander the Government. It is for no purpose of protection or indemnity or punishment that we arraign Mr. JOHNSON for words spoken in Washington, Cleveland, and St. Louis. We do not arraign him for the words spoken; but the charge in substance is, that a man who can utter the words, which, as is proven, were uttered by him, is unfit for the office he holds. We claim that the common law of crimes, as understood and enforced by Parliament in cases of impeachment, is in substance this: that no person in office shall do any act contrary to the good morals of the office; and that, when any officer is guilty of any act contrary to the good morals of the office which he holds, that act is a misdemeanor for the purpose of impeachment and removal from office.

Judge CHASE was impeached and escaped conviction by four votes only, for words spoken from the bench of the Circuit Court in Baltimore; words which are decorous and reputable when compared with the utterances of Mr. JOHNSON. Judge HUMPHREY's was convicted and removed from office for words spoken, treasonable in character, but not more calculated to weaken and bring the Government of the United States into contempt than were the words uttered by Mr. JOHNSON in his speech of the 18th of August, 1866. Judge HUMPHREYS was convicted by the unanimous vote of the Senators, nineteen of whom now sit on this trial. If a magistrate can ever be guilty, for words spoken, of an impeachable misdemeanor, there can be no doubt that Mr. JOHNSON is so guilty.

The offence with which HUMPHREYS is charged was committed on the 29th day of December, 1860, before the fall of Sumter, and when only one State had passed the ordinance of secession. The declaration was merely a declaration in a public speech that the State of Tennessee had the right to secede from the Union.

The President, in his speech of the 18th of August, 1866, at Washington, says:

"We have witnessed in one department of the Government every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoration of peace, harmony and union; we have seen, as it were, hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body calling or assuming to be the Congress of the United States, when it was but a Congress of a part of the States; we have seen Congress assuming to be for the Union when every step they took was to perpetuate dissolution, and make dissolution permanent. We have seen every step that has been taken, instead of bringing about reconciliation and harmony, has been legislation that took the character of penalties, retaliation, and revenge. This has been the course; this has been the policy of one department of your Government."

These words have been repeated so frequently, and the public ear is so much accustomed to them that they have apparently lost their influence upon the public mind. But it should be observed that these words, as has been proved by the experience of two years, were but the expression of a fixed purpose of the President. His design was to impair, to undermine, and, if possible, to destroy the influence of Congress in the country. Having accomplished this result, the way would then have been open to him for the prosecution of this criminal design, to reconstruct the Government in the interest of the rebels, and, through his influence with them, to secure his own election to the Presidency in 1868. It must, however, be apparent that the words in the speech of Mr. JOHNSON are of graver import than the words which were spoken by Judge CHASE to the Grand Jury at Baltimore, or those uttered by Judge HUMPHREYS to the people of Tennessee. And yet the latter was convicted by a unanimous vote of this Senate; and the former escaped conviction by four votes only. These words are of graver import, not merely in the circumstance that they assail a department of the Government, but in the circumstance that they were uttered by the President of the United States in the Executive Mansion, and in his capacity as President of the United States, when receiving the congratulations and support of a portion of the people of the country, tendered him in his office as Chief Magistrate. Judge CHASE, although a high officer of the Government, was without political influence and without patronage; his personal and official relations were limited, and his remarks were addressed to the Grand Jury of a judicial district of the country merely.

Judge HUMPHREYS was comparatively unknown; and although his words were calculated to excite the citizens of Tennessee, and induce them to engage in unconstitutional undertakings, his influence was limited measurably to the people of that State.

Mr. JOHNSON addressed the whole country; and holding in his hands the immense patronage and influence belonging to the office of President, he was able to give a practical effect to the declarations he then made.

Moreover, in the case of Judge CHASE, as is stated by Mr. DANE in his "Abridgment," (vol. 7, chap. 222:)

"On the whole evidence, it remained in doubt what words he did utter. The proof of seditious intent rested solely on the words themselves; and as the words were not clearly proved, the intent was in doubt."

In the case of Mr. JOHNSON there is no doubt about the words uttered; they have been fully and explicitly proved. Indeed, they are not denied by the respondent. The unlawful intent with which he uttered the words not only appears from the character of the language employed, but is proved by the history of his Administration. In his message of the 22d of June, 1866, relating to the Constitutional Amendment, in his Annual Message of December, 1866, and in numerous other declarations, he has questioned, and substantially denied, the legality of the Congress of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S OPPOSITION TO RECONSTRUCTION.

Article eleven sets forth that the object of the President in most of the offences alleged in the preceding articles was to prevent the execution of the act passed March 2, 1867, entitled, "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States." It is well known, officially and publicly, that on the 29th of May, 1865, Mr. JOHNSON issued a proclamation for the reorganization of the Government of North Carolina, and that that proclamation was followed by other proclamations, within the next four months, for the government of the several States which had been engaged in the rebellion. Upon the death of Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. JOHNSON entered upon the office of President in a manner which indicated that, in his judgment, he had long been destined to fill the place, and that the powers of the office were to be exercised by him without regard to the other departments of the Government. In his proclamation of the 29th of May, and in all the proclamations relating to the same subject, he had assumed that in his office of President he was the "United States," for the purpose of deciding whether, under the Constitution, the Government of a State was republican in form or not; although by a decision of the Supreme Court it is declared that this power is specially vested in the two Houses of Congress. In these proclamations he assumed, without authority of law, to appoint, and he did appoint, Governors of the several States thus organized. In fine, between the 29th of May, 1865, and the assembling of Congress in December of that year, he exercised sovereign power over the territory and people of the eleven States which had been engaged in the rebellion.

On the assembling of Congress, in the month of December, he informed the Senate and House of Representatives that the Union was restored, and that nothing remained for the two Houses but severally to accept as Senators and Representatives such loyal men as had been elected by the Legislatures and people of the several States. Congress refused to ratify or to recognize these proceedings upon the part of the President as legal or proper proceedings, and from that time forward he has been engaged in various projects for the purpose of preventing the reconstruction of the Union upon any other plan than that which he had inaugurated. In the execution of this design he attempted to deprive Congress of the confidence of the people of the country; hence it was that, among other things, on the 18th day of August, 1866, at the City of Washington, as set forth in the 10th and 11th articles, he did in a public speech declare and affirm, in substance, that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same; but, on the contrary, was a Congress of only a part of the States.

In the further execution of his purpose to prevent the reconstruction of the Union upon any plan except that which he had inaugurated, he attempted to prevent the ratification by the several States of the amendment to the Constitution known as Article 14. By the Constitution, the President has no power to participate in amendments or in propositions for amendments thereto; yet, availing himself of the circumstance of the passage of a resolution by the House of Representatives on the 13th day of June, 1866, requesting the President to submit to the Legislatures of the several States the said additional article to the Constitution of the United States, he sent to the Senate and House of Representatives a message in writing, which showed his determination to throw every obstacle in his way, which determination was afterward more fully exposed by his correspondence with Gov. PARSONS and others.

The purpose of Mr. JOHNSON was to limit the elective franchise to white male citizens, and to permit the exercise of it by all such persons without regard to their disloyalty. If he could secure the control of the War Department and of the army it would be entirely practicable, and not only practicable but easy for him in the coming elections quietly to inaugurate a policy throughout the ten States by which the former rebels, strengthened by the military support of the Executive here, and by the military forces distributed over the South, would exclude from the polls every colored man, and to permit the exercise of the elective franchise by every white rebel. By these means he would be able to control the entire vote of the ten rebel States; by the same means, or indeed by the force of the facts, he would be able to secure the election to the Democratic National Convention of delegates favorable to his own nomination to the Presidency. The vote of these ten States in the Convention, considered in connection with the fact that he and his friends could assure delegates from other sections of the country that, if he were nominated, he could control, beyond peradventure, the electoral vote of these ten States, would have secured his nomination. This he confidently anticipated. Nor, indeed, can there be much doubt that this scheme would have been successful; but it was apparent that there was no possibility of his obtaining the control of the War Department and of the army unless he could disregard and break down the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2, 1867. If, however, he could annul or disregard or set aside the provisions of that act, then the way was open for the successful consummation of his plan. With thousands and tens of thousands of office-holders, scattered all over the country, depending upon him for their offices and for the emoluments of their offices, he would be able to exert a large influence, if not absolutely to control the nominations of the Democratic Party in every State of the Union. With the War Department in his hands and the Tenure of Office act broken down, he would be able to remove Gen. GRANT, Gen. SHERMAN, Gen. SHERIDAN or any other officer, high or low, who, in his opinion, or upon the facts, might be an obstacle in his way. With the army thus corrupted and humiliated, its trusted leaders either driven from the service or sent into exile in distant parts of the country, he would be able to wield the power of that vast organization for his own personal advantage.

Under these circumstances it was not probable merely, but it was as certain as anything in the future could be, that he would secure, first, the nomination of the Democratic Party in the National Nominating Convention, and, secondly, that he would secure the electoral votes of these ten States. This being done, he had only to obtain enough votes from the States now represented in Congress to make a majority of electoral votes, and he would defy the House and Senate should they attempt to reject the votes of the ten States, and this whether those States had been previously restored to the Union or not. In a contest with the two Houses he and his friends and supporters, including the War Department, the Treasury Department, and the army and navy, would insist that he had been duly elected President, and by the support of the War Department, the Treasury Department, the army and the navy, he would have been inaugurated on the 4th of March next President of the United States for four years.

HIS HOSTIPITY TO MR. STANTON.

That the President was and is hostile to Mr. STANTON, and that he desired his removal from office, there is no doubt; but he has not assumed the responsibility which now rests upon him, he has not incurred the hazard of his present position, for the mere purpose of gratifying his personal feelings toward Mr. STANTON. He disregarded the Tenure of Office act; he first suspended and then removed Mr. STANTON from the office of the Secretary for the Department of War; he defied the judgment and the advice and authority of the Senate; he incurred the risk of impeachment by the House of Representatives, and trial and conviction by this tribunal, under the influence of an ambition unlimited and unscrupulous, which dares anything and everything necessary to its gratification. For the purpose of defeating the Congressional plan of reconstruction, he has advised and encouraged the people of the South in the idea that he would restore them to their former privileges and power; that he would establish a white man's government; that he would exclude the negroes from all participation in political affairs; and, finally, that he would accomplish in their behalf what they had sought by rebellion, but by rebellion had failed to secure. Hence, it is through his agency and by his influence the South has given up to disorder, rapine and bloodshed; hence it is that since the surrender of LEE and JOHNSTON thousands of loyal men, black and white, have been murdered in cold blood or subjected to cruelties and tortures such as in modern times could have been perpetrated only in savage nations and in remote parts of the world; hence it is that 12,000,000 of people are without law, without order, unprotected in their industry or their rights; hence it is that ten States are without government and unrepresented in Congress; hence it is that the people of the North are even now uncertain whether the rebellion, vanquished in the field, is not finally to be victorious in the councils and in the Cabinet of the country; hence it is that the loyal people of the entire Union look upon ANDREW JOHNSON as their worst enemy; hence it is that those who participated in the rebellion, and still hope that its power may once more be established in the country, look upon ANDREW JOHNSON as their best friend, and as the last and chief supporter of the views they entertain.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF HIS CONDUCT.

The House of Representatives has brought this great criminal to your bar for trial, for conviction and for judgment; but the House of Representatives, as a branch of the legislative department of the Government, has no special interest in these proceedings. It entered upon them with great reluctance, after laborious and continued investigation, and only upon a conviction that the interests of the country were in peril, and that there was no way of relief except through the exercise of the higher constitutional power vested in that body. We do not appeal to this tribunal because any special right of the House of Representatives has been infringed, or because the just powers of the existence of the House are in danger, except as that body must always participate in the good or ill fortunes of the country. They have brought this great criminal to your bar, and here demand his conviction in the belief, as the result of much investigation, of much deliberation, that the interests of this country are no longer safe in his hands.

But the House of Representatives, representing the people of the country, may very properly appeal to this tribunal, constituted, as it is, exclusively of Senators representing the different States of this Union, to maintain the constitutional powers of the Senate. To be sure, nothing can injuriously affect the powers and rights of the Senate which does not affect injuriously the rights of the House of Representatives and the people of the whole country, but it may be said, with great truth, that this contest is first for the preservation of the constitutional powers of this branch of the Government. By your votes and action in concurrence with the House of Representatives, the bill "regulating the tenure of certain civil offices" was passed, and became a law, and this notwithstanding the objections of the President thereto, and his argument against its passage. On a subsequent occasion, when you considered the suspension of Mr. STANTON and the message of the President, in which by argument and by statements he assailed the law in question, you asserted its validity and its constitutionality, by refusing to concur in the suspension of Mr. STANTON. On a more recent occasion, when he attempted to remove Mr. STANTON from office, you, by solemn resolution, declared that his action therein was contrary to the laws and to the Constitution of the country.

From the beginning of the Government this body has participated under the Constitution, and by virtue of the Constitution, in all matters pertaining to appointments to office; and, by the universal practice of the country, as well before the passage of the Tenure of Office act as since, no removal of any officer whose appointment was, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has been made during a session of the Senate, with your knowledge and sanction, except by the nomination of a successor, whose nomination was confirmed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Mr. JOHNSON, in presence of this uniform practice of three-quarters of a century, and against the express provisions of the Tenure of Office act, made in this particular, in entire harmony with that practice, asserts now, absolutely, the unqualified power to remove every officer in the country, without the advice or consent of the Senate.

Never in the history of any free Government has there been so base, so gross, so unjustifiable an attempt upon the part of any Executive, whether Emperor, King or President, to destroy the just authority of another department of the Government.

The House of Representatives has not been indifferent to this assault; it has not been unmindful of the danger to which you have been exposed; it has seen, what you must admit, that without its agency and support you were powerless to resist these aggressions, or to thwart, in any degree, the purposes of this usurper. In the exercise of their constitutional power of impeachment they have brought him to your bar; they have laid before you the evidence showing conclusively the nature, the extent and the depth of his guilt. You hold this great power in trust, not for yourselves merely, but for all your successors in these high places, and for all the people of this country. You cannot fail to discharge your duty; that duty is clear. On the one hand, it is your duty to protect, to preserve, and to defend your own constitutional rights, but it is equally your duty to preserve the laws and institutions of the country. It is your duty to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the rights of the people under it; it is your duty to preserve and to transmit unimpaired to your successors in these places all the constitutional rights and privileges guaranteed to this body by the form of government under which we live. On the other hand, it is your duty to try, to convict, to pronounce judgment upon this criminal, that all his successors, and all men who aspire to the office of President, in time to come, may understand that the House of Representatives and the Senate will demand the strictest observance of the Constitution; that they will hold every man in the Presidential office responsible for a rigid performance of his public duties.

Nothing, literally nothing, can be said in defence of this criminal. Upon his own admissions he is guilty in substance of the gravest charges contained in the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives. In his personal conduct and character he presents no quality or attribute which enlists the sympathy or the regard of men. The exhibition which he made in this chamber on the 4th of March, 1865, by which the nation was humiliated and republican institutions disgraced, in the presence of the representatives of the civilized nations of the earth, is a truthful exhibition of his character. His violent, denunciatory, blasphemous declarations made to the people on various occasions, and proved by the testimony submitted to the Senate, illustrate other qualities of his nature. His cold indifference to the desolation, disorder and crimes in the ten States of the South exhibit yet other and darker features.

THE QUESTION OF GUILT.

Can any one entertain the opinion that Mr. JOHNSON is not guilty of such crimes as justify his removal from office and his disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States? WILLIAM BLOUNT, Senator of the United States, was impeached by the House of Representatives and declared guilty of a high misdemeanor, and though not tried by the Senate, the Senate did, nevertheless, expel him from his seat by a vote of twenty-five to one, and in the resolution of expulsion declared that he had been guilty of a high misdemeanor. The crime of WILLIAM BLOUNT was that he wrote a letter and participated in conversations from which it appeared probable that he was engaged in an immature scheme to alienate the Indians of the Southwest from the President and the Congress of the United States; and also, incidentally, to disturb the friendly relations between this Government and the Governments of Spain and Great Britain. This, at most, was but an arrangement, never consummated into any overt act, by which he contemplated, under possible circumstances which never occurred, that he would violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON is guilty, upon the proof in part and upon his own admission, of having intentionally violated a public law, of usurping and exercising powers not exercised nor even asserted by any of his predecessors in office.

ANDREW JOHNSON has disregarded and violated the laws and Constitution of his own country. Under his administration the Government has not been strengthened, but weakened. Its reputation and influence at home and abroad have been injured and diminished. He has not outraged a distant people bound to us by no ties but those which result from conquest and the exercise of arbitrary power on our part; but through his violation of the laws and the influence of his evil example upon the men of the South in whose hearts the purposes and the passions of the war yet linger, he has brought disorder, confusion and bloodshed to the homes of twelve million of people, many of whom are of our own blood, and all of whom are our countrymen. Ten States of this Union are without law, without security, without safety; public order everywhere violated, public justice nowhere respected; and all in consequence of the evil purposes and machinations of the President. Forty million of people have been rendered anxious and uncertain as to the preservation of public peace and the perpetuity of the institutions of freedom in this country.

CAIUS VERRES is the great political criminal of history. For two years he was Prœtor and the scourge of Sicily. The area of that country does not much exceed ten thousand square miles, and in modern times it has had a population of about two million souls. The criminal at your bar has been the scourge of a country many times the area of Sicily, and containing a population six times as great. VERRES enriched himself and his friends; he seized the public paintings and statues and carried them to Rome. But at the end of his brief rule of two years he left Sicily as he had found it; in comparative peace, and in the possession of its industries and its laws. This respondent has not ravaged States nor enriched himself by the plunder of their treasures; but he has inaugurated and adhered to a policy which has deprived the people of the blessings of peace, of the protection of law, of the just rewards of honest industry. A vast and important portion of the Republic, a portion whose prosperity is essential to the prosperity of the country at large, is prostrate and helpless under the evils which his administration has brought upon it. When VERRES was arraigned before his judges at Rome, and the exposure of his crimes began, his counsel abandoned his cause and the criminal fled from the city. Yet VERRES had friends in Sicily, and they erected a gilded statue to his name in the streets of Syracuse. This respondent will look in vain, even in the South, for any testimonials to his virtues or to his public conduct. All classes are oppressed by the private and public calamities which he has brought upon them. They appeal to you for relief. The nation waits in anxiety for the conclusion of these proceedings. Forty million of people, whose interest in public affairs is in the wise and just administration of the laws, look to this tribunal as a sure defence against the encroachments of a criminal Chief Magistrate.

THE PUNISHMENT.

Will any one say that the heaviest judgment which you can give is any adequate punishment for these crimes? Your office is not punishment, but to secure the safety of the Republic. But human tribunals are inadequate to punish those criminals, who, as rulers or magistrates, by their example, conduct, policy and crimes, become the scourge of communities and nations. No picture, no power of the imagination, can illustrate or conceive the suffering of the poor but loyal people of the South. A patriotic, virtuous, law-abiding Chief Magistrate would have healed the wounds of war, soothed private and public sorrows, protected the weak, encouraged the strong, and lifted from the Southern people the burdens which now are greater than they can bear.

Travelers and astronomers inform us that in the Southern heavens, near the Southern cross, there is a vast space which the uneducated call the hole in the sky, where the eye of man, with the aid of the powers of the telescope, has been unable to discover nebulæ, or asteroid, or comet, or planet, or star, or sun. In that dreary, cold, dark region of space, which is only known to be less than infinite by the evidence of creation elsewhere, the great author of celestial mechanism has left the chaos which was in the beginning. If the earth was capable of the sentiments and emotions of justice and virtue, which in human mortal beings are the evidence and pledge of our Divine origin and immortal destiny, she would heave and throw, with the energy of the combined force of air, fire and water, and project this enemy of two races of men into the vast region, there forever to exist in a solitude eternal as life, or as the absence of life, emblematical of, if not really, that "outer darkness" of which the Saviour of man spoke in warning to those who are the enemies of themselves, of their race and of their God. But it is yours to relieve, not to punish. This done and our country is again advanced in the intelligent opinion of mankind. In other Governments an unfaithful ruler can be removed only by revolution, violence, or force. The proceeding here is judicial, and according to the forms of law. Your judgment will be enforced without the aid of a policeman or soldier. What other evidence will be needed of the value of republican institutions? What other test of the strength and vigor of our Government? What other assurance that the virtue of the people is equal to any emergency of national life?

The contest which we carry on at your bar is a contest in defence of the constitutional rights of the Congress of the United States, representing the people of the United States, against the arbitrary, unjust, illegal claims of the Executive.

This is the old contest of Europe revived in America. England, France and Spain have each been the theatre of this strife. In France and Spain the Executive triumphed. In England the people were victorious. The people of France gradually but slowly regain their rights. But even yet there is no freedom of the Press in France; there is no freedom of the legislative will; the Emperor is supreme.

Spain is wholly unregenerated. England alone has a free Parliament and a government of laws emanating from the people who are entitled to vote. These laws are everywhere executed, and a sovereign who should willfully interpose any obstacle would be dethroned without delay. In England the law is more mighty than the King. In America a President claims to be mightier than the law.

This result in England was reached by slow movements, and after a struggle which lasted through many centuries. JOHN HAMPDEN was not the first nor the last of the patriots who resisted executive usurpation, but nothing could have been more inapplicable to the present circumstances than the introduction of his name as an apology for the usurpations of ANDREW JOHNSON.

"No man will question JOHN HAMPDEN's patriotism or the propriety of his acts when he brought the question whether ship-money was within the Constitution of England, before the courts;" but no man will admit that there is any parallel between ANDREW JOHNSON and JOHN HAMPDEN. ANDREW JOHNSON takes the place of CHARLES I., and seeks to substitute his own will for the laws of the land. In 1636 JOHN HAMPDEN resisted the demands of a usurping and unprincipled King, as does EDWIN M. STANTON to-day resist the claims and demands of an unprincipled and usurping President.

The people of England have successfully resisted executive encroachment upon their rights. Let not their example be lost upon us. We suppressed the rebellion in arms, and we are now to expel it from the executive councils. This done republican institutions need no further illustration. All things then relating to the national welfare and life are made as secure as can be any future events.

The freedom, prosperity and power of America are assured. The friends of constitutional liberty throughout Europe will hail with joy the assured greatness and glory of the new Republic. Our internal difficulties will rapidly disappear. Peace and prosperity will return to every portion of the country. In a few weeks or months we shall celebrate a restored Union upon the basis of the equal rights of the States, in each of which, equality of the people will be recognized and established. This respondent is not to be convicted that these things may come, but justice being done these things are to come.

At your bar the House of Representatives demands justice—justice for the people, justice to the accused. Justice is of God, and it cannot perish. By and through justice come obedience to the law by all magistrates and people. By and through justice come the liberty of the law, which is freedom without license.

Senators, as far as I am concerned, the case is now in your hands, and it is soon to be closed by my associate. The House of Representatives have presented this criminal at your bar with equal confidence in his guilt and in your disposition to administer exact justice between him and the people of the United States.

His conviction is the triumph of law, of order, of justice. I do not contemplate his acquittal—it is impossible. Therefore I do not look beyond. But, Senators, the people of America will never permit an usurping Executive to break down the securities for liberty provided by the Constitution. The cause of the country is in your hands. Your verdict of guilty is peace to our beloved land.

The Impeachment—A Political Necessity

"An oath, an oath, I have an oath in Heaven.
Shall I lay perjury on my soul?
No, not for Venice!"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The testimony in the Impeachment case is closed, and how many have said, "Is this all they have against the President?" There is in some minds a feeling of surprise at the feebleness of the case even after the greater surprise at the remarkable exclusions of testimony to which the President's counsel have been compelled to submit. It is all settled down to a question of oaths of office and of intent.

The President's oath of office is as follows. It is his only oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will *faithfully* execute the office of President of the United States; and will, *to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.*"

"*Faithfully*"—with good faith, sincerely, honestly; that is, according to his own convictions of duty. "*To the best of my ability*"—according to his constitutional powers and best judgment. "*Preserve*"—observe, obey, in his own official conduct. "*Protect and defend*"—endeavor to maintain it; hinder others from violating or overthrowing it. There is no exception in favor of a Congressional majority of two-thirds. He does not swear to protect and defend it against everybody except such a majority. Unconstitutional laws have been frequently passed, and they are no laws. There is hardly a year that some of the highest courts in the country do not decide a statute to be unconstitutional, even statutes passed after the longest debate and the fullest consideration. It is then possible that statutes passed the day after the bills are introduced under the gag of the previous question, with no real reflection or discussion, may be violations of the Constitution, and no laws. Suppose the President honestly thinks this has been done, and, on submitting this to his Cabinent, they all agree with him in opinion, what shall he do under his oath in Heaven? Shall he let it all go? Or shall he "protect and defend" by bringing the question before the courts, where there is no previous question to prevent discussion—no skinny finger to point party intimidation, and no political necessity and no prospect of high candidacy to bribe? This is what he has sought to do, and it is for this that he is arraigned—for obeying his oath. Let us suppose that Congress should pass a law over the President's veto, in these words, "The office of President of the United States is hereby abolished, and the powers heretofore exercised by the President shall be exercised by the heads of Departments and the military commanders, subject to the regulations and directions of Congress,"—would it be the duty of Mr. JOHNSON immediately to vacate the office and the White House, and retire to private life? And if not, why not? He is bound to execute the laws. The Constitution declares itself to be "the supreme law of the land." It is to be executed above all others.

It may be said this is not a supposable case. But it is the very case. Congress has already passed such a law in substance. He has no Executive power in ten States, nor indeed, in any. He cannot remove an unfaithful officer in any State, and Mr. STANTON defies him in the War Department. The President to-day, compared with his predecessors, is powerless. The Constitution says that the Executive power shall be vested in the President, and that he shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army; and the power to remove Executive officers is decided to be a necessary attribute of the Executive power, but Congress have taken it all from him; and because he has endeavored (without effect) legitimately and peaceably to protect and defend the Constitution by an appeal to the courts, he and the nation are subjected to this impeachment; and it is said that he will surely be convicted and removed from office—as a *political necessity.*

Those who say this so confidently seem to me to overlook the fact that there is another oath. The members of the Court have also an oath in Heaven. They are sworn "*to do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws of the United States.*"

How plain it is, from the oath itself, that they are *Judges* and not politicians. They have sworn to do *impartial justice* according to *law.* As the President's oath has no exception in favor of Congress, so the oath of the Judges has no exception in favor of political necessity. The impeachment is a judicial trial of the highest character and solemnity, before an august tribunal. Calling the Chief Justice "Mr. President," as the Managers do, and calling the Court a Senate instead of a court, is doubtless not intended to be offensive; but we cannot help feeling that it is done, in the hope that the Senators will step down from their lofty bench of impartial justice to the less dignified arena of party politics, and turn out the Chief Magistrate of the nation as they do a collector, to serve a party purpose. I know many, I hope most, of the Senators are men of profound conscientiousness, and I cannot doubt that they will do impartial justice according to law.

Half a century ago the great political patronage of the State of New-York was distributed by a Council of Appointment chosen by the Assembly. The majority in the Assembly depended upon the question whether PETER ALLEN, Democrat, or HENRY FELLOWS, Federalist, should have the seat which they contested. FELLOWS was clearly entitled to the seat, but he was in a most criminal manner kept out of his seat, and ALLEN kept in, till the Council of Appointment was chosen by his vote, when he was immediately turned out and FELLOWS was allowed to take his seat. To accomplish this high-handed "political necessity," required every vote of the party. There was in the party a member from this City, then in his third year in the House, whose conscience revolted against what his party demanded. He was a pure-minded, honest man and a devout member of the Methodist Church. Upon one of his colleagues he usually relied for advice. He went to him and told him he could not, under his oath of office, go with the party in such flagrant dishonesty, in deciding—judging—upon the election of a member; but he was told it was a "political question." He couldn't see it, but finally allowed himself to be overruled by his party, and thus his vote really accomplished the wrong. He went no more into political life. After the excitement of the occasion was gone, the action lay in its true nature, and forever afterward that vote was a fatal remembrance that saddened his life; and when he came to die he said in the sincerity of his sorrow, that it was the only thorn in his pillow. I think there will be many in the Senate, who will not, like him, yield their consciences to political necessity. But is it a political necessity? How false have been the political necessities of the last two years!

A REPUBLICAN LAWYER.

National Home for the Destitute Widows and Mothers of Soldiers and Sailors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Fair in behalf of this worthy national charity, which it was contemplated would take place toward the first of the coming month, will be necessarily postponed until Fall.

Owing to the near approach of Summer, when most of the ladies engaged desire to go to the country, together with the representations of the State Committees that sufficient time has not been afforded them to prepare for a becoming and creditable representation of their respective States, and the general desire of the different churches throughout the City to be represented by a table, the ladies regard it as a duty they owe alike to those taking part in promoting the charity, and those in whose behalf it is inaugurated, to postpone the opening of the Fair until September next.

At that time it is confidently anticipated that every State throughout the nation will be fully represented, and in this city the Committee have assurances that every denomination of Christians, together with our fellow-citizens of the Jewish persuasion, will in the meantime make ample preparations to share in making the charity a marked success. It is to be hoped, therefore, that those engaged throughout the States, as well as those nearer home, will relax no effort in the few months intervening before the opening of the fair to prepare for the work in a manner alike worthy of the charity and our whole people, and to this end it is hoped the Press everywhere will lend its powerful aid.

G.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Arizona.

The steamship *Arizona*, Capt. MAURY, from Aspinwall April 14, with treasure, merchandise and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived at this port yesterday. On April 16, lat. 14° 03'; long. 77° 28', spoke steamship *Henry Chauncey*, hence for Aspinwall.

The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$47,526 42	J. & W. Seligman & Co.	$93,000 00
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	268,651 62	A. Belmont & Co.	147,128 19
Moritz Mayer	15,9.6 19	Isaacs & Asch	2,200 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	25,507 96	Hoadley, Eno & Co.	1,000 00
Eugene Kelly & Co.	92,500 00	Juan de Mier	1,000 00
Lees & Waller	243,600 00		
Total			$918,020 38

VENEZUELA.

Arrival of President Falcon—The Rebellion Subsiding—The Acting President's Message to Congress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACAS, Tuesday, April 7, 1868.

President FALCON arrived on the 25th ult., aboard the national war-steamer *Bolivar* at Laguayra, and on the following day at 9 A. M. reëntered this city. It is not yet known whether the President will again take the reins of Government, but in any event his presence in this capital may tend to restore public confidence.

The rebels are losing ground. Gen. SOTILLO, who was proclaimed the champion of the Barcelona rebellion, now adheres to the Government, as shown by his letter to Gen. ACOSTA, of the State of Bolivar, wherein he urges the necessity of sustaining peace and the central administration. Gen. ACOSTA, who is a candidate for the next Presidency, very naturally favors all conservative measures. The rebellion must consequently come to an end, and the sooner because the blockade of the whole seaboard of Barcelona, decreed by the Government, has had the desired effect. Not a single vessel has appeared off the coast during the last fortnight, and the war steamer *Maparari* had arrived to make the blockade still more effective.

By tidings received here daily the insurrection in all other parts is also losing ground, owing to the want of unity among the insurrectionists. There is no head to the whole affair.

The authorities of the State of Carobobo have issued a decree overtaxing agriculture and commerce. The merchants of Puerto Cabello have unanimously protested against the measure.

Congress assembled at this capital on the 2d inst. Gen. MIGUEL GIL, who performs the functions of the Executive *ad interim*, sent in a message. He therein deplores the pitiful condition of the republic, attributing the distressed state of the country to the revolts which have broken out. He finds these revolts wholly unjustifiable, and particularly inasmuch as the Presidential term of Gen. FALCON is about expiring, and as the people will have an opportunity of canvassing freely in the coming election. He states that the relations with the European Powers, the United States and other American republics are on the most friendly footing. He calls the special attention of Congress to the financial state of the country, remarking that the continual revolutions have impeded the progress of agriculture, and brought about business stagnation. The Government has, in consequence, not been able to attend to the settlement of any of the national liabilities.

Congress closed its deliberations after its second session in a most unprecedented manner. The withdrawal of twenty-nine members from the main body is to be ascribed to the fact that there was a posse of armed men among the spectators. To their presence a protest was made, and twenty-nine Congressmen declined to resume their seats until the Executive would provide them with that guarantee which the immunity from possible arrest their rank entitled them to. The other members of Congress assumed quite a different attitude, and disavowed in a counter protest the apprehensions of their colleagues. The Senate has since taken cognizance of the matter, and is about devising means whereby the Chamber may resume its sessions.

Despite of all these controversies in the country, the festivities incidental to Lent were observed with considerable pomp.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

President Baez at St. Domingo—Minister Pujol and His Mission.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. DOMINGO, Thursday, April 9, 1868.

In a recent letter, I announced the departure of the war schooner *Leonor*, with a Commission aboard, to wait upon Mr. BAEZ at Curacao. I am now enabled to report his arrival here on 29th ult., when he was received with great enthusiasm. He was by acclamation proclaimed President of the Republic, and, but for the want of a quorum in Congress, would have been ere this inaugurated. President BAEZ has brought with him a large amount of money in specie, which has been deposited in care of the French Consul until arrangements shall be made for the proper disposal of it.

Great hopes are founded upon President BAEZ's administration. As soon as he was able to devote his attention to internal matters, he tendered passports to all those who were desirous of absenting themselves from the country, by which means they were not liable to the slightest aggression.

The health of the island is good. Cholera has completely disappeared. The Spanish mail steamer *Pajaro*, from Havana, was provided with a clean bill of health.

Mr. PUJOL, Minister Extraordinary of Ex-President CABRAL, near the Government of Washington, has not yet appeared. We are at a loss to imagine what has become of him and of this mission, which related to the intended sale of the Bay of Samana.

City Pavements—Action of the Common Council.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The comparatively few who take the *Transcript* may curiously wonder at proceedings of the Common Council relating to the pavement of streets. A short time ago the tide of their proceedings set toward ordering Nicolson (wooden) pavement in almost all directions, and that before a sufficient time had elapsed to test its durability in our City. Now a new pavement seems in vogue,—the "improved McGonegal patent—to cost not exceeding $5 per square yard," which means that it will cost $5 per square yard—a price *nearly double* that of the best stone pavement now in use. Orders and resolutions for such pavement you may see introduced some eight or ten times at every recent meeting of either Board. The Mayor does all he legally can to stop this apparent reckless rushing upon new projects at the expense of the owners of property, the Board overruling the objections of such owners, even when they express their willingness to pay for the best stone pavement. It seems time that citizens should come to the help of the Mayor, and make their objections to this pavement publicly known. The Nicolson (wooden) pavement, before being down three years on a sunny slope in Nassau-street, so partially failed as to require a re-lay of it last Summer, and we doubt whether any wooden pavement is much better than that.

In our private affairs we wait the result of an experiment before we venture largely in that direction; and it would seem wise of the Common Council to do so before assessing thousands upon their constituents for a pavement that may hereafter be declared a failure. The Mayor truly has said that "the wooden pavement being a patented article, the patentee can charge his own price for it." It is equally true that if it be necessary to take up a part, in order to get at the water-pipe, gas-pipe, or sewer, the patentee or his agent must be called upon to do the work of replacing, with the expense of bringing tar-kettle and tar or pitch, and the labor of skilled persons in the business, and of course the owner must submit to the charge, however exorbitant it may appear.

Another patented project seems equally in favor of the Common Council just now, we mean their ordering sidewalks to be paved with "Fisk concrete flagging." WEBSTER defines "flagging," a pavement of flag-stones, but concrete flag-stones were not in use in his day. This "concrete flagging" is made principally of pitch or asphaltum, at least such is the material to bind the other substances; it is spread over the entire surface of the sidewalk in a compact body, hard in Winter, but of necessity otherwise in a warm Summer day. Now we predict, that with a sun shining upon such pavement at 100 degrees or upward—not unusual in our climate, many a housewife will with dismay observe some of this concrete clinging to the boots of her male inmates or visitors. We notice pavement of this sort is ordered to many streets, far up town, sparsely built upon. Now, however this sidewalk may bear foot-stepping in moderately cold weather, it will not bear the crossing of carts, absolutely necessary in digging out cellars, and it must be greatly disturbed in building by pipes of various kinds to be laid down. Here again must the owner submit to repairs almost equal to an entire new walk, all to be done only by the patentee, with his pitch-pots and new materials and at his own charges without competition. Is this right? Is it proper in in our representatives in Common Council thus to place us in charges entirely at the mercy of such patentees? We have been of opinion that New-York had at command the very best material for sidewalks in flat smooth flag-stones. All stone flaggers do the work, and whenever necessary to be taken up, it can be readily put down at small expense and with no loss of material.

R.

WHISKY SEIZURE.—One of the Deputy Collectors in the Third Collection District, Tuesday morning, at an early hour, seized an illicit distillery in a sub-cellar at No. 85 Myrtle-avenue, while in operation. A number of cheeses, a quantity of butter, eggs and meat which were on the premises were also confiscated by order of the United States District Attorney. The Police gave the information on which the seizure was made. The still was a fifty-gallon one, with all the accompaniments necessary for its complete operation.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
283—Ogden vs. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co.	1221—Cushing vs. Delany.
303—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.	1223—Crane vs. Murray et al.
827—Minzesheimer vs. Gueterman.	1225—Jaudon et al. vs. Kilderhouse et al.
793—Continental National Bank v. National Bank of the Commonwealth.	1227—Johnson, Jr., vs. New-York Mail Steamship Co.
1103—Parker, Jr., vs. Brett et al.	1229—Englehart vs. Hellman et al.
523—New-York, Nuevitas & Cuba Steamship Co. vs. Neafie et al.	1233—Hart vs. McMahon.
929—Work, &c., vs. Tighe.	1235—McGowan vs. Dinsmore, President.
1217—Selden et al. vs. Seymour et al.	1237—Pierce et al. vs. Lynch.
1219—Jacobs et al. vs. Ikelheimer.	1239—Becker vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
	1241—Williams vs. Little et al.
	1243—Browning vs. Richardson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	
8—Mabbett vs. Mabbett Railway Chair Co.	111—In re. N. Y. Gold Mining Co.
52—Morgan et al. vs. Mulligan.	110—Freund vs. Union Braiding Co.
59—Hunt et al. vs. Lacombe.	119—Servoss vs. Washoe Tool Co.
69—Lansing vs. Livingston.	121—Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Co.
74—Schell vs. Erie Railway Co.	126—Whitcombe vs. Barry.
75—Bloodgood vs. Erie Railway Co.	127—Oddie et al. vs. Goodyear et al.
76—The People, &c. vs. Erie Railway Co.	129—Armstrong vs. Hall.
77—Stannard vs. Shawhan et al.	131—Bolles, Receiver, vs. Duff et al.
80—Gregory, &c., vs. Gregory, &c.	142—Chamberlain vs. Dunbar.
82—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.	146—Weymouth vs. N. Y. Wood Preserving Co.
91—Gregory, &c, vs. Gregory et al.	148—McKinley vs. Staveless Barrel Co.
94—Oddie et al. vs. Goodyear et al.	152—Doyle vs. Magee.
	155—Webb vs. Skinner.
	16—Hubbard vs. Barbud.

Call No. 164—Clayton vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3407—Connell, admx., vs. Central Park, North and East River R. R. Co.	3875—Sieberg vs. Mullen.
3335—Jackson vs. Bendall et al.	3877—Repplier vs. Jaquemot.
3865—Stewart et al. vs. Guest.	3881—Smith vs. N. Y. Rendering Co.
3721—Steel vs. Fuller et al.	3883—Williams et al. vs. Post et al.
3867—Stoin vs. Gunzberg et al.	3885—Bachrach vs. Levinger.
3871—Carroll vs. Gascoigne.	3889—Headley vs. Northrup et al.
3873—Sturgis vs. Murray et al.	3891—Rankin vs. Van Loon.
	3893—Hamilton vs. VanLoon.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	
3714—Bery et al. vs. Lowenberg et al.	3960—White vs. Vienot.
3956—Dietz vs. Jones.	3742—Larkin vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
3916—Cantwell vs. Ross, President, &c.	3930—Manhattan Oil Co. vs. Webb.
3430—Rothschild vs. Bernet.	3406—Knapmeyer vs. Bleecker-st and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
3880—Janeway vs. Garniss, Executor, &c.	3612—Coleman vs. Carroll.
3940—Joseph vs. Bernstein, &c.	3800—Auferman vs. Atl. and Pac. R. R. Co.
3908—Green vs. Passett.	3964—Rich vs. Briggs et al.
3952—Laubie vs. Demond.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
926—Schuberth vs. Mollenhauer.	964—Godfrey vs. Walther.
927—Same vs. Same.	965—Dickinson vs. Bouck.
928—Same vs. Same.	966—Ingersoll vs. Lewishon.
672—Fowler vs. Kelly.	967—Wilson vs. Van Buskirk.
709—Brod vs. Gutt.	968—Schnittler vs. Schrinkler.
730—Whitehurst vs. Tufts.	969—Gottschalk vs. Blayer.
712—McCartny vs. Kelly.	970—Kupler vs. Albreck.
886—Nessel vs. Brady.	971—Heineman vs. Robb.
674—Fisher vs. Alexander.	973—Larkin vs. Valentine.
822—Flaherty vs. Bayard.	974—Stiehler vs. Horn.
758—Carnie vs. Gallagher.	975—Goodsell vs. Dadonville.
916—Howard vs. Cagney.	976—Churchill vs. Hart.
960—Netter vs. Helms.	977—Laffrey vs. Hart.
961—Nieman vs. Ahrens.	978—Moffatt vs. Hart.
962—Summerson vs. The Mariposa Co.	
963—Lester vs. Fletcher.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. David Carmie, James Caddle, William Clarke; grand larceny.
The People vs. Cranville Bell; grand larceny.
The People vs. William Miller; grand larceny.
The People vs. Jane Mooney; grand larceny.
The People vs. August Renan; grand larceny.
The People vs. Herman Winkelstin; grand larceny.
The People vs. James Baliner, James Larkin; grand larceny.
The People vs. William H. Bennett; larceny from the person.
The People vs. Levi Antonio; grand larceny.
The People vs. Edward Brady; grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael Boyle, William Hart; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Powers; grand larceny.
The People vs. Frank Oliver; receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Joseph Wood; assault and battery.
The People vs. William Rooney; felonious assault and battery.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, the summing up of the case of John Low, Jr. *vs.* the steamship *Western Metropolis*, was resumed, and at its conclusion the case of John Nesbitt, *et. al. vs.* The schooner *Village Gem* was taken up. This is a libel by the owners of the sloop *Diamond* against the schooner *Village Gem* for collision.

The libel alleges that on the evening of October 30, 1862, the sloop *Diamond* was proceeding on a voyage down the Hudson River to the City of New York, laden with a cargo of brick, and when about opposite Piermont dock was run into and almost instantly sunk by the schooner *Village Gem*—said schooner, being at the time bound on a voyage to Kingston, N. Y.

The amount claimed for the loss of the *Diamond* and her cargo is $2,166 50.

The answer denies that the schooner ran into the sloop and avers that the sloop ran into the schooner and that whatever damage the sloop sustained was caused by the fault of those on board the sloop.

COLLISION OFF BARNEGAT—LOOKOUT—LIGHTS—WIND.

Josiah T. Selby vs. the Schooner Elizabeth English, her tackle, &c.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a libel for a collision which occurred on the 16th of February, 1858, between 8 and 9 o'clock P. M., about three miles southeast from Absecom Light, in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of New-Jersey, between the schooner *Ella*, bound from New-York to Chincoteague, in Virginia, and the schooner *Elizabeth English*, bound from Wilmington, in North Carolina, to New-York. The proper course of the *Ella*, at the place of collision, was southwest, and she was heading by compass about southwest by west, or one point to the windward of her proper course. The proper course of the *Elizabeth English* was northeast, and she was heading about northeast by north, or one point to the windward of that course. It is contended by the *Ella* that the wind was west northwest, and that she was close-hauled, heading within five points of the wind on her starboard tack, and that the *Elizabeth English* had the wind at least two points free; while it is claimed by the *Elizabeth English* that the wind was north-northwest or a little further to the north than that, and that she was close-hauled, heading within five points of the wind on her port tack, and that the *Ella* had the wind at least three points free. The *Ella* was struck on her port bow by the *Elizabeth English*, and sank very soon, the mate of the *Ella* being killed or lost in the collision. The horizon was very dark toward the northward and eastward, as seen from the *Elizabeth English*, while it was lighter toward the southward and westward, as seen from the *Ella*. The *Elizabeth English* had no light, but she was seen from the *Ella* at some distance off; the master says at 200 to 300 yards off. When the persons on board of the *Ella* caught sight of the *Elizabeth English*, the *Ella* had no light. She had previously been exhibiting a light, but it had gone out, and the steward was in the cabin at the time putting the light in order. The master of the *Ella* was at the wheel of the *Ella* when he first saw the *Elizabeth English*. To his eye, and in his judgment, the *Elizabeth English* was then to the leeward of the *Ella*, for he says that he then thought that if the *Elizabeth English* kept her course she would go clear of the *Ella*—to the leeward of her. He also says that when the *Elizabeth English* was within one hundred and fifty yards of the *Ella*, he, the master, noticed that the *Elizabeth English* was luffing toward the *Ella*; that he then began to think there was danger of a collision; that he then immediately called into the cabin to the steward and directed him to hurry on deck with the light; and that the steward then came up on deck with the light and took it forward where it could be seen. He also says that he kept the *Ella* on her course from the time he first sighted the *Elizabeth English* until the collision. Now it is fully established by the evidence of those on board the *Elizabeth English*, that nothing was nor could be seen by them of the *Ella* until her light was discerned, which was almost at the moment of collision, and was so short a time before it that, although the instant the light was seen, an order was given and obeyed to port the helm of the *Elizabeth English*, her helm was not got over, nor was her course at all changed before the crash came. This clearly shows that the *Elizabeth English* did not luff. Yet to the master of the *Ella* the other vessel presented the appearance of luffing. This appearance I am satisfied, on the evidence, rose from the fact that the *Ella* was not kept on her course, but was suffered by her master to fall off with the wind toward the *Elizabeth English*. This appearance of luffing on the part of the latter vessel presented itself before the *Ella* or her light was seen, and before the *Elizabeth English* had any motive to make or did make any movement to alter her course. A good look-out was kept on the *Elizabeth English*, and the light in the *Ella* was seen as soon as it possibly could be, and when it was too late for the *Elizabeth English* to do anything to avoid the collision. She was, therefore, not at all at fault. Her not showing a light did not at all contribute to the collision, for she was plainly seen by the *Ella* in season for the *Ella* to have exhibited her own light or to have insured an avoidance of collision by keeping her course. The *Ella* failed to show a light. Such failure prevented her position from being made known to the *Elizabeth English* in season for her to have ported her helm sooner than she did. According to the testimony of the master of the *Ella*, the *Elizabeth English* being to the leeward when first seen, if her helm had been ported sooner than it was (and the presumption from what was in fact done is, that it would have been, if the light of the *Ella* had been sooner seen,) she would have gone still further to the leeward, and there would have been no collision, even with the change of course to the leeward which the *Ella* made by falling off. The *Ella* was in fault in falling off with the wind, when her master clearly saw that if he kept his course the *Elizabeth English* would go clear of him to the leeward. The view thus taken is entirely independent of the question as to whether the wind was west-northwest, as claimed by the *Ella*, or north,northwest, as claimed by the *Elizabeth English* and of the question as to which of the two vessels had the wind free. But I am satisfied that the weight of the evidence is that the *Elizabeth English* was close-hauled and that the *Ella* had the wind from two to three points free. This being so, the *Elizabeth English* was entitled to the right of way and to keep her course, even though she was on the port tack, and it was the duty of the *Ella*, seeing the other vessel nearly ahead and having herself the wind free, to put her helm aport, even though she was on the starboard tack. (*The George*, 5 Notes of Cases, 368.) Instead of doing this, the *Ella* did the very opposite, and bore down against the other vessel and brought upon herself the calamity which ensued. The collision occurred wholly from the incompetence and mismanagement of the master of the *Ella*. There must be a decree dismissing the libel with costs.

C. Donohue and W. J. Haskett for the libelant; E. C. Benedict and R. D. Benedict for the claimants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PATENT BRAKES—INFRINGEMENT—LICENSE—EXTENSION OF PATENT.

Amelia S. Hodge, et al., Administratrix, &c., of Nehemiah Hodge, deceased, vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the infringement of a patent issued to Nehemiah Hodge, Oct 2, 1849, re-issued to him March 1, 1853, and extended to him Sept. 16, 1863, for seven years from October, 1863, for an "improvement in the mode of operating brakes for cars." The acts of infringement charged were: 1. The running by defendants between East Albany and Troy of cars belonging to the New-York and Harlem Company with infringing brakes. 2. The running by defendants across the Albany Bridge of cars owned by them and having such brakes. 3. The running by defendants on their own road near Peekskill of cars marked "New-York, Suspension Bridge and Buffalo," and of sleeping cars and drawing-room cars, not belonging to the defendants, and having such brakes. 4. The running by defendants of their own cars, having such brakes, on the tracks of the Troy and Greenbush Railroad Company, and the Troy Union Railroad Company. 5. The running by defendants on their railroad of freight cars not owned by them called the "White Line," having such brakes. 6. The running by the defendants on their road of cars of the "Blue Line," not owned by them. The alleged infringements took place in November, 1867. The defendants set up a license to them on April 8, 1862, by the patentee "to construct and use the said improvement on any and all cars belonging to said Company, and to use the same improvement upon the entire length of their road, and upon all parts thereof extending from the City of New-York to the City of Troy in said State, for and during the term for which said letters patent are or may be granted."

Held by the Court—That the first, second and fourth alleged infringements occurred within the Northern District of New-York. The causes of action growing thereupon arose, therefore, within that District, and under the provisions of the sixth section of the act of April 3, 1818, (3 U. S. Stat. at large, 415,) this Court has no original jurisdiction of such causes of action. That in regard to so much of the third alleged infringement, as relates to cars marked "New-York, Suspension Bridge and Buffalo," and in regard to the fifth and sixth alleged infringements, as it appears that the defendants own and run upon their road cars marked "New-York, Suspension Bridge and Buffalo," and also freight cars known as "White Line" cars and "Blue Line" cars, and that they cannot say whether the cars so marked, referred to in the affidavit on the part of the plaintiff, were the defendants' cars or not, and as the plaintiffs have not shown the fact affirmatively, it must be assumed that such cars did belong to that Company. The plaintiffs should have designated the particular cars by numbers or other sufficient description, so as to have required and enabled the defendants to show whether such cars were or were not their property. In regard to so much of the third alleged infringement as relates to cars known as sleeping cars and drawing-room cars, the defendants show that the trucks and running gear, including the brakes of such cars, belong to them. That the presumption of law in regard to every license under a patent is that the parties deal in regard only to the term existing when the license is given, unless an express provision is inserted looking to a further interest. (Wilson *vs.* Rousseau, 4 How., 646, 685, 686. Gibson *vs.* Cook, 2 Blatch. C. C. R. 144, 146.) The license in question cannot be construed as intended by the parties to cover an extension of the patent. (4 McLean R. 353, ibid. 526; 2 Curtis C. C. R. 506, 508; 3 Blatch. C. C. R. 201.) That the only right which the defendants have therefore under the license is that given by the 18th section of the act of July 4, 1836, which is in the present case the right to continue to use until they are worn out or as long as they can be repaired—such brakes as they had lawfully in use under the license on Oct. 2, 1863 (4 How. 646; 14 ibid. 539; 22 ib., 217; 1 Wall., 340.) That, as it is not shown whether the brakes on the cars in question were or were not lawfully in use under the license on Oct. 2, 1863, it is impossible for the Court to decide whether the plaintiffs are or are not entitled to an injunction as to those brakes. The decision of the motion was therefore suspended to allow the plaintiff to supply evidence on that point.

For plaintiff, Mr. Cozzens; for defendant, Mr. Rapallo.

The same Plaintiffs vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—This was a similar application to the previous one. The infringements complained of were: 1. The running by the defendants on their own road of freight cars belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company, with infringing brakes; 2. The running by them on their road of cars belonging to the New-Haven Railroad Company, with such brakes. This occurred in November, 1867, and January, 1868.

The defendants set up that as to the first charge, the cars were run under an agreement by which they were interested in the running, and that as to the second charge, the cars were run by the New-Haven Railroad Company, under an agreement with them, and they set up three licenses from the patentees to the three railroads. The license to the defendants was granted June 1, 1864, after the extension, but covered only cars belonging to the defendants. The license to the Hudson River Railroad Company was the one referred to in the previous case. The license to the New-Haven Railroad Company was dated April 2, 1864, and attached to it was another agreement of the same date, authorizing the New-Haven Railroad Company to run their cars with the improvements "on and over any and all other railroads wherever their business leads them."

Held by the Court—That this agreement gives the New-Haven Railroad Company the right to run their cars over the Harlem Railroad, provided their legitimate business leads them to do so, which is not denied; and the motion as to the cars of the New-Haven Railroad Company must be denied. That the license to the Hudson River Railroad Company only had the effect stated in the previous case, and the use of the brakes could only be lawful by that Company, if they were brakes lawfully in use on Oct. 2, 1863. No evidence being furnished the Court on that point, the motion was suspended to allow it to be supplied.

For plaintiff, Mr. Cozzens; for defendant, Mr. Rapallo.

UNITED STATES COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The case of John S. Allen and Richard C. Enright, deputies in the office of Collector Callicott, will come up for trial to-day.

The case of John C. Braine, indicted for murder on the high seas, was, at the request of his counsel, Mr. Sullivan, laid over until the next term of the Court.

There having been a contest for the credit of being informer as to the existence of the Finns distillery on York-street, near Gold, in February last, between John Hall and several officers of the Revenue, Commissioner Jones some time since decided in favor of Hall, and yesterday the Court sustained the decision of the Commissioner, whereby Mr. Hall is entitled to the reward.

Judge Benedict announced that he should not sit after Friday until the next term of the Court.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Commissioner Jones.

John Van Voorhies was brought before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with having been caught in the act of distilling whisky at No. 85 Myrtle-avenue, on Monday night. John Mars, an officer of the Forty-first Precinct Police, testified to his discovery of the place and his informing Roundsman Riggs. The roundsman and Deputy Collector Eagan also testified to what they saw on the premises, the latter referring particularly to finding the accused in the act when he made the seizure.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.—APRIL 22.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

THE VALUE OF NICOLSON PAVEMENT—AN EPISODE IN COURT.

JONATHAN TAYLOR VS. THE ELASTIC CONE SPRING COMPANY.—The plaintiff brought this action to recover a little over $2,000 for laying down on defendant's premises some of the Nicolson pavement. The defendants are a manufacturing company, and being about to erect a large building in Jersey City, they, as plaintiff alleges in his complaint, employed him to pave the yard and lower part of their establishment with the pavement in question. He avers that the contract price was $4 25 per square yard, and that the number of yards thus paved was 486.

There were several defences, but most prominent among them was the one as to the way in which the work was done. An attempt was made to show that the Nicolson pavement on the premises was a failure; that the blocks of wood which were put down less than a year ago had given way in some places; that the entire pavement was more or less uneven, in consequence of the heavy pressure of trucks, &c. The case was properly submitted to the jury by the Court. After a brief deliberation in the jury-room, an officer brought word to the Court that one of the jurors was a German, who could not understand a word of English. The plaintiff offered to accept the verdict of eleven.

This was at first objected to by the defendants' counsel, but upon Judge Jones saying he would go on and retry the case at once before a new jury, consent was given to receive the verdict, which was for the full amount claimed by the plaintiff. Defendant asked to have the jury polled, and when the Clerk said: "Mr. Schabb, is that your verdict?" the juror who "could not understand a word of English" answered "Yaw."

For plaintiff, Messrs. Cotterill & Bros.; for defendants, Messrs. Alexander and Green.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 22.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Davidson *vs.* F. B. Spinola; granted on payment of $10 costs and stipulating to refer if the plaintiff so elect, &c.

Chamberlain *vs.* Dunbar; motion granted unless defendant appears and submits to an examination on the 29th inst. at 10 A. M.

Weymouth *vs.* The New-York Wood Preserving Co.; plaintiff may amend proof of service and file original complaint, and the defendant may answer in ten days the cause to be referred if the plaintiff so elect, &c.

Armstrong *vs.* Hall; motion granted.

Mack *vs.* Gaeger; motion denied without costs.

Gschwind *vs.* Gschwind; complaint wanted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 22.

By Justice Garvin.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Aldolphus Schwerin et al. *vs.* Wm. A. M. Rice et al. Horace B. Claflin et al. *vs.* Danforth N. Barney et al. Henry Hays *vs.* The Baltic Fire Insurance Company. Jacob Weil *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company. John D. Lewis *vs.* Wm. S. Dodge. Reuben W. Van Pelt *vs.* John M. Otter.

Frederick Roche *vs.* Oswald Ottendorfer; complaint dismissed with costs.

In the matter of Francis Hemocque for a writ of *habeas corpus*; writ allowed.

N. Mendel Shafer *vs.* James W. Guest; bond approved in $1,000.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions:

Charles Myers was placed on trial for grand larceny, indicted for stealing a lot of ready-made clothing, of the value of $300, from the store of Longstreet, Sedgwick & Co., No. 380 Broadway, on the night of the 25th of March last. The prisoner was found on the premises with another person, who escaped, with the property near them, ready for removal in a bag. The jury found him guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

Charles Mansfield was tried and convicted of stealing a coat, value of $40, from Thomas J. Egan, of No. 782 Washington-street, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John McDonald pleaded guilty of stealing a lot of gold pens to the value of $186, from the firm of Mabie, Todd & Co., No. 180 Broadway, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Sigmund Haurenstein, German, was tried for feloniously obtaining the sum of $120 in money and fifty umbrellas, valued at $350, from a fellow-countryman named John Eckhardt, by falsely and designedly representing that his father was a wealthy man in Germany, and that a large legacy had recently been left him, which had just been received by Messrs. Hillier & Co., of this City. The jury retired and did not agree.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 22, 1868.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C....	112¾	200 Mariposa Prf......	10¾
25,000 do........	112⅞	300 Pacific Mail......	92¾
1,500 do........	112⅝	200 do........s60	92½
32,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		100 do.......b30	93
'62........	112	100 do.....2d call	92⅝
125,000 do.	112	100 do.......b30	93
500 U. S. 5-20s, C.		199 Adams Ex........	66⅜
'65, New issue.	108⅜	145 do.	66⅜
47,000 do.......s3	108⅜	100 do.	66
21,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		100 do.....2d call	65¼
'65........	110⅜	47 U. S. Ex. Co......	65
5,000 do........	110¾	10 Amer. Ex........	64⅝
15,000 do.	110⅝	10 do.....2d call	65
37,000 U. S. 5-20s, C '67		100 Mer. U. Ex........	33¾
New Issue	108⅜	1100 N. Y. Cen.	119⅞
67,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s,		500 do.	119⅝
C.........s3	102⅞	200 do.......b30	120⅛
30,000 do........	102⅝	1000 Erie R........	69⅞
3,000 do........	102⅝	50 do.	69⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s,		200 Hud. Riv. R.	134⅝
C., '64........	110¾	150 Norw. & Worces R.	94
3,000 do.	110¾	1200 Reading R.....	88
2,000 do.	110⅝	200 do.	88⅛
1,000 do.	110⅝	100 do.......s5	88
1,000 U. S. 5s 10-40s R.	102⅝	200 do.....2d call	88⅛
6,500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s		400 M. S. & N. I.	91
2d series.....	106⅝	150 do.	91⅛
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new....	67½	25 Ill. Cen.	143
2,000 do.	67¼	200 Cleve. & Pitts.....	83⅝
20,000 Virginia 6s. new	48	600 do.	83½
1500 Ga. St. 6s.	73	200 do...2d cal b30	83⅝
2,500 do.	74	1200 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	75
2,000 N. Car 6s. x-c....	62	100 do.	75⅛
15,000 N. Car. State 6s.		100 Clev. & Tol.....	104⅛
new........	61⅛	400 do.	104
500 do.	61	400 Chic. & R. I. R....	94
5,000 Mo. S. 6s.	87⅛	200 do.	93⅞
2,000 N. Y. Cen 7s. '76	104	300 do.	93⅝
1,000 Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st	95½	100 Clev. P. & Ash....	100⅝
1,000 Hudson R. 1st M.	101⅛	200 Mil. & St. P.	63⅝
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	106	10 do.	63
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	87	100 do.....2d call	63⅛
1,000 Peninsula 1st M.	84	800 Mil. & St. P. Pf.....	76
5,000 Chic. & Mil. 1st.	87	200 do.	76⅛
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st M	90	300 T., W. & W....	50
50 Cent. Nat. Bank..	106½	400 P., Ft. W. & C....	102¾
10 Fourth Nat. Bk...	104	300 do.	102½
100 Canton Co......s30	47⅝	30 do.	102⅝
1000 do.	48	200 Alt. & T. H. Pf....	68
100 do.	48⅛	3000 Ohio & Miss. R...	31¾
100 do.......b60	48⅝	500 do.	31⅝
100 do..2d call b10	49	100 do.......b30	32
206 West. U. Tel	37½	400 do.......b10	31⅝
650 do.	37¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, '71, R....	120⅛	480 N. Y. Cen.......	122
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, C....	115	800 do.	122⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s., 5-20s.		1500 do.	122¼
C. '65	110⅜	100 Erie R.	71¼
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...	113	100 do.	71⅜
45,500 do.	113⅛	200 Reading R.	89
180,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.		500 do.	89⅛
'62	112⅝	200 Mich. Cen.	114⅜
6,900 do.......Small..	111⅜	200 Mich. So. & N. I...	91
25,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '67		100 do..	90⅝
New Issue.....	108⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts.	83
125,000 Tr. N., 7 3-10s.		500 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	75⅛
2d series.	106⅞	1000 Ohio & Miss. R..	31⅞
45,000 do.	106⅞	200 Clev. & Tol.	104⅝
100 Canton Co...	49	500 do.	105
100 do.......b10	49	400 do.	104⅜
100 do.......b15	49⅛	100 Chi. & R. I.	94⅛
20 West. U. Tel.	37½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	77
200 do.	37⅝	200 do.	76⅜
200 Quick. Min.	26⅜	500 do.	76½
100 Mariposa Pr.	11⅜	200 do.	76⅝
200 Pac. Mail	93¾	200 do.	76⅝
200 do.	93⅞	200 Tol., W. & W.	51
400 Adams Ex.	65	100 do.	50⅞
25 do.	66	58 P., Ft. W. & C.	102⅜
20 Am. Ex. Co.	64½	100 do.	102⅛
300 Hudson R.	136	200 do.	102⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 U. S. Ex.......s3	65	200 Tol., W. & W......	50
100 Mer. U. Ex.	33⅛	500 Mil. & St. P.	63
100 Quick. Min	26⅜	500 Mil. & St. P Pf....	75⅛
100 do.	26½	100 do.	75⅝
200 Canton Co.......	47⅜	300 P., Ft. W. & C.....	102
100 do.	47½	100 do.........c	102
100 do.	48	200 Ohio & Miss. R. R..	31⅜
600 Pacific Mail......	92½	300 do.	31⅞
250 do.	92⅝	100 do.........c	31⅞
400 do.	92¾	4 Ill. Cen. R.	142
500 W. U. Tel.......b3	38	1500 Mich. S. & N. I.	91
200 do.	37⅞	400 do.	91⅛
1200 N. Y. Cen. R....	119⅛	100 do.......s10	91
200 do.........c	119⅜	200 do.......b5	91⅛
100 do........b5	119½	300 do.........c	91
100 do........b4	119⅜	400 Clev. & Pitts.. x-d.	83
100 do.	119⅝	200 Clev. & Tol.	104⅛
500 do........s3	119⅝	200 Chi. R. I. & P.....	94⅜
800 Erie R	69½	1100 do.	94½
1200 do.	69⅝	500 do.	94⅝
100 do........b5	69⅜	200 do.........c	94½
200 do.........c	69⅝	100 C. & N. W. R.	62⅜
200 do........b3	69⅝	1200 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	75½
800 Reading R.	89	200 do.	75¾
200 do.	88½	300 do.........c	75½
200 do.........c	88		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300 Wells-Fargo Ex..b3	29	600 West. U. Tel......	37⅜
200 do.......b10	29	200 Hud. R. R......	136
200 Adams Ex.	65	100 do.	136½
100 do.	64⅜	400 Reading R.	88⅝
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	65	1200 do.	88½
200 Quicksilver	26⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	76½
200 Mar. Pref.	11	500 do.	76⅝
200 Canton Co.	48⅛	500 Mil. & St. P.	64
200 Pacific Mail	93	800 Pitts. Ft. W. & C..	102⅛
400 do.	93⅛	600 Ohio & M. R.	31⅞
200 do.	93⅝	500 M. S. & N. I. R....	91⅛
300 do.........c	93⅛	200 do.	91⅝
500 N. Y. Cen.	122	400 Clev. & Tol.	104⅝
800 do.	122⅛	1200 do.	105
1100 do.	122⅜	800 C., R. I. & P.....	95⅛
200 do.........c	122⅛	400 do.........c	95½
500 Erie R.	71⅛	200 do.......b5	95⅜
1200 do.	71⅜	200 do.......s3	95½
1200 do.	71⅛	1200 Chi. & N. W. Pf...	75⅜
2500 do.	71⅛	400 do.	75⅝
200 do.........c	71⅛	300 do.......b30	75⅜
1100 do.	71⅜	200 do.........c	75⅝
300 do.......s10	71⅝		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex...	29	400 Reading R........	89⅛
300 Mariposa Prf......	11⅛	800 do.	89⅜
500 do.	11⅛	200 Tol., W. & W.	51
200 do.	11⅜	100 Quicksilver....b30	27
300 do.......b15	11⅛	800 O. & Miss. R.	31⅜
200 Pacific Mail......	94	200 M. & St. P. Pf.....	76⅛
300 do.	93⅞	200 do.	76⅛
500 do.......b10	94	200 do.	76⅝
300 do.	93⅝	100 Chic., R. I. & P...	94
500 do.......b10	93⅞	400 do.	93⅜
800 N. Y. Cent.......	122⅝	500 do.	93⅝
800 do.	122⅛	1800 do.	93⅝
200 do.......b5	122⅜	300 do.	93⅝
200 do.......s3	122⅛	400 do.	93⅞
200 Canton Co.......	48⅛	200 do.......b3	94
1100 Erie R.	71⅜	200 do.......b3	93⅜
100 Alt. & T. H.	45	300 Chi. & N. W. R. Pf..	74⅜
100 Hud. R. R.	136	200 do.	74⅝
100 do.	136½	400 do.......b10	74½
100 do.	137	200 do.......b3	74⅝

WEDNESDAY, April 22—P. M.

The Wall-Street markets are all up to-day, and speculation quite buoyant, while the increasing ease in the Money market at 7 ℔ cent., with exceptional transactions at 6 ℔ cent., tends strongly to support the prevailing good feeling. The Gold Room had a further rise of nearly 1 ℔ cent.; sales at 139¾@⅞@140@139⅞ ℔ cent. The Cash Gold is comparatively scarce, and the holders are having their balances carried over from day to day free of interest. A number of the Bankers, including the Canada Bank Agents, are lending Gold to good parties who are *short* of it, *flat*, that is free of interest, and in turn are lending the Currency advanced by the borrowers at 6@7 ℔ cent. Foreign Exchange is fully up to the point at which it will pay the Bankers, who have branch houses or no commissions to pay on the other side, to ship largely American Gold Coin. A further arrival of California and Nevada Gold and Silver bars to-day will save them the trouble of such shipments to any decided extent this week. The rates for Bills on London are 110@110¼ ℔ cent. Actual sales for cash can scarcely be quoted above 110 ℔ cent., the outside rate being made as the basis for the settlement of credits on London between the Bankers and Importers. The rise in Gold to 140 ℔ cent. after the relaxation of the Money market was not perhaps wholly unlooked for, although opinions are much divided as to whether it can be long maintained. Of course while the speculators for a further rise can carry over their balances free of charge of interest, they are emboldened to increase their purchases.

The Public Funds continue to advance in price on all the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States and the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes. The advance is less rapid than the previous rise immediately after the Quarterly Bank Statement of the 6th April; but more confidence is felt in its being maintained because of this gradual appreciation. The long 6 ℔ cents of 1881 rose to 113¾; the new 5-20s of 1867, to 108⅜; the coupon 5 ℔ cents, 10-40s, to 102⅞ ℔ cent., and the 7.30 ℔ cents to 106⅝@106⅞ and interest. The old 5-20s of 1862 sold at 112@112⅛ ℔ cent.

In the Railway and Miscellaneous Share market there was quite a general and decided advance on Tuesday's sales, and prices appeared to move up 1@2@2½ ℔ cent. with greater ease than they fell off last week. The whole decline of that week has been more than recovered. In the case of New-York Central the sales were higher by 12½ ℔ cent. than the lowest of last week, and 5 ℔ cent. higher than the closing rate of the week before; in Erie the sales were 7½ ℔ cent. above the lowest of last week, and 3 ℔ cent. above the closing of the week before. In Hudson River and the Western Roads the changes are in the same direction, and scarcely less marked, although the prevailing excitement to-day was in New-York Central and Erie. The Preferred Stocks of the Northwest and St. Paul Roads were in high favor, and Chicago and Rock Island advanced 2½ ℔ cent. on yesterday's quotation, and 10 ℔ cent. on the lowest sales of last week.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday Afternoon, after a large and excited business in the Railways through the day. The extreme prices on the New-York and Western Roads were not maintained to the close, but the general temper of the market continued firm. Gold left off at 139⅞@140; Exchange and the Public Funds firm:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅝	102⅜	Missouri	87⅛	87⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862..	112	112⅛	Northwest	62	62
U. S. Con. 5-20s..	108⅜	108⅜	N. West Pref.....	74⅜	74⅞
N. Y. Central......	118⅞	122⅛	Rock Island......	93½	94⅜
Erie........	69	71⅜	Fort Wayne......	101⅞	102⅜
Hudson........	131	136	W. U. Telegraph..	37⅛	37⅝
Reading........	87⅞	89⅛	M'chants' Union	33⅛	33⅛
Mich. Southern..	91⅛	90⅞	St. Paul Pref.....	75	76⅜
Ohio and Miss...	31⅞	31⅛	St. Paul Com.....	62⅝	63
Pittsburgh........	82⅝	83	Pacific Mail......	92	93⅞
Toledo........	103⅞	104	American Gold..	139⅞	139⅞
Tenn 6s. new.....	67⅛	67⅛	Bills on London..	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. 1868.....	140	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81	105½
6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1868..	141⅛	5 ℔ cent. reg. 1871.....	120
6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881.....	113	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871.....	120
500 & 1,000, 1881	113⅝	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874.....	111
5-20 reg., 1862.....	104⅜	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874.....	114⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862..	112⅛	10-40 reg.....	102
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864..	110⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000.....	102⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865..	110⅝	7 3-10 2d series.....	106⅝
5-20 cou., 1865, new is..	108⅜	7 3-10 3d series.....	106⅝
5-20 coup. '67.....	108⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870....	101	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. n. bds	67⅛
N. Y. Bounty 7s.....	108½	Virginia 6s.. ex-c.....	50⅛
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872-75..	100	Virginia 6s, new.....	47
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1877.....	101	Georgia 6s	74
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1878.....	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	89
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1871-4.....	96	North Carolina 6s.....	65⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875.....	100¾	North Carolina 6s. x. c.	62
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881.....	102	North Car. 6s. n. b.....	61
Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873.....	94	Missouri 6s.....	87
Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878.....	94	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	86¼
Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1883.....	94	California 7s.....	130
Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex-c....	67	Connecticut 6s.....	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The Mercantile National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five per cent.*:

New-York........	133	Bank of N. America.	105½
Merchants'........	119	Hanover........	113
Union........	113	Irving........	105½
America........	142	Market........	116
Tradesmen's........	137	Nassau........	107
Merch'ts' Exchange..	111	Continental........	104
Seventh Ward........	110	St. Nicholas........	106½
State of New-York...	115	Commonwealth........	108
Commerce........	119½	Impt'rs. & Traders'..	125
Mec. B. Association..	116	Man. & Merchants'..	100
Ocean........	102½	Central National....	106
American Exchange..	115	Ninth National........	105
Bank of the Repub...	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.....	96	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.....	93¼	Han. & St. J. con.....	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.....	92	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.....	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.....	92	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.....	91½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.....	104	Tol. & W. 2d M.....	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876.	117	Gt. Western 2d M. '93..	76½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76.	117	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M...	75
Erie 1st M. Ex.....	104½	Gal. & Chi. Ex.....	100½
Erie 7s. 3d ind.. 1883.....	95	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.....	97
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	95½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.....	101½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. '69-70.	101½	Morris & Essex 2d M.....	86½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85.	105½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.....	101
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72.	106½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
M. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	113½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 3d M.	91
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.....	95	Cleve. & P. 4th M.....	70
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	100½	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.....	92½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875.....	112	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.....	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M.....	94	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M...	84
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83½	Peninsula R. R. bonds...	84
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M...	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.....	85	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.....	87
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.....	103
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.....	89	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.....	83
Con. 7 ℔ cent. Exten. B.	84	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....	95
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	88		

The only change of which we are advised in the "Erie situation," since the passage of the Bill at Albany and its approval by the Governor, is that one or two of the Jersey City fugitives ventured across the river to the New-York side this forenoon, but whether to provoke an arrest by the officers of justice or to make overtures of surrender to the Stockholders of the Road, we are not advised. They are reported to have recrossed to their tavern in Jersey early in the Afternoon. A morning paper says that DREW has been threatened by his confederate fugitives with dismissal from the Treasuryship of the Road, in order that they may handle the plunder the more freely under color of authority in the Bill passed by the Legislature; but this is only a rumor. In a pecuniary sense, DREW is the only responsible man in the party, and it is not likely that he will surrender the whole swag on compulsion, as he understands pretty well that the Stockholders, with VANDERBILT at their head, are sharply after him for restitution—*and they surely mean to have it.*

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,331,884 61; payments, $652,554 97; balance, $105,567,410 43. The receipts include for customs, $369,000; gold notes, $241,000.

The *Journal of Commerce* of this morning remarks:

"Our mercantile readers will no doubt be glad to learn that the great suit about the shipment of nitro-glycerine, which hung so long over the heads of our friends, Messrs. GUION & CO., has been withdrawn by the plaintiffs, the defendants paying the costs on both sides. Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION, the American branch of this house, are among our most respectable citizens, and the conduct of the Liverpool firm in forwarding the objectionable commodity, sent to their care, was above all reproach. No blame whatever attached to them, and only through some legal technicality could they have failed of ultimate triumph if the suit had been prosecuted. However, such a litigation was a sad interference with their regular business, and everybody will be glad that the difficulty is amicably settled."

Administration of the Pacific Mail.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO A STOCKHOLDER.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 10.

1. You suggest that our steamers should go *every Saturday*, which I quite agree with you in thinking a good idea. It was fully considered before we changed from the thrice-monthly service and decided to run four times a month, and was only not adopted for the *practical* reason that, in my judgment, four steamers a month will do the whole work, and, if so, will cost about $300,000 less *per annum* than one a week, while, if not, the fact will very soon be demonstrated. Only to give you an instance of the influence of practical considerations, even of details apparently trifling, upon ideas excellent in themselves, I will here mention as a reason why we could not adopt Saturday as a regular weekly sailing day, that the Panama Railroad Company strenuously object to working on Sundays, even when our calendar dates require it, and would almost undoubtedly refuse to do so as a rule. We should then have the choice of always forcing our steamers to arrive at Aspinwall on the seventh day, which would be expensive and injurious, or always letting them take a day longer than they now do, which would displease passengers and benefit the opposition. I will say, generally, while on this point, that it has ever been my study to govern my conduct as the executive officer of this Company by practical considerations; that it is my intention, so long as that feeling meets the approval of the stockholders, to supply all the wants of our trade and keep even pace with its development; and that, in my judgment, we have the means of doing so.

2. With the most anxious desire to prevent the injury done to our stockholders, (especially to those of small means and limited opportunities for information,) by the attacks of our enemies, from spreading beyond the *necessary* consequences to us all of these attacks, I regret that I have been unable to agree with yourself and other friends in the opinion that I ought to answer and deny every false statement, such as that to which you allude, which gentlemen who give all their time and industry to the creation and circulation of such reports, while the officers of the Company are necessarily occupied with their proper duties, may be pleased to *imagine*. Nor do I perceive what good is to result from the authentic denial of anonymous statements when, as we have always seen, these are reiterated day after day notwithstanding the denial. If any stockholder should *believe* such a statement, I shall always be happy to satisfy him, on his application, of its truth or the reverse.

It is not true that the Company has sold its stock, or any part of it. No such thing has been or is now contemplated.

3. With reference to the suggested sale of old and unserviceable property, afloat and ashore, let me assure you that this has never been absent from my thoughts, and that this policy has been quietly carried out, not only recently, but for several years past, until we have less of such property than at any time since the undersigned entered the direction, and notably less than the public suppose. The *Ariel* has been in the market for some time and only awaits a purchaser. The *Northern Light* is, at present, needed as a spare steamer, in case of a break down. We have recently sold the *Sonora's* hull in San Francisco at a very good figure, being the *eighth* old steamer we have sold within three years, so that nearly all our property afloat is now new and in fine order.

4. The building of new steamers has been already stopped, as you suggest it should be, except in the case of the ships, namely, the *Alasca* and *America*, previously contracted for, and which are needed in their respective trades. We do not propose to begin the construction of any more ships at present, simply because they are not needed.

5. The remark of the passenger referred to, that wines are sold on the China steamers cheaper than ashore is true, if he buys his at San Francisco or New-York and pays the duties; for we buy ours in the free port of Hong Kong, where they are imported direct from the vine countries at nominal freights, and we sell them at cost and an allowance sufficient to cover breakage, &c., rather than at the profitable prices common to American hotels, simply because the residents of Eastern countries will not pay high prices for wines, but prefer to bring their own, and because it is more to our interest to please these passengers, on whom the success of our line largely depends, and who are accustomed to *free* wines on the British and French lines, than try to exact an inconsiderable profit from the sale of wines.

6. I am glad that you speak of the slow speed of our China steamers and the consequent complaints against them, chiefly from persons who, if they do not seek a grievance, forget or do not know that these ships were neither intended nor constructed for high speed; for this enables me to explain that high speed is only attained at great expense, which there is nothing in the China trade to require or even justify. In my judgment, the success of the China line requires a *close attention to the conditions of that trade*. With this I think it will surely succeed; without it, and were the practical business before us forgotten in a blind pursuit of some pleasing fancy like high speed, I believe its failure would be signal and disastrous as its success is otherwise certain. And I consider success the first duty.

7. We frequently hear the rumors, of which you make mention, concerning peculations and misconduct, to the Company's injury, on the part of the subordinates afloat, and always pursue the matter closely whenever a clue is given. In a service so large, and parts of it so far away, it is only natural to expect that such things will occur, to some extent, in spite of all precautions and the utmost vigilance. It is to reduce the evil to the minimum, and make its correction easy, that we pay our men wages which permit them to live without peculating, and which lead them to desire to keep their places; for once led astray by his necessities, one unfaithful steward can consume, in pilfering, more than the honest wages of a score. The Captains and agents, who are first-class men, are familiar with these practices, and on the lookout for them at all times, afloat and ashore, and the system of accountability is strict and thorough. I am inclined to think that while these things, as already remarked, do happen to some extent, the remarks of travelers, based on common sea rumors, are largely the shadows of old traditions, that haunt the California trade for its early misdeeds!

ALLAN McLANE, President.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Canal and Mulberry sts., n. e. cor., 50x50 (q. c.)......	$500
Division-st., s. s., Nos. 117 and 117½, 25x61.....	11,000
Forsyth-st., n. s., No. 122, 25x100.....	15,000
Horatio-st., n. s., bet. Greenwich and Washington sts., 23x84.3½.....	10,000
Houston and Goerck sts., n. e. cor., to 3d-st. and East River.....	125,000
Oliver-st., w. s., No. 25, 20.11x77.5.....	10,250
Oliver-st., w. s., No. 27, 21.11x77.5.....	11,000
Thompson-st., e. s., No. 152, 24.5 3-10x99.6 6-10.....	15,750
12th-st., s. s., 145.6 ft. e. of Av. A, 25x103.3.....	11,625
26th-st., n. s., (No. 134 Bellevue lots,) 25x98.9.....	2,650
48th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.....	4,000
50th-st., n. s., 388.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.2x100.5.....	16,000
53d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5.....	12,900
54th-st., s. s., 150.4 ft. w. of Broadway, 19.6¾x16.2x10.0¾x85.9¾x25x100.5.....	1,450
57th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 36x100.5.....	47,500
57th-st., s. s., 135.9 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 17.10x100.5	16,000
58th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5.....	5,050
58th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 75x100.5.....	15,300
59th-st., n. s., 228.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.5.....	550
59th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.05.....	14,400
59th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5.....	14,400
59th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100.5.....	14,150
62d-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x100.5.....	11,250
65th-st., s. s., 312.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x100.....	9,000
68th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 125x100.5..... }	
68th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 125x100.5..... }	45,750
67th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.5..... }	
68th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5.....	6,800
68th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5.....	6,800
73d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2¼.....	12,000
76th-st., n. s., 345 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x102.2.....	2,500
77th-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2.....	2,000
84th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 24x102.2.....	2,500
115th, 116th, 117th, 118th sts. and 8th 9th and 10th-avs., (Ely Moore estate).....	nom.
117th-st., n. s., 272 ft. e. of Av. A, 25x100.10.....	6,400
125th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x½ blk.....	7,000
141st-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 125x100.....	nom.
141st-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 275x100x28.1x19.8x265.8.....	nom.
4th-av., w. s., 25.6½ ft. n. of 58th-st., 76.7½x80.....	9,750
9th-av., w. s., 49.2 ft. n. of 44th-st., 20.1x80.....	14,650
10th and 11th avs., by 42d and 43d sts., whole block, q. c.....	nom.
10th-av., e. s., 40.5 n. of 56th-st., 20x80.....	2,200
10th-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 20x80.....	2,200
10th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 100x5.....	2,200
11th-av. and 65th-st., s. w. corner, 50x100.....	3,250
11th-av., e. s., 52.2 ft. n. of 89th-st., 50x100.....	10,000

Leases Recorded.

Hester-st., Nos. 89 and 91, 5 yrs., per yr.....	$2,100
Prince and Thompson sts., s. e. cor., 5 yrs., per yr.	1,200
Whitehall-st., No. 124, cor. Pearl, 5 yrs., per yr.....	2,500
53d-st., No. 205 East, 3 years, per year.....	1,000
5th-av., No. 779, 2 years, per year.....	1,800
8th-av., No. 202, 5 years, per year.....	2,400
8th-av., No. 464, 3 years, per year.....	1,800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, w. s., lot No. 337, Wyckoff's Map.....	$1,000
Broadway and 4th-st., n. e. corner, 46x100x82.1x75.4x107.3x275.....	6,900
Baltic-st., s. s., 315 ft. e. of 4th-av., 55.10x80x55.9x80.....	1,600
Bergen-st., s. w. s., 151.6 ft. n. w. of Smith-st., 25x75.....	3,500
Cheever-place, w. s., 183.4 ft. n. of Harrison-st., 20.6x16.8.....	7,100
Dean-st., n. s., 61.2 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20.4x100.....	9,000
Elliott-place, e. s., 462.6 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20.10x100.....	8,000
Fleet-st., e. s., 173.9 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 18.1x90x18.10x90.....	7,000
Gold-st., e. s., 533 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 20.8x80x1.4x21x19.2x8.....	9,000
Halsey-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x80.....	5,800
Herkimer-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 80x22x98x22.....	115
Henry-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Poplar-st., 125x25x30x100x75.....	1,100
Hewes-st. and Bedford-av., s. e. cor., 160x100x80x40x100x80.....	8,150
Bedford-av., e. s., 65 ft. s. of Hewes-st., 40x100.....	3,000
McDougal-st., lot No. 40, map of Hunter Fly-Farm).....	3,000
Powers-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Leonard, 25x100.....	3,500
Pacific-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Brooklyn-av., 40x100.....	19,000
Rodney-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Lee-av., 50x100.....	3,333
Ryerson-st., e. s., 342.9 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 40x100	1,300
Sackett-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Court-st., 25x100.....	7,250
Skillman-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100.....	3,300
Truxton-st., s. s., 223 ft. e. of Stone-av., 33x33x44x38x33x44.....	2,000
Truxton-st., s. s., 276 ft. e. of Stone-av., 38x38x32x40.6x40.6x22.....	1,000
Verandah-place, s. s., 45.5 ft. e. of Henry-st., 68x20.1x68x21.4¼.....	4,000
Washington-st., e. s., 25.9 ft. s. of Nassau-st., 24.6x100.3.....	11,500
Washington-st., w. s., 197 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 70.7x8.2x67.2x16.5½.....	6,000
North 1st-st., n. s., 16 ft. w. of 2d-st., 46x17.10.....	1,900
South 2d-st., n. s., lot No. 220, Ludlam's map.....	4,200
North 4th-st. and 5th-st., n. w. cor., lots Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74, (q. c.).....	1,000
9th-st., s. w. s., 225 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.....	1,500
South 9th-st., s. s., 26 ft. e. of 2d-st., 100x78.....	15,000
21st-st., s. s., 350 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.....	2,150
22d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.....	1,650
Claremont-av., w. s., 370.5 ft. s. of Park-av., 21x100	5,000
DeKalb-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Throop-av., 51x100.....	3,500
DeKalb-av., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 50x100.....	3,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 116.1 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 19.11x100.....	11,000
Kent-av., e. s., 24 ft. n. of Kosciusko-st., 24x96	3,400
4th-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Warren-st., (house and lot).....	6,500
4th-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 21st-st., 25x75.....	3,500
5th-av., w. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 18th-st., 25x100.....	1,200
Classen and Graham sts., (lots Nos. 330 to 347 inclusive,) 9th Ward.....	8,500
Salt Meadow lots adjoining Wyckoff's, Schenck's and Covert's land.....	11,500

Leases Recorded.

Remsen-st., No. 56, 3-story brick, 5 years, per year.	$650
Thornton-st., No. 11, first floor, 2 years, per year..	300
South 2d and 6th sts., s. w. cor., store, &c., 3 years, per year.....	540
5th and North 5th sts., s. w. cor., 100x100, 5 years, per year.....	450

New-Lotts.

Miller-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 50x100.....	$1,200
Vansicklen-av., w. s., 350 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 25x100.....	2,950

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

South 1st-st and Coles-st., n. w. cor., 50x166.....	$6,500
Monmouth-st., e. side, 50 ft. s. of South 1st st., 25x100.....	1,500
South 8th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 25x95.....	3,800

Hoboken.

Grand st., w. s. lots 13, 14, blk. 61. 50x100.....	$2,200

Hudson City.

Colden-st., s. s., lot No. 2, plot No. 7, block No. 13, 25x100.....	625
Monmouth-st., s. s., lot No. 29, block No. 17, City map, 25x100.....	500
Patterson-st., s. s., lot No. 27, block No. 13, City map, 25x100.....	375
Zabriskie-av., s. s., lot No. 1, plot No. 10, block No. 11, 25x100.....	500
Lot No. 13, block No. 7, map Hudson-grove, 25x100.	1,000

Claremont.

Clerk-st., e. s., 350 ft. s. of Cartaret-av., 250x48x125x125x49.9.....	900

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 22, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls........	33	Barley, bushels....	....
Flour, bbls........	3,063	Malt, bushels.....	....
Flour, bags........	....	Peas, bushels.....	....
Cornmeal, bbls.....	633	Pork, bbls........	358
Cornmeal, bags.....	1,040	Cut Meats, pkgs....	220
Wheat, bushels.....	1,970	Lard, pkgs........	401
Corn, bushels......	15,430	Beef, tcs. and bbls..	30
Rye, bushels.......	375	Whisky, bbls......	....
Oats, bushels......	....	Petroleum, bbls....	2,038

ASHES—Have been in good demand and buoyant at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $11 50@$11 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 489 pkgs.

COFFEE—Has been firm, but not in much request, including Java at 23½c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 15c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ℔ lb.; stock of all kind bags Rio here, 107,375 pkgs., including 69,831

COTTON—Has advanced fully ½c. ℔ lb., closing buoyantly, on a much more active business, chiefly for shipment and on speculation. The aggregate of the reported sales was 7,027 bales, including 946 bales to spinners, 2,819 to shippers, and 3,262 to speculators.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	28	28¼	28¼@28½
Good Ordinary........	29	29¼	29¼@29½
Low Middling........	30	30¼	30¼@30½
Middling............	31½	31½	32@33¼
Good Middling........	32½	32½	33@33½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand and rather less buoyant in price to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$9 85; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $10 25@$10 75; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 75@$11 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 30@$10 80 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western.....	$9 25@$9 85
Extra State.....	10 25@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. ...	10 25@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands..	10 30@10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.....	10 80@14 25
Extra Genesee.....	11 60@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri.....	11 00@15 75

Southern Flour has been salable and firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls. at $10 30@$11 15 for common to fair, and $11 15 @$15 25 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour continues in fair demand at advancing prices; sales have been reported of 950 sacks at $12 85@$14 75 for extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $7 90@$9 75 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is more active at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 15@$6 for Western; $6 for Caloric; $5 85 for City, and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 950 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after and quoted easier. Sales have been reported since our last, of 39,000 bushels, including very Choice White Michigan at $3 40; Extra Choice Spring at $2 70, in store: No. 1 Spring at $2 62, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $2 50@$2 52, in store and delivered; Mixed No. 1 and 2 Spring to arrive on private terms; Amber State at $3; Red and Amber Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern at $2 85@$2 86 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in less request at lower prices, closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported of 58,500 bushels at $1 15@$1 20, chiefly at $1 15@$1 18 for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat; about $1 18 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 20 for Old do., delivered; $1 23 @$1 24 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 13@$1 15 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 14@$1 15 for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 11,200 bushels State, Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Southern, at $2@$2 10, chiefly at $2 05, ℔ bushel—showing a decidedly firmer market. Nothing new in Barley. Of Barley Malt, 1,500 bushels were sold at $2 18@$2 25 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in more demand and quoted steadier. Sales have been reported of 85,000 bushels Western at 85½c.@85¾c., chiefly at 85½c., in store, and 87c.@87½c., chiefly at 87c.@87½c., delivered, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair demand and buoyant at 80c.@90c. for shipping, and $1 20@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate demand at 60c.@80c. for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in very limited demand, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and foreign at 20c.@50c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c.@50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice, 35c.@50c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 30c.@55c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 15c.@50c.; Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c., ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request and buoyant at 12½c.@12¾c. for Crude in bulk; 16¾c.@17½c. for do. in bbls.; 24½c.@27½c. for Refined, in bond, and 34c.@35c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and generally firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,850 bbls. in lots, at $27 56@$27 75, closing at $27 62 cash, for New Western Mess; $27 62@$27 75 for New City Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for Old Mess; $26 for Thin Mess; $24 25@$24 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$22 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in more demand at rising prices. Sales equal to 970 pkgs. at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams; 19½c.@22c. for bagged do.; and 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon has been in moderate request, at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 615 boxes at 14½c.@14½c. for Cumberlands; 15½c.@15½c. for Short Rib; 17c. for Short Clear, ℔ lb. Lard has been in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls., at 17½c.@18½c. for poor to prime, and small lots of choice at 18½c.@18¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is in request, at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50 @$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 490 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in better demand, including Prime Mess at $34@$37 50, and India Mess at $40@$42 ℔ tierce; sales since our last 785 tcs. Beef Hams continue inactive and unsettled. Butter and Cheese are in fair demand, as follows:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℔ lb.	55 @60
Pennsylvania, ℔ lb.	55 @60
State, firkins, ℔ lb.	none.
State, half-firkin, tubs, ℔ lb.	52 @55
Welsh, tubs, ℔ lb.	50 @54
Western, firkins, ℔ lb.	none.
Western, tubs, ℔ lb.	40 @45

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Low to common qualities State, ℔ lb., old.....	15 @18
Low to common qualities Canada, ℔ lb., old.....	13 @15

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	16½@17
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb.	15½@16½
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb.	13½@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb.	12 @13
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	9 @10

TALLOW, &c.—Sales, 81,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12¾c.; 49,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@18½c. ℔ lb.; 37,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,200 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d. by sail, and ¼d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 15,000 bushels Grain, by steamer, at 6d.@6½d. ℔ bushel. For London, 6,500 bushels Corn at 6½d. ℔ bushel. For a Baltic port, a vessel with Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For a Continental port direct, a bark with 20,000 bushels grain on private terms. For Bremen, a ship hence, via Philadelphia, on private terms. For Genoa, a brig from Philadelphia, with Petroleum and Cotton, the former at 5s. 9d. ℔ bbl.

The New-York Times.

WITH FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
HENRY DUNBAR. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, A. W. Young, J. C. Williamson, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Bennett and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Messrs. Guffroy, Leduc, Duchesne, Bendick, Mlle. De Fetcourt, Mlle. Marguerite and Mlle. Mathilde.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. G. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Laine Whiting, and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE and IN AND OUT OF PLACE. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN; OR, THE GRECIAN ELOPEMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
NARCISSE, THE IRISHMAN'S HOME, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
Broadway and 34th-st.
AFTERNOON and EVENING—EXHIBITIONS OF EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

NOS. 354 AND 356 BROADWAY.
PANORAMA OF THE WAR, from the attack on Fort Sumter to the final surrender. Explained by Miss Sallie S. Goodrich.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
LECTURE ON CRETE. By Lieut.-Gov. Stewart Woodford.

EVERETT ROOMS,
Corner 34th-st. and Broadway.
FAIR BY THE LADIES OF ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH.

ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF THE "NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Court was occupied nearly two hours yesterday in considering the question of final argument in the impeachment case. Numerous orders were presented, debated, amended, and finally rejected, until Mr. TRUMBULL submitted an order providing that each of the Managers and each of the counsel for the defence should have the privilege of addressing the Senate, and in case they did not choose to avail themselves of it, they might file printed arguments in the case any time before the close of the trial. This was agreed to, and immediately thereafter Mr. BOUTWELL commenced his argument, reading from a printed copy. At 4 o'clock he had not concluded, and a motion to adjourn prevailed. The speech will be found in our regular report of the trial this morning.

GENERAL.

No business of any kind was done yesterday in the House of Representatives. The House, in Committee of the Whole, was in attendance in the Senate Chamber on the impeachment trial.

An express train ran off the track on Tuesday night near North-Vernon, Ohio, and the express car took fire and was destroyed together with its contents.

A bonded warehouse, $30,000 worth of whisky lately seized by Government, and a distillery were burned near Dayton, Ohio, on Tuesday.

Four men were yesterday arrested at Jeffersonville, Ind., charged with having conspired with others to rob the pay train on the Jeffersonville Railroad, and to murder the persons in charge of it. Two other men who were suspected escaped. The men arrested were employed on the road.

The trial of Gen. COLE for the murder of Hon. L. HARRIS HISCOCK was continued yesterday at Albany. A jury was impaneled, the District Attorney opened the case for the prosecution, and several witnesses, who were present at the time of the shooting, were examined. The case will be continued to-day.

The first trot of the season came off yesterday on the Union Course, L. I. It was for a purse of $100; mile heats, three in five, in harness, for horses that never trotted better than 2:45. *Hovas*, bay mare, won the first heat in 2:54½, and *Ben Wood* the second, third and fourth, and the race in 2:56½, 2:56 and 2:57.

JACOB MORRIS, for many years an editor of one of the leading local papers in Warren County, Ohio, died at Lebanon on Monday, aged 75 years.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' State Convention met at Baltimore yesterday to elect delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention at Chicago May 19.

In Philadelphia on Monday afternoon, while a case was under hearing before an Alderman, a young man, whose sister was a witness, became offended at a remark made by the counsel about her, and drew a pistol and attempted to use it. The Alderman seized him, took the weapon away, and handed him over to a policeman. He was subsequently bound over to answer the charge of carrying a concealed deadly weapon.

A full-grown male panther was killed in Mobile on the morning of the 16th inst. He measured six feet six inches between the tips of the snout and tail. It is supposed that the recent rains and consequent high water drove him from the swamps around the city.

Secretary WELLES has written a letter to the Harbor Commissioners of Boston, in which he opposes the project of a bridge to connect East Boston with the city proper.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives promptly killed a proposition to allow the Governor to issue brevet commissions to officers who had served during the war.

The Hawaiian Evangelical Board have issued a call for a convention of all the missions in the Pacific, to be held in Honolulu in the month of June, 1870. The occasion will be the semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of missions on the Hawaiian Islands. The call recommends the sending of delegates, lay and clerical, foreign and native, from all the mission fields occupied in the Pacific, and the employment of the missionary packets as a means of passage.

Many prominent citizens of San Francisco have addressed a letter to Gen. MCDOWELL expressive of their regret at his departure after nearly four years' service on the Pacific coast, and attesting the ability, watchfulness and economy with which the affairs of the department have been managed. In reply, Gen. MCDOWELL says that he went to California with great regret, but not equal to that with which he shall now go away, and he trusts that the course of military service may bring him there again.

The London correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes: "I see that some of the American papers are speaking of a Mrs. AUGUSTUS DICKENS as residing in a Western city; but the widow of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS' brother is in England. She is in feeble health, and without the use, I believe, of her sight; but in her many misfortunes she has found every aid that practical sympathy can afford at the hands of her eminent relative."

Right Rev. CICERO S. HAWKS, D. D., who for twenty-four years has been the Episcopal Bishop of Missouri, died in St. Louis on Sunday, aged fifty-five years. He was born in Newbern, N. C.; was a brother of Rev. FRANCIS HAWKS, D. D., of this City, and was for seven years Rector of Trinity Church, in Buffalo.

Briefly, the basis of settlement of the difficulties between the grain-shippers and vessel-owners on the Lakes, in regard to the responsibility for shortage in cargoes of grain shipped to Eastern markets, is this: The vessel-owners agree to the suggestion of the shippers for the appointment of weigh-masters at every elevator in the shipping cities, who shall attend to the receiving and discharging of every cargo, and thus, it is thought, no dispute will arise about the quantity for which the vessel-men should be responsible.

Dr. E. H. F. PETERS writes to the Utica *Herald* that a new planet belonging to the group of the asteroids, and the ninety-eighth of them, was discovered at the Litchfield Observatory of Hamilton College, on Saturday night last, in 11 hours, 17 minutes, 51 seconds of right ascension, and 1 degree, 38 minutes, 18 seconds of southern declination. It has the brightness of a star of the twelfth magnitude, with a slow retrogade motion, about 22 seconds of time per day, in right ascension, and a motion of six minutes toward the South.

Hon. ALEXANDER W. BUEL, a prominent citizen of Detroit, died on Saturday night last, aged 55 years. He has held many offices of public trust in city and county, was a member of the State Legislature four terms, and in Congress from 1849 to 1851. He was a native of Castlebar, Rutland County, Vt., and graduated at the Vermont University in 1831.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME and suite will leave San Francisco for New-York, in the steamer *Colorado*, on the 30th inst.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS sailed for Europe in the steamship *Russia* at 3 P. M. yesterday. The steamer was anchored down the bay early in the morning, and Mr. DICKENS proceeded thither on board a tug-boat, which left the foot of Spring-street at 12 o'clock. A number of Mr. DICKENS' personal friends went over to the steamer from Jersey City to bid him a final farewell.

The Coroner's inquest in regard to the causes of the late disaster on the Erie Railroad at Carr's Rock was continued yesterday at Port Jervis. The assistant mail agent and the brakemen of the train and the foreman of the car-shop were examined, and the further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

In the Erie Railroad contempt case, before Judge BARNARD, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, several witnesses were examined. Mr. BELDEN was arrested on six commitments for his previous refusal to answer a question which he claimed would criminate him. He now expressed his readiness to answer the question. Judge MCCUNN yesterday refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* in his case.

Last evening Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS delivered, at the Cooper Institute, the first of a series of four lectures on natural history. The lecturer refered particularly to the historical aspects of discoveries relating to ancient beings, and the rational reconstruction of animals by a knowledge of the functions of the soft parts. The lecture was highly appreciated by the audience.

One of the matrons in the Orphan Asylum, in Cumberland-street, Brooklyn, has been arrested charged with committing a horrible outrage upon a boy ten years of age, an inmate of the institution, as a punishment for misbehaviour on his part.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON delivered his lecture on "The Man of the World" at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, last evening. His man of the world, he said, was the doer of work, not the pretender of it.

A rather unusual incident occurred in the Superior Court yesterday. A juror was drawn in a case that took nearly the day to try, and when the jurors had retired for deliberation, eleven of the number learned that their twelfth comrade could not understand a word of English. He answered "Yaw," however, in giving his verdict.

It was discovered yesterday by TANNER & Co., No. 50 Wall-street, that $33,000 worth of bonds belonging to the firm had mysteriously disappeared. The Police have been notified, but as yet have not ascertained who committed the robbery.

The total amount of insurance on the lives of the killed and wounded by the late accident on the Erie Railroad, near Port Jervis, is $114,000. Of this amount the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, of Hartford, has $31,000; the Travelers' Insurance Company, $5,000; the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, $20,000, and the Guardian Mutual Company, $5,000.

Cotton was much brisker and firmer yesterday. Breadstuffs were fairly active; wheat and corn were cheaper. Provisions were in good request; hog products were on the advance. A moderate business was reported in groceries, at uniform prices. Freights were rather firmer, on a fair trade.

The Real Issue in Impeachment.

In speaking of Impeachment the other day, we said that the question really at issue was, whether the President was guilty of the usurpations of power charged on him by Congress, or whether Congress was guilty of usurpation in asserting powers not conferred upon it by the Constitution.

The *Tribune* assents distinctly to this view of the case and says:

"The issue now on trial is—as the TIMES well indicates—is Congress, or is JOHNSON, a usurper? *Which of them has so long hindered and now prevents a complete restoration of peace, order and loyalty at the South?* The verdict is soon to be pronounced by the Senate; and it is awaited by the loyal millions with interest, not wholly without anxiety, but with assured and well-grounded hope."

We beg to remind the *Tribune* that the question at issue is not one that can be decided by an appeal to results—by weighing the effect which either policy involved may have upon special interests. It is a question of Constitutional power. It is not which of the two "has hindered," or now hinders, the "restoration of peace to the South"—but which has asserted and exercised power not conferred upon it by the Constitution of the United States.

Both President and Congress act under the Constitution. The powers of both are derived from the Constitution. What that instrument *says* they may do, that they can do, and nothing else. Each of these two departments is restricted in its action by the division of powers which is thus prescribed. Congress cannot exercise power conferred upon the Executive, nor can the President exercise power conferred on Congress, by the Constitution. This reference to the division of the powers of Government between its departments is so trite and commonplace, that the *Tribune* will consider it obsolete and, perhaps, disloyal; but the division exists all the same.

Now, the question really at issue, of which the country and history will take note, is, which of the two departments has transcended the limits of its Constitutional authority? Congress has passed laws which strip the Executive of power always believed to belong to his department,—power always exercised by all his predecessors, always recognized by all past Congresses, by the Supreme Court, by the whole country, and by all parties and classes of men, as belonging to him and as properly exercised by him. He denies the constitutional authority of Congress to do this, and he has acted upon that denial. Which of the two is right—we mean, not morally, nor as a matter of physical strength,—but according to the intent and meaning of the Constitution? *Has* Congress the right, under the Constitution and in the exercise of power conferred upon it by the Constitution, to take away from the Executive the powers in question—or not? We do not propose to argue the question, or even answer it. We only state it. The *Tribune* will concede that it has an importance, in its bearing on the future history and administration of our Government, far greater and more permanent than any which it can derive from its effect on hastening or retarding the restoration of peace at the South.

We repeat, moreover, a suggestion which the *Tribune* does not notice in our former article. The question is one which cannot receive its best decision from either of the parties themselves. As it grows out of a contest between Congress and the President, and involves the powers and rights of both, it would seem most proper that *neither* of the two should have the decision of it. It belongs most properly to the Supreme Court, to which the Constitution has expressly assigned jurisdiction over all cases arising under it. This is a case, arising under the Constitution and laws; and it would seem eminently fitting and proper, on this account, as well as on account of the general interest and importance of the question involved, that it should come before the Supreme Court for decision.

But the House of Representatives gave it another direction by making out of the real issue an accusation against the President;—by charging him with such a "high crime and misdemeanor," in having held a different view of the respective limits of power of the two departments from that which Congress held, and in having based his official action upon it, as would enable them to impeach him and send him—not to the Supreme Court,—but before the *Senate* for trial. And it thus comes about that the real issue,—which is between the President and Congress, as the *Tribune* concedes, and which involves the whole question of the respective powers and rights of these two Departments of the Government, under the Constitution,—is to be decided by a body which is one of the contestants—by one of the Houses of Congress itself.

Now, we beg to ask the *Tribune* whether, without any regard to party interests or party feeling, and laying aside all epithets and reproaches on either side, a decision of the Constitutional question involved would not have been more satisfactory if it had come from some more independent and disinterested tribunal than the Senate—one of the parties directly concerned in the result?

The Arcade Project.

The Arcade bill, as it is called, has passed one branch of the Legislature; but we hope it will not become a law. The magnitude of the interests involved—public as well as private—and the extent to which they are threatened with injury, render it eminently proper that the Governor should give the bill his most careful consideration before he signs it.

The bill has been thus far commended to public favor mainly by the just demand of *some* means for cheap and speedy transit through the whole length of the City. Our means of locomotion are greatly inadequate to the wants of the City. This fact has been pressed on public attention, with great zeal and effect, by the Press, and has led the newspapers, as well as a very large portion of the people, to insist that the Legislature shall authorize somebody to construct something,—no matter who they may be, or what they shall build,—that shall at least *seem* to promise relief. And it is this pressure, more than anything else, (anything *mentionable*, we mean, of course,) which has led to the passage of this bill.

But the plea of necessity, it must be remembered, no longer exists. The Legislature has already answered it. We have a charter for one underground road, with all reasonable guarantees for its speedy construction; and when constructed that road will do a great deal toward meeting the demands and wants of the public. At all events, it will answer the purpose for five or ten years to come; and by that time we shall know better than we do now what kind of roads are the best for the purpose, and where they should be located. The *Post*, we observe, insists that authorizing *one* underground road to be built, has only made it doubly necessary that another should be authorized immediately. We confess our utter inability to see the force of this argument, or even to understand it.

But the Arcade scheme is the very last which should be sanctioned. It gives a company absolute authority to destroy Broadway as a thoroughfare and to damage, beyond redemption, the enormous business which is done upon it. The project is chimerical and utterly preposterous; and we venture to predict that it will never be carried into practical execution, though Broadway may be indefinitely upturned and rendered useless during the attempt. Broadway is of too much importance to this City to be thus summarily handed over to the most gigantic and unpromising experiment ever attempted in any great city.

A Wicked Slander.

We are surprised that the Boston *Post* should permit its Washington correspondent to give the names of thirty-two Senators as those of men who "are regarded as open and avowed advocates of conviction *regardless of their oaths, and without any reference to the law and the facts.*"

What warranty has it for publishing this statement? What right has it to describe nearly two-thirds of the members of the Senate as men of this character—as knaves of this depth of depravity? What ground is there for such an imputation upon the personal character and honor of a large proportion of the ablest and most conscientious members of the highest legislative body in the country? A great number of those who are mentioned are Senators whose public conduct has always been that of high-principled men, and whose political career has been such as should save them from such accusations.

How does the accuser *know* that they will act as he alleges? How did he *find out* that they are regardless of their oaths, as well as the law and the facts? It is not likely that they told him, and it is not likely that he knows enough about them to penetrate their motives. At best, it is but an inference which he draws from their political affiliations; and it is one of that kind of inferences, so common now-a-days, which is based on the idea that everybody who differs from you in politics is necessarily utterly depraved in nature, and totally black in heart and blood. This is a ground which we have not thus far reached.

Mr. Chase.

Chief Justice CHASE has now but few more duties to perform as President of the Court of Impeachment. There probably remains for him nothing but the pronouncing of the sentence of the Court, after the speeches are completed and the verdict is found.

During the whole progress of the trial, and amid the rather difficult duties which have fallen upon him, Mr. CHASE has done honor to himself by the course he has pursued. Many things have come up which required fairness of disposition, a just judgment, and an equable temper; and through them all, he has borne himself in such a way as to satisfy the most exacting demands of even-handed justice. He had not the power of final decision upon any point whatever; *that* lay in the vote of the Senate itself. But his preliminary decisions were permitted to stand as final on a large number of important matters; and his judgment carried very great weight with it, even when a majority of the Senate was obtained in opposition to its expression. He took the most liberal ground as to the admission of evidence for both sides, and as to the range of the investigation with the conduct and intent of the accused—rising as far above the narrow technical notions of a small lawyer as above the prejudices and partisan feelings of a small politician. At the same time he never attempted anything like the dictation, which, at the opening of the trial, he was accused of aiming at. He was ever prompt and ready to offer to submit everything to the judgment of the Court; and he was as faithful, in all cases, in carrying out the final decision as though the opinion had in every case been his own.

We wish we could trust in every Senator acting as fairly and justly and conscientiously as the presiding officer has acted. We wish they could all show themselves as far above partisanship as he has been. We wish they would all spurn threats and terrorism as proudly and grandly as he has done.

Whatever be the result of the trial, or its bearing on individuals, he, at all events, has won honor as a Judge by his conduct, and honor as a man by the spirit which inspired it.

The "Deadlock" in England.

The comments of English public writers concerning our affairs have of late often turned upon the derangement of government which is incidental to an obstinate conflict between the Executive and the Legislature. These observers seem likely to be afforded the opportunity of studying the phenomenon nearer home. In the English political system the Executive is the Government—or, in other words, the Ministry of the day. We now see the Ministry arrayed in distinct and unqualified hostility to a very large majority of the House of Commons, and declaring plainly that it will continue to oppose the House on every occasion which presents itself, in order that a measure which is obnoxious to the Cabinet may be defeated. The Irish Church is now actually maintained by the Executive against the expressed wishes of the Legislature. The dissolution of the Establishment has been formally decreed by a majority of the national representatives, far larger than has in former times decided the fate of Ministries; and the Government will neither yield nor resign, but simply affirms that the Irish Church shall stand, and that the Legislative will shall be disregarded.

Here, then, is a "deadlock" not less complete or striking than any which could be instanced in the history of the long struggle between President JOHNSON and Congress. According to the strict theory of the Constitution in this country, and to constitutional customs and precedents in England, the obstruction ought never to have arisen. If Mr. DISRAELI deemed himself bound by established usage, he would have resigned when he found the principle of a measure, which he had pledged himself to oppose, affirmed by an overwhelming majority. But Mr. DISRAELI is rather an originator than an observer of precedents. He has already introduced many new principles of political science, and his inventive faculties are not yet exhausted. He is not only governing with a majority against him, but he is thwarting the majority upon a measure which is presumably supported by a majority in the country. We believe that an exact parallel to this remarkable situation cannot be found in English history during constitutional times.

There are, of course, theoretical remedies against the obstinacy of the Executives in both countries. We say nothing here of that remedy which is practicable to us, but we may remark that if the remedy in England is apparently more rapid, it is still incapable of being applied without considerable inconvenience. We do not suppose that Mr. DISRAELI could entrench himself in his position of defiance so long as President JOHNSON has succeeded in doing. Mr. DISRAELI is not elected for a term of years; indeed, the people of England have had no voice whatever in placing him in the office of Prime-Minister. He is there simply because Lord DERBY resigned, and the Queen sent for Mr. DISRAELI. But the Queen, having once appointed him, could not of her own will and pleasure remove him. Adverse decisions of the House of Commons, at least while they are confined to general questions, will not, apparently, induce him to vacate office. Then in what way can he be got rid of? It seems impossible that any Minister should continue to stand against an express "vote of want of confidence," but it happens that there are special reasons just now why this last and most violent method of attack should not be attempted. "Pass such a vote," Mr. DISRAELI has told the House of Commons, "and I will send you to your constituencies by dissolving Parliament—and with an inevitable general election, remember, pending next year." That threat is very seldom made altogether in vain, seeing that upon an average a seat in the House costs £2,000, and sometimes £15,000 or £20,000. Members do not like spending either of these sums twice in the course of a single twelvemonth.

We can well understand that this inopportune declaration of the Liberal Party against the Irish Church is as vexatious to the Sovereign as to Mr. DISRAELI and his colleagues. The Queen proclaims her agreement with the Prime Minister almost ostentatiously, and that Minister is a man who will make whatever it is possible to make out of his favor at Court. Mr. DISRAELI is the most audacious party leader England has known for generations past, and he appears likely to teach the English people a lesson in their government similar to that which we have latterly been taught in this country. He will show them what liberties may be taken by a man of bold and unflinching temperament—neither scrupulous as to the means he employs, nor hampered by conscientious convictions. In the latter respect we draw no parallel between President JOHNSON and Mr. DISRAELI. The sincerity of the President has never been seriously questioned; whereas no one thinks of ascribing sincerity to Mr. DISRAELI. He holds his opinions only so long as they serve his purpose. It would probably cost him very little compunction to take Mr. GLADSTONE's new winning card out of his hands, and "reform" the Irish Church as he reformed the franchise last year, upon the basis of household suffrage. But at present he cannot do this. The Tory Party which he leads has scarcely recovered from the shock of the tremendous leap he made it take last year; and it is certainly not ready yet to deal a blow at Church Establishments. Moreover, if Mr. DISRAELI joined in the attack on the Irish Church his Cabinet would at once fall to pieces. He has thus a perfectly hopeless cause to defend, and as might be expected from his character, he is prepared to defend it by the most desperate means. Of course the Irish Church must fall. Its existence is a grievous wrong to the Irish people and a scandal to the English nation, and now that everybody plainly sees this, Mr. DISRAELI might as well try to prevent the earth turning round as to control the tendency of the public mind. Nevertheless, to give up the battle at this point is to forfeit the hard-earned reward of a long life almost before its sweets are tasted. Mr. DISRAELI has found it too hard to gain the Premiership to abandon it at the first assault of his enemies. He will probably go on ignoring the votes of the House of Commons, upon the plea that in its last year of existence it is not competent to deal with so "vast" a subject as the Irish Church. And thus the deadlock already seen may continue at least until this time next year.

A review of this fierce struggle, so far as it has yet gone, is not calculated to increase our estimation of English public men. We are unable to see that their motives or their course of conduct give them any superiority over the inferior class of politicians in other countries. Mr. GLADSTONE, so much belauded by the English Liberal party, has long been under a shadow, and is now elevated into favor once more simply because he has suddenly repudiated convictions which he has been professing all his life. English political writers have accused Americans of fixing their standard of political life somewhat low; but we are not aware that we allow greater latitude to our public men than is involved in their forsaking every opinion with which their name has been associated, and taking up other opinions which the majority force upon them. Mr. GLADSTONE has obeyed the ordinances of the majority, and he is therefore acknowledged once more as a leader. How does this differ from the worst phases of public life which have ever been brought to light in this country?

The truth is that the defects of English Government are often hidden beneath the dignified and ornamental coverings which half conceal them from the eye. Mr. DISRAELI is almost avowedly fighting merely for place. The Liberals are wonderfully unanimous in opposition to the Irish Church because they have been two years out of office; most of them are poor, and a public salary is indispensable to their comfort. As for the "public instructors" in the Press, we saw the *Times* trimming day after day upon the Irish Church question, until it was well known on which side the majority would be, and then espousing the cause of the victorious party with a wild excess of extemporized ardor.

Probably if the secrets of public life in England were as narrowly scrutinized and as freely exposed as those of other countries, we should perceive that English critics (perhaps unwittingly) have been betrayed into Pharisaism as well as "Philistinism." When a man sees an abuse in another country it is natural for him to hope that his own land is free from it. The hope, however, is often fallacious. We should like to have a thoroughly candid work on "party government in England" from a person competent to write it, for we are disposed to think that it would clear away many popular prejudices, and prove that public virtue in England is not yet universal. In the meantime we see one statesman deliberately sacrificing the convictions of his life in order to gain power, and another resorting to the devices of a skillful trickster in order to keep power. The leading organs in the Press stand by waiting to ascertain which side is going to win. This is not exactly our idea of a model commonwealth, such as many English writers, of fair intentions, have represented their Government to be. Mr. DISRAELI is at least a benefactor to the world in so far as he has helped to lay bare the nakedness of the greatest politicians in England, and thus given conclusive proof that selfish motives and personal aims are not exclusively confined to one quarter of the globe.

The New Ladies' Club.

We don't know that it is any particular business of the outside world, that a number of ladies, of more or less reputation as writers for the Press, artists and blue-stockings, have formed themselves into a Club, very much after the fashion of the clubs which have long been the favorite and festive resorts for the other sex. Their assemblies are held at a well-known restaurant, where they enjoy a periodical dinner as well as a feast of reason, and, we suppose, talk and "carry on" in such ways as are becoming and proper to the members of festal and intellectual clubs. There must unquestionably be differences of detail between male and female clubs. The ruby wine which is supposed to flow in torrents at the tables of male clubs, can hardly be imagined as purling even in the tiniest stream at a board round which the stiffest crinoline encircles the severest virtues. The fragrant cigar which gives to other club-houses and club meetings an odor pungent and exciting, must be utterly tabooed. The members can hardly suffer themselves to enjoy those attitudes of indolent and luxurious ease which are commonly witnessed at other clubs after the dispensation of dinner; and there are quite a number of other points upon which, we cannot but think, there must be vital variations. But upon all these matters, we can only indulge in guesses, for the progress of events has rendered it even more difficult than it was in the days of SOLOMON, for a man to divine the ways of a woman.

The "Club" has always been an object of intense curiosity and envy to the female mind. The rigidity with which women have always been excluded, and the utter impossibility of their forming any conception of the sort of enjoyment which tempts so many men from the delights of the domestic fireside, which is charged with preventing so many of them from getting married, and which keeps so many from home till the most unseasonable hours, have only made them the more eager to know something of the forbidden experiences of their sex. In those cases where weak-minded or very tipsy men have made revelations of the brilliant scenes of the club-house, the brilliant spectacles of which they formed part and in which they reveled, the brilliant "fellows" they met with, the brilliant discussions they heard, the brilliant feasts over which they luxuriated, it is no wonder that women have almost gone beside themselves with desire to enter in and behold—what was to be beheld. Only less tempting than these brilliant pictures of club life appear those Dutch landscapes of indolent club repose, where men lounge at their somnolent ease or enjoy the *dolce far niente* on springy divans or on cocked chairs with elevated feet,—where, perchance with an agreeable companion or amid a group of mutual friends, the time passes in charming intercourse, and the soul is elevated by the incense of the gentle Havana. To be forever excluded from a Paradise of such varied and ever-varying delights, is more than the woman of the nineteenth century can tolerate. And she will tolerate it no more.

Well, the women have now their Club—their feasts, their freedom, and their opportunity. We hope they will make a fine thing of it. We trust they will love one another, and magnify each others' virtues. We wish they may enjoy themselves like the gods.

And if they keep up their Club for a twelvemonth, a good many people will have occasion to revise their opinions about women in a year from now.

Cotton Loan to the Confederate Southern States.

NO. 32 NICHOLAS-LANE,
LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I return you thanks on behalf of the Committee of Bondholders for your courtesy in publishing the letters I had the honor of addressing you on the subject of the debt matter to the Southern States on the hypothecation of cotton.

I should not again have troubled you save to correct an error in which you have doubtless inadvertently fallen. You state: "Mr. MORGAN says the bonds were payable in cotton six months after the termination of the war. We don't think this was the phrase used in the transaction. The bonds, unless we are mistaken, were made payable six months after the recognition of the *independence* of the Confederacy."

The precise wording of the bond is as follows:

"The holder of the bond, however, will have the option of converting the same at its nominal amount in cotton at the rate of sixpence sterling per pound, say 40,000 pounds of cotton in exchange for a bond of £1,000 at any time not later than six months *after the ratification of the treaty of peace between the present belligerents.*"

You will observe, therefore, that so far from the money "being loaned on the faith of the achievement of their independence, and that when that became impossible all obligation ceased," the money was advanced to be repaid in cotton by the Southern States six months after the ratification of the treaty of peace between the then belligerents, consequently so far from tending to promote war our interests were all bound up in peace.

I have forwarded you by book post a copy of the bond. I request you will do me the favor of publishing this letter, as I wish to be accurate.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
WM. MORGAN,
On behalf of the Committee of Cotton Bondholders.

Mr. MORGAN's explanation tends to confirm our original impression. A "treaty of peace" can only be negotiated between sovereign and independent nations; the conclusion of such a treaty involved, of necessity, the achievement of their independence by the seceded States and their establishment of the Confederacy, and its recognition as an independent power, capable of entering into treaty stipulations with other powers. Mr. MORGAN and the Committee of Bondholders evidently regard the phrase "ratification of the treaty of peace" as simply equivalent to the phrase "termination of the war." But the two are very different in their meaning. The last simply involves the *fact* that the war ends;—the first implies that it ends in such a way as to put both belligerents on such a footing that they could negotiate a "treaty," and that the "ratification of this treaty" should be essential to the restoration of peace.

Besides, as a matter of fact, no "treaty of peace between the two belligerents," has yet been "ratified" or negotiated,—nor will there ever be such a ratification. The time specified in the bond, therefore, for its payment, can never arrive.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. Manager BOUTWELL, as will be seen by his speech of yesterday, opens upon Mr. JOHNSON with great vigor and earnestness. He goes over the ground very thoroughly, taking up the evidence, the law and the considerations of public necessity that favor conviction. He will be answered by Mr. NELSON or Mr. GROESBECK, and the speeches of the others will doubtless extend to the middle of next week.

The *Post*, speaking of certain bills involving fraud which are likely to become laws, says, "let us know who profit by the swindle and to what amounts, and the time may come when they will be held accountable." It may, but it won't. The time has gone by, apparently, when people ask how any rich man acquired his wealth; the simple fact that he *has* it, is all they deem important. To a greater or less extent this is true in every department:—no question is raised as to the origin and sources of wealth, or as to the means by which it was acquired. But in politics it is conspicuously true. Did the *Post* ever know a case in which a rich man running for office was ever questioned as to the way in which he made his money?

Manager LOGAN is determined that he will not be wholly anticipated by Manager BOUTWELL in his denunciations of the doomed President. So he has caused an "abstract" of the "argument" he would have made if he could have got a chance to be published in a Philadelphia paper. So far as we have read, it abounds in very striking figures of speech and is calculated to "make your flesh creep, Sir." It closes, however, with the consoling assurance that "henceforth our career of greatness will be unimpeded." We are glad of it.

The rejection of the new Constitution and consequently of negro suffrage in Michigan has been explained by saying that other questions entered into the canvass and that the result was not, therefore, conclusive as to the popular feeling on negro suffrage. But it seems the question was taken separately on each of these questions,—and that suffrage was the only one of them left to be voted on in the Constitution itself. It is undoubtedly true that the vote gives no reason to suppose that Michigan will fail to vote the Republican ticket; but she has rejected negro suffrage very distinctly.

The Cleveland *Leader* puts a very emphatic *quietus* upon the reports connecting Mr. CHASE's name with the Democratic candidacy for President. It declares that it "has authority for saying,"—that he "would not take, nor for an instant consider a nomination from the Democratic Party for any office whatever." This ought to be decisive. The *Leader* adds, with equal emphasis, the gratifying statement that Mr. CHASE has no political aspirations, and "will withdraw himself from active and partisan politics to the serener duties to which his present high office assigns him." If he acts upon this determination, and seeks distinction only in his present office, he can make a mark there which has been made by none of his predecessors since MARSHALL.

We are sorry to hear that the Peace Commissioners have "sent SPOTTED TAIL and thirty of his warriors to recover the property stolen by RED CLOUD's band," because we had hoped that RED CLOUD's men were intent on other things than stealing just now. RED CLOUD was to have met the Commissioners "at the full of the moon" at Laramie, and unless peace is made with him and his warriors, there will be little to congratulate ourselves about, in the Indian prospects. Nor does it mend matters to be told that "doubts are entertained whether SPOTTED TAIL will return," since the latter has been counted upon hitherto as tolerably sure to make a treaty and abide by it. However, the last Laramie accounts say that the Peace Commissioners "have been successful so far," and as their work should be finished one way or the other early in May, we shall soon know the result, and, accordingly, exactly what we have to count on.

The Mexican news that "a Protestant Church has been opened in the MEXICAN Capital," may possibly give the impression that not until now has Protestant worship been suffered there, which would be erroneous. Within a week after Marshal FOREY reached the capital, the right of holding Protestant worship was granted—a privilege which had not been accorded probably since Gen. SCOTT's occupation of it by our arms. Gen BAZAINE, who was then in command of the city, protected the service by the bayonets of his troops, his own nephew being in command of the squad which took possession of a chapel for this purpose. MAXIMILIAN has also been credited with allowing religious toleration to Protestants. Doubtless freedom of worship is henceforth secure in Mexico, whatever party may come into power.

One of the marked traits in the late Virginia Convention, which has at length laid its work for judgment before the people, was its utter rejection of the lessons taught it by the fate of its predecessors in other States. Profiting nothing by the history of the Alabama Constitution, which was lost, and of the Arkansas Constitution, which, if saved at all, was saved "as by fire," it audaciously went to greater lengths than either in fanaticism, partisanship and malignant intolerance. In a State where their adherents are probably in a minority,—certainly have not a ballot to spare,—the furious Conventionists, led by HUNNICUTT and his allies, sacrificed everything to venomous hate, and risked their whole cause by steps such as even Alabama and Arkansas did not venture to take. The Hunnicutt extra-disfranchisement proposition, the Porter homestead exemption, the test oath which Gen. SCHOFIELD officially denounced, were driven in and clinched to the Constitution after the votes in the other States should have rendered even bigots wary. Prominent Republicans now wash their hands of this matter. The Constitution is before the people for ratification or rejection; and should it meet the latter fate, no one would be surprised. The Virginia Convention would only follow the example of many similar bodies in having its badly-woven work utterly unraveled by the people, and thrown back on its hands to do over.

Gen. SCHOFIELD's assurance to the Virginia Constitutional Convention that, after a year's experience in administering the Reconstruction laws, he had found it would be practically impossible to carry on the Government of Virginia as proposed in the new Constitution on the basis of the prescribed "iron-clad" oath, is simply declaring the result which the TIMES has insisted on from the first. If the Radicals will not allow enough Virginians to participate in the new Government to make it a self-ruling community, they simply remand their State to the arbitrary dictatorship of military force. It must be one or the other. The oath, which they persistently adhere to, precludes the first; the other is the only alternative. One or two eligible men in a county with a programme of government demanding from seven to thirty office-holders, is an absurdity too patent for argument. But the Convention was "consistent," and the oath stands as it was—so does reconstruction.

The Italian Parliament, sitting in Florence, has appointed a Commission, with Signor EMILIO FAULANI at the head of it, to purchase and preserve the old house of DANTE, in that City. It is a divided or double residence, at the corner of two streets, with strong walls and masonry; it is good, apparently, for another six hundred years. That and the coeval *Torre della Castagna*, an old City Hall facing it on the *Piazza*, will be restored together. The hero-worship of DANTE was a high literary culture in Italy three hundred years before SHAKESPEARE's time—those Italians holding always their place in the intellectual van of modern Europe, and now only wanting the excitement of national liberty to hold it as proudly as ever. That was sur

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 22.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

After almost a week of cold, wet and gloomy weather, depressing spirits and checking the verdure and vegetation until the hope of the vernal season was well nigh lost, the sun rose this morning upon a clear sky, and gave us an atmosphere as balmy as a May day. The attraction of the eloquent BOUTWELL drew the ticket-holders to the galleries at an early hour, and before 12 o'clock the seats were well filled.

THE CLOSING ARGUMENTS.

The Senate met at 11, and, in what followed, vindicated its well-known propensity for making the most of small matters. It consumed one hour and fifty minutes in trying to settle how many counsel on each side should speak in closing the case, and finally saddled upon its weary shoulders the tremendous task of hearing all the Managers and all the counsel who see fit to make oral arguments, or in lieu thereof giving them the privilege of filing printed arguments before the close of the trial, the Managers to close as provided by the twenty-first rule. STEVENS and WILLIAMS, on the part of the Managers, and NELSON on the part of the defence, appealed for permission to get their speeches in, and after twenty or more propositions had been voted down, the yeas and nays called a dozen times or more, and amendment piled on amendment, Mr. TRUMBULL offered a proposition in effect that all on either side who desire to speak or print, be permitted to do so, which was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 22. So STEVENS, WILLIAMS and LOGAN, for the Managers, and NELSON and GROESBECK on the part of the defense, will pour their eloquence into the ears of the Senate for at least a week, for it will add at least that much to the length of the trial, unless some of them forego the great temptation to air their views orally, and prefer to file them in print. LOGAN's argument was in print before the evidence was closed, and was sent to certain papers on Monday. STEVENS says he wants but an hour. WILLIAMS wants a whole day. NELSON, for the defence, if his verbosity heretofore is a sample of his style, will scarcely get through in one day. Mr. EVARTS and Mr. GROESBECK for the defense, will each require a day, while Mr. BINGHAM will unquestionably consume at least one day in closing the case. Grant the Senate but one day, then, for deliberation, and a verdict cannot possibly be given under this new arrangement before Saturday of next week—ten days of incessant, wearisome, voluble talk before the end.

MR. EVARTS TO CLOSE FOR THE DEFENCE.

The first announcement made was by Mr. EVARTS, to the effect that Mr. STANBERY's condition was such as to preclude the possibility of his further appearance in this trial. This will probably devolve upon Mr. EVART's the duty of closing the argument for the defence.

PROMINENT PERSONS IN COURT.

There were numerous prominent persons, some of them strangers, on the floor of the Chamber. Among them Gen. HOWARD, Judge-Advocate-Gen. HOLT, who remained throughout the whole argument, giving it their closest attention, Hon. E. G. SPAULDING, of Buffalo; Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, and Hon. TOWNSEND HARRIS. The diplomatic gallery was quite full.

MR. BOUTWELL'S ARGUMENT.

Manager BOUTWELL began his argument at 12:50 o'clock. It had been printed in documentary form, and Mr. BOUTWELL read it, throwing into it all the eloquence and force he could, for he is a fine reader as well as speaker, but the necessity of confining himself to the language before him, and the discussion of points of law detracted from the fine delivery for which he is noted. The speech itself is too long to undertake any synopsis of it here. His defence of the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act, and his definition and interpretation of the clause respecting Cabinet officers and their terms of office, were clear, logical and well put. The question of the President's intent, as charged by the articles, was ably, and to many minds conclusively dealt with. But Mr. BOUTWELL's invective is among the chief of his oratorical powers, and it was in the use of this, and in matters where its use came fully into play, that he naturally made the most impression upon the spectators. He does not weary the unprofessional mind with long essays upon the construction of words, or upon the interpretation of laws. He puts all his points clearly and forcibly, and is thereby able to make an argument which will interest the general reader and be more generally read, and hence have greater influence than a purely legal, but necessarily dry argument, would have.

At four o'clock Mr. BOUTWELL stated that owing to the delay in the morning he would be unable to finish his argument to-day, unless the Senate consented to sit until half-past 5 or 6 o'clock. He would prefer an adjournment, however, and the Senate accordingly adjourned.

Messrs. EVARTS, NELSON and GROESBECK took copious notes of the argument, which is about two-thirds complete.

To-night it is learned that Manager LOGAN will to-morrow file his argument in the Court, and that Manager WILSON will not make any further argument in the case, being too anxious for its speedy conclusion to weary the patience of the Senate by prolonging the trial. Neither will he file any argument. Mr. BOUTWELL will conclude by 1 o'clock to-morrow, and will probably be followed in behalf of the defence by Mr. NELSON. The Managers will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow to arrange the speeches on their side under the new order. Mr. BINGHAM will, of course, have the closing argument in the case.

MR. STANBERY.

Ex-Attorney-Gen. STANBERY's physicians have again prohibited him from receiving any of his friends or transacting any busines; whatever, as he is threatened with a relapse. His disease is pleurisy.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 22.

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL.

During the intervals of his illness, Mr. STANBERY has, from time to time, by leave of his physician, dictated to his secretary positions and points which he had in contemplation for his speech on the Impeachment trial. As there is some doubt whether he will be able personally to appear before the Senate, his argument will be read.

At the consultation of the President's counsel today the understanding was that Mr. NELSON will follow Mr. BOUTWELL to-morrow, and Mr. EVARTS will make the closing oral argument for the President.

RELICS OF THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

Gen. GRANT received yesterday from Gen. NAPIER's headquarters in Abyssinia a number of photographs of the camps and position of the English army in that region. They were forwarded by the proper official authorities.

AUDITOR'S CLERKS APPOINTED.

The additional clerkships recently authorized by Congress, to be appointed in the Second Auditor's office, for the purpose of settling the soldiers' bounties, have all been made, and in accordance with the directions to give the preference to soldiers and sailors, nine-tenths of those appointed have served either in the army or navy.

NO CHOLERA AT ST. THOMAS.

Our Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies, under date of the 14th inst., says that cholera has entirely disappeared, and that clean bills of health are now issued by all Consuls. But few cases of fever occurred, and they were of mild form.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The following general Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fortess Monroe, Va., on the 27th inst., for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. Hays, Fifth artillery; Brevet Col. E. B. Williston, Second Artillery; Brevet Major G. B. Campbell, Fourth Artillery; Brevet Major G. B. Rodney, Fourth Artillery; Brevet Major J. B. Shinn, Third Artillery; Brevet Major B. F. Rittenhouse, Fifth Artillery; Brevet Capt. —— ——, Second Artillery; Brevet Col. G. V. Henry, First Artillery, Judge Advocate.

Lecture on Natural History by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins.

Last evening Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, of London, delivered at the Cooper Institute the first of a series of four lectures on natural history. The lecturer was introduced to the audience by Mr. HEWITT. In opening his discourse Mr. HAWKINS alluded to the historical aspects of discoveries relating to ancient beings, and spoken of some of the ancients, including Noah and Job, as having been profound naturalists. He next dwelt upon the investigations of CUVIER, and pointed out, by diagrams, the particular points which served to establish the reputation of CUVIER as a naturalist. The lecturer then referred to his own efforts in reconstructing the bones of a lizard, and the ridicule which was at first directed at the work by Prof. OWENS, of England. The Professor found considerable fault because Mr. HAWKINS had placed a hump on the back of the animal; but a subsequent discovery of bones was proof to the Professor that the hump belonged where he, the lecturer, had placed it. Mr. HAWKINS then proceeded to show that the reconstruction of this animal was based on a confidence and trust in the principles of unity and harmony of the organic system. It was only by gaining knowledge of things that are that we could get knowledge of things that were. Mr. HAWKINS next explained the structure and habits of the salmon. He spoke of this species of fish making their way to high waters at certain seasons of the year in order to spawn, and alluded to the fact that it was a great loss to the community to allow salmon to be taken from the water at such periods. He also described minutely the ova of the salmon, and traced from them the formation and development of the fish. He dwelt next upon the shark, and its construction. The greatest enemy of the shark, he said, was the hog fish, which, when it had entered the stomach of the former, would, by its own powers of offence and defence, destroy the life of the obnoxious monster of the deep. He then touched upon the peculiar characteristics of the sturgeon and the angler, and closed by giving an interesting description of the mammelian class of fishes.

The lecture was illustrated by diagrams and blackboard delineations, and in the course of its delivery Mr. HAWKINS was warmly applauded.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—The Excise Question—Executive Session.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 22.

The Senate had an uninteresting session this morning.

The Excise question came up incidentally on a proposition to make certain distribution of the fund; but it had about the same fate as is meted out to all of its kindred measures. The report was adverse, and the report was agreed to.

The House was all the time on the third reading of bills—a business that it sticks to pretty resolutely now-a-days. There is very little in any of the bills that are being read now. I don't think there is over a V. in anything that passed to-day.

In Executive Session no confirmations were made. I don't think there will be for the balance of the session, if not longer. LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednsday, April 22.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing the Astoria and Hunter's Point Railroad Company to change the route of their road. Passed.

Incorporating the Binghamton Safe Deposit Company.

Empowering the Brooklyn Patent Press Brick Company to hold certain real estate.

Incorporating the Oswego Board of Trade.

Incorporating the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company.

Incorporating the Ship Owners' Association of the State of New-York.

Authorizing the construction of piers from Thirteenth-street to Hammond-street, New-York.

Relative to the Eureka Basin, Long Island.

Against authorizing the taxation of surplus funds of savings banks. Agreed to.

Against authorizing the Comptroller to repay certain moneys to Putnam County. Agreed to.

Against exempting from taxation the property of firemen in Richmond County to the amount of $500. Agreed to.

Incorporating the People's Safe Deposit Company of New-York.

To rebuild Washington Market; for the consideration of the Senate.

To provide floating baths in New-York.

The several general canal bills were made the special order for to-morrow.

Against establishing the jail liberties of Queens County. Agreed to—16 to 15.

For a second railway bridge across the Hudson River at Albany.

Mr. VAN PETEN reported against appropriating the excise moneys collected in Brooklyn to the Inebriate House of Kings County. The report was disagreed with, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CROWLEY reported against the bill to secure a building site for the American Institute in New-York. Agreed to.

Against establishing a line of coaches and vehicles in Central Park. Agreed to.

A majority report to provide a Manual for the New-York Common Council. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Authorizing the New-York Historical Society to found a Museum of History, Antiquity and Art in Central Park. Passed.

Against amending the charter of the Soldiers' Business and Dispatch Company of New-York. Agreed to.

To provide for the improvement and maintenance of public parks, Brooklyn.

Confirming the act of the Buffalo Common Council in amending an assessment roll.

Incorporating the Poughkeepsie Mutual Gaslight Company.

Incorporating the Peekskill Water Works Company.

Amending the act for the improvement of Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn.

To provide for the examination of the amount of accounts and operations of the several commissions in Brooklyn.

Against the bill for an additional Metropolitan Fire Commissioner and increasing the pay of the members of said Department. Agreed to.

Amending the charter of Peekskill Village.

Against authorizing the Buffalo Common Council to publish their proceedings in two additional newspapers.

Against directing the Central Park Commissioners to construct a stone stairway. Agreed to.

Against repealing the Niagara Frontier Police act. CREAMER and BANKS dissent.

Mr. NICHOLS moved to disagree with the report. Lost—13 to 17. Democrats in the affirmative and Republicans in the negative.

Incorporating the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of Buffalo.

Relative to St. Joseph's Church, New-York.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. FOLGER moved that it be referred to the Canal Board to examine the Junction Canal, and ascertain upon what terms it can be purchased for the State, and report thereon to the next Legislature. Adopted.

Mr. MORRIS introduced a bill requiring the corporate indebtedness of counties, cities, towns and villages to be filed in the State Comptroller's office.

Mr. NICHOLS reported a bill for the better protection of persons traveling on railroads, which provides that no railroad shall light its cars by other means than candles or animal oil, or to warm any car except by stove or heating apparatus properly fastened. Two hundred dollars' penalty are provided for a violation of any provision of the act.

Mr. THAYER presented a minority bill providing that trains shall be furnished with a bell-rope; also providing that cars shall be lighted by candles or animal oil; that such light shall be properly attached to the car; that such car shall be provided with a proper brake; that trains shall not be run at a greater speed than thirty miles an hour from December to May, and not more than forty miles an hour from any other period of the year.

THE ARCADE RAILWAY.

The Broadway Arcade Underground Railway bill was taken from the table.

Mr. CREAMER moved to amend by requiring the assent of a majority of the property-owners between Chambers-street and Thirty-fourth-street.

Mr. BRADLEY moved to amend by requiring the assent of property-owners between the Battery and City Hall. Lost—13 to 14.

Mr. TWEED moved to require the assent of a majority of the property-owners between Wall-street and City Hall.

Pending this motion the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

The report in the contested election case of GEORGE K. SMITH against WILLIAM C. SHERMAN was taken up, and the report of the Committee confirming the right of Mr. SHERMAN to the seat now occupied by him was adopted.

Mr. LOUNSBURY, from the Judiciary Committee, reported that the pending impeachment did not entitle members to more than $300.

BILLS PASSED.

Fixing the compensation of Coroners in New-York City at $15 a case.

For the suppression of obscene literature.

For the relief of the City of Rochester.

To incorporate the Bushwick Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the Mutual Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

To amend the Syracuse City charter.

To amend the charter of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital.

Relative to emigrants and other passengers arriving and departing at the port of New-York.

Recess to 3:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To prevent cruelty to children.

To incorporate the Williamsburg Sharpshooters' Society.

To amend the charter of the American Tontine Life and Savings Insurance Company of New-York.

To incorporate the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank.

To aid in the construction of the Newsboys' Lodging House in New York.

To incorporate the New-York Dramatic Union.

To make the office of Supervisor of Erie County a salaried office.

To incorporate the Troy Board of Trade.

To incorporate the New-York Orthopedic Dispensary.

Relative to summary proceedings to recover possession of land.

To amend the Game laws.

To incorporate St. Francis Monastery of Brooklyn.

To amend the act relative to the fees of the Kings County Clerk.

Recess to 7:30 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. O'REILLY moved to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill for the suppression of obscene literature. Lost—46 to 52.

Several local bills were passed, after which the House adjourned.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

The Trial of Gen. Cole—A Jury Secured—Opening Speech of the District Attorney—Witnesses Examined for the Prosecution.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22, 1868.

At opening of Court the sheriff announced that he had summoned the one hundred talismen required, and the Clerk proceeded to draw. Hon. JAMES T. BRADY appeared for the first as one of the counsel for the defence. Nearly all the talismen were challenged, but at 2 o'clock a full jury was formed and the court took a recess.

At the afternoon session Judge PARKER made an application for the examination of PATRICK MCNIVEN, an important witness, now lying ill in New York, and after some argument the request was granted, to be given to a commissioner.

The District Attorney then opened the case. It was the business of the Jury, he thought, to examine only into the matter of the killing; there their duty rests. All other questions were extraneous and immaterial. He gave a brief history of the tragedy, but without dwelling upon anything except well-known facts.

Witnesses were then called. The first was Dr. ORMSBY, of this City, who testified to being called to the place, and examining the nature of the wound.

JOHN H. MANN, of Syracuse, was the second. He had sold to prisoner a revolver and some cartridges on the 3d of June. He did not remember the number of cartridges, but thought it might be about nine or ten. The witness sells guns, pistols and military equipments in the City of Syracuse.

The next witness was Officer JAMES H. CARLISLE, of the Capitol Police, who arrested Gen. COLE and took him to jail. The General appeared to be greatly agitated and made some remarks on the way to the prison. Here Mr. BRADY endeavored to get from the witness what those expressions were, but it was objected to by Mr. SMITH, and a sharp colloquy ensued. This part was rejected by the Court, and at the close of his examination the Court adjourned.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 22.

One hundred fresh jurors were summoned to appear at the opening of the Court this morning, the whole panel of 60 having been exhausted yesterday and only five found qualified. With the exception of jurors and witnesses few spectators were in attendance at the morning session. JAMES T. BRADY appeared for the first time among the counsel for the defence and occupied a seat next to the prisoner. Three brothers of Gen. COLE were also present—United States Senator COLE, of California, GILBERT COLE, formerly United States Consul at Acapulco, and DAVID COLE, a farmer of Tompkins county. Two or three ladies were in attendance; among them Mrs. Dr. MARY WALKER, ex-army surgeon, who appeared in Bloomer costume, and occupied a seat within the bar. Counsel for the defence relaxed somewhat from yesterday in the rigor of their challenges to jurors, and, contrary to general expectation, the requisite number were obtained before 2 P. M., the hour for recess. The following are the names of the jurors finally sworn, with their residences and occupations:

John Becker, of Guilderland, farmer.
Michael H. Kennedy, of Albany, mechanic.
John Patterson, of Bethlehem, farmer.
Joseph Brand, of Renslaerville, farmer.
Cornelius Vanderzee, of New-Scotland, farmer.
John Walker, of Albany, butcher.
Thos. J. Quinn, of Albany, grocer.
Richard Creable of Bethlehem, farmer.
Isaac Bussing, of Bethlehem, farmer.
John T. Long, of Bethlehem, farmer.
David Friedlander, of Albany, liquor dealer.
John Pemberton, of Albany, poultry dealer.

The jury, as a whole, is not remarkable for intelligence, so far as appearances would indicate; indeed it could not well be under the system now pursued of excluding almost every man who has read a newspaper; but they all have an honest, candid look, that will be likely to insure a fair trial.

The chief ground of defence it is said will be temporary insanity on the part of the prisoner; that the sight of Mr. HISCOX, following soon after the confession made by Gen. COLE's wife, so maddened him as to produce a momentary frenzy under the spur of which the homicide was committed. The statement made by the prisoner immediately after committing the deed, to the effect that there had been no actual guilt on the part of his wife, will have to be repudiated by the defence, lest it deprive the prisoner of the excuse which he now desires to plead for the act. The ground will be taken that that statement was made with a view to shield the wife—the fact being that the prisoner had full knowledge at the time of long continued guilty intercourse between the parties. It is thought that an attempt will be made to blacken the character of Mr. HISCOCK, and a large number of his friends, including his brother and law partner are here, with a view to resist such an attempt, should it be made. They say it is enough to have killed the man, unheard, without defaming him now he is dead. Very strong feelings are enlisted on both sides, and it is generally admitted that the defence have a difficult task before them if they expect to secure a full acquittal of the prisoner; but if they fail, it will not be for want of talent, shrewdness, ability or numerical force in the prisoner's counsel.

Before adjourning the morning session of the Court, Judge INGRAHM granted an order to take the testimony of PATRICK MCNIVEN, a clerk in Sweeney's Hotel, New York, who had been summoned on both sides, but was unable to attend on account of sickness.

EVENING SESSION.

The Court convened at 4 o'clock.

District Attorney SMITH opened the case on behalf of the people. He said that the Grand Jury of last June term of the Court of Sessions presented an indictment against GEORGE W. COLE, charging him with the crime of murder, in having on the 4th of June last, in this city, by the use of a loaded pistol, intentionally killed L. HARRIS HISCOCK. At the next term after that, when a court was sitting that had jurisdiction of the case, this defendant was arraigned, and plead not guilty. The trial of the case had been postponed until this adjourned term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which had been appointed to try it. The duty will devolve on the Court to determine and apply the rules of law applicable to the case; the duty devolves on the jury to ascertain the facts, to decide whether it is true that the defendant did intentionally kill Mr. HISCOCK. That duty is a solemn one because it involves the life of the defendant. It is one of great responsibility because it involves the safety of every citizen. But while this duty was thus solemn and responsible, the jury could congratulate themselves that it was a duty not difficult to discharge, but could easily be performed to the satisfaction of their consciences. The District-Attorney said he could best discharge his duty by laying the facts of the case before the jury, so far as essential for their understanding. He would not refer to the history or previous career of the parties. This had nothing to do with the case. Whoever they may be, however humble or powerful, they are alike amenable to the same law and subject to the same penalties. Murder is the greatest crime known to our laws; one who has deliberately murdered another forfeited his life, but the law does not allow any citizen to execute its decrees. Every man charged with crime is entitled to be heard, whether he is guilty or not. The law does not allow any man or set of men, however sure they may be that a person charged with crime is guilty, to execute its penalties. If you should see a man cut down another in the street, and see the blood flow from his wounds, you have no right to punish the offender, and if you should kill him you would yourself be guilty of murder. So with the smallest offence, the party must be adjudged guilty before being punished. Another reason why this is not tolerated—if punishment should be inflicted in this way, and it proves to have been unjust, the party injured or his friends, if he should be killed, would retaliate; so a disregard of these rules of law and a resort to force, and the qualification of revenge each in his own right would bring us back to anarchy. Both parties resided in Syracuse. Early last June a Convention met in this City to form a State Constitution. Mr. HISCOCK had been chosen a delegate to that Convention from an interior county, and came to this City on the 4th day of June. On the evening of that day he was standing in the reception-room of Stanwix Hall, having just came down from tea, or from his room and was leaning against a pillar, with his face toward Broadway. Two gentlemen were talking with him. This was between 7 and 8 o'clock. The weather war warm and pleasant, the front doors were open, the stoop occupied by persons sitting there and the gas lighted. While he was standing there, the defendant (COLE) coming in from the Maiden-lane door, entered the rear part of this public room, advancing with a pretty rapid step, and when he got near enough, holding his Derringer pistol almost against the ear of his victim, discharged it into his face and head, producing death. Although he owned another pistol, (which the Distric-Attorney produced,) he had provided himself with this weapon, which is more certain to produce death. He had them when he entered, ready to do his murderous work, and then he went sneaking up behind his man in a cowardly manner, not even giving his victim notice who was his executioner, and sent him into the presence of his Maker. If there was aught between them in which the deceased had wronged this man, he never gave him the poor satisfaction of knowing by whose hand he died. The defendant was arrested, and when he reached the Station-house, this other weapon, a knife, was found upon him.

The District-Attorney said he had confined his remarks to what he regarded as legitimate testimony, bearing on the fact, weether the prisoner, when he blew out the brains of the deceased and prostrated him upon the floor, intended to take his life. It may be pretended that this man acted with a cruelty so shocking that it indicates his mind was wrong. That is very likely. The right-minded do not act thus, but the law does not release a man who chooses to dethrone his reason, but makes him answerable for his crimes. After impressing upon the jury the vast importance of this case as involving the safety of society, the District-Attorney closed his remarks.

TESTIMONY OF DR. ARMSBURY.

The first witness called for the prosecution was *James H. Armsbury*, who being duly sworn, testified as follows:

I have been a practicing physician and surgeon in this city for thirty-four years; was not acquainted with L. H. Hiscox; in June last was called to visit a person at Stanwix Hall said to be L. H. Hiscox; found him in one of the rooms up stairs; he was lying on a bed or stretcher apparently dead; There was a wound under the right eye; one or two other physicians were present and examined him; he was dead, and passed a silver probe into the wound under the eye; it passed backwards and upwards nearly the whole length into the posterior part of the brain, rather obliquely; must have crushed through the base of the skull, probably severed the spinal marrow; did not feel the ball; think it lodged in the posterior lobe of the brain; the wound on the face was a small circular wound just below the right eye, say half or three-quarters of an inch; it was the cause of his death without doubt.

Cross-examined—Saw no other wound on the deceased; there were no *post-mortem* that I am aware of; the party who fired the shot must have stood nearly in front.

Re-direct—Q.—With a weapon of that size would the course of the wound indicate the position of the party firing it? (Objected to and objection sustained.)

TESTIMONY OF JOHN H. MANN.

John H. Mann, sworn—Reside in Syracuse; resided there in June last; am a merchant; keep a grocery store, and another where I keep firearms, &c.; did not know the defendant at that time; have since ascertained his identity; on the 3d of June last, in the forenoon, he bought a pistol of me; he came into my store and asked what kind of pistols and revolvers I had; he chose a small breech-loading Derringer pistol; cannot say whether the weapon produced was the same; it was one of that make and size; he paid me $6 for it, and also took five or ten cartridges; he asked me whether the cartridges were reliable, and said, "Some of them were not worth a picayune;" I furnished them; they are 41-100 calibre; I think I furnished him from five to ten; this was on Monday morning, and I heard of the killing on Wednesday.

Cross-examined—Have lived in Syracuse nineteen years; did not know Gen. Cole; he came to my store about ten or eleven o'clock; my store is a public store, opposite the Syracuse House; there was no one in the sporting-store at the time; defendant was not there more than ten minutes; he came in alone; the cartridges are metallic, containing powder and ball; do not remember how Gen. Cole was dressed; did not state he was a detective of the Customs; did not state his business; a party came in the grocery as Cole was passing out; it was James Manning; did not see which way he went on leaving.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER CARLISLE.

JAMES H. CARLISLE sworn: Was an officer of the Capital Police in June last; remember the killing; of Hiscock; arrested the defendant; weapons were found on his person; (pistol produced;) don't know whether this is the one; Mr. Summers had the weapon and handed it to Sergt. Atkins; (another pistol produced;) had this in his right-hand coat pocket; (knife produced; think I took this out of his vest pocket; it was about fifteen or twenty minutes after the shooting.

Cross-examined—First saw prisoner in Stanwix Hall reception room; accompanied him to the station-house; made no attempt to escape; submitted himself with perfect quietness; he was very much agitated and was crying all the way to the station-house; had no warrant for his arrest; he was standing up when I first saw him; Mr. SUMMERS had hold of him by the arm; I arrested him at 8:30 o'clock; on his way to the Station-house he would stop and raise his arms, and weep about his children; gave pistol to Summers, between Columbia and Orange streets; can't tell that the pistols produced are the same; took him to the Station-house; saw him again that evening, at the Station-house, about 10 o'clock; I then went direct to Stanwix Hall; the Station-house is at No. 799 Broadway; staid at Stanwix Hall ten or fifteen minutes; then went to the Delavan House with Sergt. Kelly; saw Mrs. Cole at the Delavan House; went at the request of Mr. Cole; went from there to Stanwix Hall, and from there to the Station-house; the prisoner was talking to a reporter, walking up and down the cell and answering questions put to him; I then saw him again near 11 o'clock, and took him out of the cell to jail, in company with Sergeant KELLY, Commissioner SHEPARD and another person; he walked to jail; he was a little reconciled, but was very nearly as bad as when I took him to the Station-house; he was crying and weeping.

Q.—Was he weeping and lamenting about his children?

Objected to. The Court ruled that declarations made by the prisoner after the act was not evidence.

Objection sustained.

Mr. BRADY argued the admissability of the evidence, and was replied to by Mr. TREMAIN.

The Court stated that it was not prepared to reverse its decision at present.

Mr. HADLEY offered to prove what was said by the prisoner on his way to the station-house. Evidence excluded.

Objection was taken.

The Court then adjourned until Thursday morning.

Departure of Mr. Dickens.

Mr. DICKENS departed for Europe yesterday in the Cunard steamer *Russia*. Early in the morning the steamer left her dock at Jersey City, and came to anchor in the bay at a point opposite the southern end of Governor's Island. At about 12 o'clock a large number of people began to assemble on the pier with the expectation of catching a glimpse of Mr. DICKENS when he should arrive to take the tugboat which had been engaged by the Steamship Company to convey passengers to the steamer. As to the matter of seeing Mr. DICKENS, however, they were disappointed, inasmuch as that gentleman, in order to avoid the annoyance of a large crowd, took the tug-boat *Only Son* at the foot of Spring-street at 12 o'clock and proceeded directly to the steamer. Before he left the hotel a large number of his friends and admirers assembled in the hall and on the sidewalk for the purpose of bidding him a final adieu. They also took occasion to present him with bouquets, books, paintings and other gifts, in such profusion that Mr. DICKENS could scarcely find room for them all in his carriage. Mr. DICKENS was accompanied to the steamer by Mr. DOLBY, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. OSGOOD, (the latter two of the firm of TICKNOR & FIELDS,) Mr. JARRATT, Mr. PALMER and his business agents, Messrs. PAGE and WILDS.

Shortly after the arrival of Mr. DICKENS on board the *Russia*, the police-boat *Metropolitan*, with Mr. THURLOW WEED, Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY and several others, including a number of ladies, as passengers, proceeded to the steamer. The party stepped aboard the *Russia* and were welcomed in a most cordial manner by Mr. DICKENS. They remained on the steamer nearly an hour, in the meantime partaking of a lunch which had been served in the cabin. At 1:30 o'clock the tug-boat *Silas Low* left the Jersey City pier with the main portion of the steamer's passengers. There were also on board about fifty ladies and gentlemen, who proceeded to the steamer to say farewell to Mr. DICKENS. Among the number were Mr. CHILDS, of Philadelphia; Mr. ANTHONY, of the firm of TICKNOR & FIELDS, and Mr. DU CHILLU. The tug also bore to Mr. DICKENS quantities of flowers from personal friends. Perhaps the most magnificent bouquet in the collection was one presented by Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, a florist on Broadway. The bouquet was in the form of an oblong, measuring three feet by eighteen inches. It was exquisitely arranged, and in the centre was the word, in small white flowers, "Farewell," beneath which were the initials "C. D." The tug remained by the steamer nearly half an hour. During this time Mr. DICKENS was engaged in close conversation with a few of his most intimate friends. At length the signal was sounded for the tugboat's passengers to leave the steamer. Mr. FIELDS was the last person to bid Mr. DICKENS adieu. As the boat moved away from the steamer, the party on board gave rounds of cheers for Mr. DICKENS, and with hats and handkerchiefs waved him an affectionate farewell.

The *Russia* steamed down the bay, and was soon lost to view.

Disappearance of $33,000 in Bonds—A Mysterious Case.

Yesterday morning it was discovered that a roll of Ten-forty bonds, twenty-seven being for $1,000 each and twelve for $500 each, making a total in value of $33,000, the property of TANNER & Co., No. 50 Wall-street, had disappeared from the private box of the firm where they had been kept. The bonds had been seen on the previous day, although it is not certain that they were in the box when it was locked up in the safe at the close of business hours. The box was always kept in the inner and private office, and no stranger was noticed there during the day. When the box was brought out yesterday morning and opened the bonds were found to be missing, which is all the information the firm has on the subject. The case was reported at Police headquarters yesterday afternoon, and Detective EUSTACE assigned to it, but up to a late hour last evening he had not succeeded in obtaining any clue either to the bonds or the mystery of their disappearance.

THE STEAMER OLD COLONY.—The steamboat *Old Colony*, of the Fall River Line, from Newport, went ashore on Hart Island during a dense fog yesterday morning at 4:30 o'clock. All the passengers, baggage and mails were taken off by the *Stonington*, of the Stonington Line, and landed safely in New-York at 10 A. M. Mr. LITTLEFIELD, agent of the Fall River line, immediately chartered tugs and appliances, and went up to transfer freight and render other assistance to the *Old Colony* needed to bring her to the City. As this line keeps in reserve two spare boats, the *Metropolis* will take the place of the *Old Colony* until she is repaired, and consequently the trip from New-York only will be missed. The *Old Colony* sustained no serious damage, and it was expected that she would be got off at high water. The passengers have passed resolutions complimentary to the officers of the vessel for the order observed on the occasion of the accident.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.

The steamship *Scotia*, which left Liverpool April 11, and Queenstown April 12, arrived at this port yesterday, with three days' later advices than were at hand by the *City of London*.

The London Committee of the National Reform Union had determined to hold a series of public meetings in London in support of Mr. GLADSTONE's Resolutions on the Irish Church before the 27th inst. The first would be held on the 16th, when the Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL would preside.

The Paris newspapers are filled with articles written with a view to quieting the excitement caused by the measures in progress of execution under the new Army bill.

Nothing definite appeared to be yet known on the question whether the French loan will be for £17,000,000 or £30,000,000 sterling, or as to the precise date at which it will be introduced. About the middle of May seems now to be the expected time.

The report that the Empress intends to pay a visit to Rome with the Prince Imperial had been contradicted. A current rumor that the other European Powers have requested France to reduce her armaments was also stated to be devoid of foundation.

On April 9 the Pope, after assisting at Mass in the Sixtine Chapel, gave his blessing to the people from the great Loggia of the facade of St. Peter's. The Pope's voice was powerful and distinct. Fifty thousand persons were present, and his Holiness was cheered. The Pope subsequently washed the feet of thirteen poor priests, and served them at dinner, according to the custom on Maundy Thursday. Cardinal ANDREA was seriously ill. Cardinal BONAPARTE was also unwell.

A Berlin dispatch sets forth that the Prussian Government has no knowledge whatever of the dispatch concerning the Schleswig question, which Baron BEUST had addressed to the Austrian representatives abroad, according to the *Mémorial Diplomatique*.

A Vienna telegram declares there is no foundation whatever for the news published at Paris, according to which the Austrian Government had invited the Ex-King of Hanover to leave Austria. Since the passport affair, the Austrian Cabinet has had no new motive to interfere in any way with the Royal Court of Hanover.

Minister BRATIANO, in answer to a question on the presence of the National Guard at Jassy, had said that as long as the violent hatred against the Jews lasted he would not furnish the enemies of the Jews with arms.

The Austrian Minister of Finance, in submitting the Budget to the Emperor, says that with a good harvest the deficit will be inconsiderable, and that in obedience to His Majesty's wishes every means shall be taken to complete the lines of railway which have been commenced

PERSONAL.—List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & CO., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending, April 2, 1868:

From New-York—Mr. A. B. Tarker, Mr. and Mrs. E.W. Constant, C. H. Thompson, J. J. Duffield, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey, E. E. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Ludington, Mrs. Parkhurst, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Ray, Miss Weaver, D. Hughes and wife, John B. Baker, Mrs. Lyon and family, Mrs. G. Gilbert, Miss Gilbert, Miss Whitney, G. L. Morse, H. Morgan. *Hartford*—W. L. Eaton. *Newark*—Miss A. C. Bolles, *Dayton*—H. E. Parrott, Miss Parrott. *Boston*—F. Amory, G. A. Goddard, B. Wiggin, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Russ, C. W. Osborn, C. M. Eustis, T. E. Moseley, E. C. Moseley. *Philadelphia*—A. E. Cook. *Norwich*—C. M. Carleton and wife. *New-Bedford*—W. Rotch. *St. Louis*—C. Wiggin, J. L. Butler, R. Campbell and family, J. M. Randell and family. *Buffalo*—W. E. Richmond, J. M. Delmond. *Kansas*—M. G. Parrott. *San Francisco*—J. Winter, E. E. Dewey, B. Brewster and wife, G. J. Brooks, W. M. Smith. *Cincinnati*—Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Marshy—*Chicago*—S. C. Hough, Miss M. A. Mott. *Montana*—J. S. Osborn. *Charleston*—W. B. Wilson. *Vermont*—Miss N. B. Goodhue. *Baltimore*—F. B. Mayer.

ERECTION OF A NEW CHURCH AT ELIZABETH.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Broad-street Baptist Church, Elizabeth, N. J., corner of Broad and Pearl streets, will take place at 4 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. J. DOWLING, D. D., and other eminent clergymen. Public services will also be held at the Court-house in the evening, at 8 o'clock.

PHALON puts in his new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," the fragrance of the queen of flowers, but the would-be rivals put their foot into it. Sold by all druggists.—*Adv.*

Ask for the Waltham Watch.
It is the best; it is the cheapest. T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to one moment of going to press, there will be ound in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; wo column s of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

In the City of Newark, New-Jersey. opposite the Park, 35 minutes from Wall-st., to let, completely furnished, a large double mansion, replete with all the modern improvements; fine lawn, garden, stable and carriage-house.

To an acceptable party this place will be let at a great sacrifice.

F. A. PETERSEN, Architect,
No. 5½ Pine-street, New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Is Your Blood Impure?—Take SWAIM'S CELEBRATED PANACEA. It has stood the test now for some fifty years—proved efficacious to hundreds of thousands of diseased persons, and is just the remedy needed for a Spring purifier.
For sale by all druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Iron Stable Fittings, Mangers, Hay-racks, partitions, &c., wholesale and retail.
JANES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Nos. 8 and 10 Reade-st., corner Centre.

Janes, Kirtland & Co.,
Nos. 10 and 12 Reade-st., corner of Centre.
FOUNTAINS AND VASES,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Iron Bedsteads of Superior Quality, for private residences; also, bedsteads for institutions.
JANES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Nos. 8 and 10 Reade-st., corner Centre.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

An Extensive Stock of Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' Hats—prices reduced—at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Dundas, Dick & Co.'s Soft Capsules.—For sale by all first-class druggists.

Stimpson's Scientific Gold and Steel Pens. Sold by all stationers, and at No. 111 William-st.

MARRIED.

HAMBLIN—RILEY.—On Wednesday, April 22, by Rev. George Bottome, JOB HAMBLIN, of Lee, Mass., to Mrs. MARY D. RILEY, of this City.

HANDY—LUDWICK.—On Wednesday, April 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. E. Gorse, CHARLES W. HANDY to SUSIE, only daughter of the late S. Ludwick, Esq. No cards.

JAYNE—CORNELL.—On Tuesday, April 21, by Rev. Geo. S. Hare, D. D., and Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., FRANK A. JAYNE to JULIA C., second daughter of J. B. Cornell, Esq., all of this City.

PALMER—PIERCE.—On Wednesday, April 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. W. Sloan, JOSEPH D. PALMER, of New-Hamburg, N. Y., to SUSIE B., daughter of Stephen A. Pierce, of this City. No cards.

POTTS—FLAGG.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, April 21, by Rev. Edward O. Flagg, D. D., assisted by Rev. H. N. Cole, BEN. C. POTTS to MARTHA ALLSTON FLAGG, daughter of the late Henry C. Flagg, Commander U. S. N.

WHEELER—LE PETIT.—At St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Wednesday, April 22, by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., GEORGE W. WHEELER to SARAH FRANCES LE PETIT, all of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

BURRELL.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, April 21, in the 80th year of her age, Miss CATHERINE R. BURRELL.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 128th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

☞ West Indian papers please copy.

DURYEE.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Monday, April 20, ELLEN N. DURYEE, aged 65 years, 8 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church, in Flatbush, on Thursday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HART.—At Shrub Oaks, on Wednesday, April 15, BENJAMIN FIELD HART, youngest son of Stephen L. and Georgianna Hart, aged 17 months and 8 days.

JEWETT.—On Tuesday, April 21, Mrs. CLARISSA JEWETT, in the 71st year of her age.

Her friends and those of her brothers, Warren, Louis and Joseph Colwell, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John Bell, No. 456 West 22d-st., on Friday at 1½ o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday night, April 21, JEMIMA, daughter of the late Robert Johnston.

Her funeral will take place on Friday, April 24, at 3 o'clock, from her mother's residence, No. 47 Powers-st., Williamsburg. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LEWIS.—On Tuesday, April 21, after a lingering illness, MARIA L. LEWIS, in the 37th year of her age, wife of Charles V. Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on Saturday at 1½ P. M., without further notice.

PEIROUNET.—On Tuesday afternoon, April 21, suddenly, JULIA ELIZABETH PEIROUNET, wife of John S. Peirounet, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this day, (Thursday,) April 23, in the Chapel of the Rutgers College, No. 489 5th-av., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment on Friday, April 24.

☞ Peru and Lasalle, Ill., papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—In New-Haven, on Monday, April 20, ARTHUR PORTER, only child of Arthur and Jane H. Robinson, aged 14 months.

THOMSON.—On board the steamer *City of London*, on Thursday evening, April 9, THOMAS ROSS, second son of Rev. John Thomson, D. D., Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in this City.

His remains were committed to the deep on Saturday, the 18th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "consumption is incurable," deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease; and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making any effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP alone; and, in other cases, by the same medicine in connection with SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. Dr. Schenck himself, who has enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than twenty-five years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death; his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid syrup; and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's medicines with the same remarkable success. Full directions for the use of them accompany each bottle.

Patients can consult Dr. SCHENCK professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

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OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
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POVERTY IS BAD, BUT THE WORST kind of poverty is poverty of the blood; this makes a man "poor indeed," for it takes away his strength, courage and energy; but enrich the blood with its vital element, iron, by taking the Peruvian Syrup, (a protoxide of iron,) and you will feel rich and "as good as anybody." Try it.

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A splendid assortment, of new and elegant designs. Also, plain furniture in great variety, at
POPULAR PRICES!
MEEKS, No. 686 Broadway.

ON BOARD STEAMER STONINGTON,
CAPT. WM. M. JONES, April 22, 1868.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, PASSENGERS by steamer *Old Colony*, having left Newport on the evening of April 21, beg to acknowledge to Capt. W. B. Allen and his officers our sincere thanks for the self-command and order which was observed on the occasion of the accident to said steamer this morning, by running ashore on Hart Island, during the dense fog, and that we do hereby exonerate Capt. Allen from any blame in the matter.

We also return thanks to Capt. Jones and his officers for taking off the passengers and baggage, and for his gentlemanly treatment while we were on board the *Stonington*, and more especially as she was not the first steamer that came alongside. Another, having come within hailing distance, passed by without offering any assistance, much to the general disappointment of all.

GEO. B. STETSON,
REV. A. M. WYLIE, } Committee.
OLIVER CHACE,

Geo. T. Downing,	David P. Ames,
Jas. H. Lawton,	J. P. Prentiss,
E. Louis,	John Sullivan,
D. A. Wheedin,	Ruth Sullivan,
C. H. Dotin,	John Gardner,
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John Fraser,	Patrick Welch,
Jacob Leslie,	W. L. Kimball,
Jas. R. Kelly, U. S. A.,	W. E. Dennis,
F. L. Hills, U. S. A.,	L. Parsons,
Geo. W. Slade,	Jas. B. Warner, 2d,
W. H. Bird,	J. D. Dennis,
Rufus S. Frost,	Wm. Mason,

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

THE CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CORNER STONE of the Broad-st. Baptist Church Elizabeth, N. J., corner of Broad and Pearl sts., will take place on THURSDAY, April 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. J. DOWLING, D. D., and other eminent clergymen. The public are cordially invised to be present. Public services will also be held at the Court-house in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

AT VAIL'S HAT-STORE, NO. 141 FULTON-ST.—New department, "Men's Furnishings," from an importing house, at two-thirds regular rates. Let prices tell. Best "New-York Mills" shirts, $31 a dozen down to $13; superb linen collars, $1; the new lace tie, 75 cents; under-garments, hosiery, gloves, bows, suspenders; also, great reduction in VAIL'S unrivaled hats.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, from $20 to $40 each, for indoor or outdoor use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order; state your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

10,000 SINGLE HAIR MATTRESSES, straw mattresses and pillows, suitable for shipping, steamboats, hotels, public institutions, &c. They are all new and will be sold very low.
WILLIAM MATHEWS,
No. 54 Catharine-st.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS.—BLACK. Brown, instantaneous, durable; best in use; quantity equals dollar sizes. HILL'S Arctic or All-Healing Ointment. Depot, No. 26 Duane-st. Sold by all Druggists.

THE VERMONT SPRING WATER IS the most reliable remedy known for Cancer, Scrofula, Kidney Diseases, and all impurities of the blood. Address SAXE & CO., Sheldon, Vt., or No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

BARTLETT MACHINE AND NEEDLE Depot, No. 569 Broadway. Needles for all machines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY
Offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AT PAR.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company are building a railroad from Omaha, on the Missouri River, *West*, to connect with the Central Pacific of California, building from Sacramento, *East*, and these roads, when completed, will be THE ONLY GRAND RAILROAD BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS.

The Union Pacific Company have already
COMPLETED 550 MILES,
and trains are now running over the highest point of the Rocky Mountains that will be traversed by the line. The Company will have a much larger force employed this year than ever before, and it is expected that between

800 AND 900 MILES
will be in operation during 1868. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the 1,721 miles between Omaha and Sacramento will be finished in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great National work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land along the line to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over eight and one-half millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Contracts for the construction of 914 miles west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, have been made with responsible parties at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary car-shops, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $7,500 per mile.

It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates, and

THE EARNINGS FROM LOCAL OR WAY BUSINESS ARE NOW THREE TIMES THE INTEREST ON THEIR BONDS.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, A GOVERNMENT WORK, built under the supervision of Government officers, and, to a large extent, with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity.

At the present rate of gold, these bonds pay an annual income on their cost of

NEARLY NINE PER CENT.,
AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEY WILL SOON BE AT A PREMIUM.

The Company have but a very limited supply of their Bonds remaining on hand—but it is expected that the first installment of the New Bonds to be issued on that portion of the road to be completed this year, will be ready in May.

Any subscriptions accepted to a greater amount than can be filled from Bonds now in the Company's possession, will be supplied from the New Bonds in the order in which they are received.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price of their bonds to a rate above par at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Parties subscribing will remit the par value of the bonds and the accrued interest in currency at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date on which the last coupon was paid. Subscriptions will be received in New-York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, 59 WALL-ST.,
And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
APRIL 10, 1868.

THE ORIGIN OF MAN.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for May contains Portraits and Sketches of Rev. Samuel J. May, Dr. Lindley, Rev. Jabez Burns, Mrs. Manville, King Theodore, the Abyssinian; Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Bach, Mendelssohn, Rossini, Auber, Cause and Cure of Hard Times, &c. Thirty cents or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GALAXY
Is now the most
Brilliant, entertaining and attractive Magazine published in this country.

MAY NUMBER NOW READY.

1st. In this number is commenced a new story by the most popular novelist in this country, MARION HARLAND, author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Nemesia," &c., called "BEECHDALE." This story will be elegantly illustrated.

2d. THE GALAXY now contains fifty per cent. more matter than heretofore.

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I. THE BLACK BESS. A Story. By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.
II. OUR MILLIONAIRES.
III. PERSONALISM. By WALT WHITMAN.
IV. CLEMENTINA KINNISIDE. A Story. By E. LYNN LINTON.
V. THE SOLDIER STATESMAN.
VI. THE PILGRIMMAGE TO MECCA. By Miss K. D. PROCTOR.
VII. WOODS AND WATERS. By E. C. STEDMAN.
VIII. BEECHDALE. Chapters I., II. and III. By MARION HARLAND.
IX. WORDS AND THEIR USES. By RICHARD GRANT WHITE.
X. FIVE YEARS IN JAPAN. By Dr. D. B. SIMMONS.
XI. STEVEN LAWRENCE, YEOMAN. By Mrs. EDWARDS.
XII. THE GALAXY MISCELLANY—Short and Bright Articles.
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Two copies sent for a year to one address for..........$7
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I.
MISS INGELOW'S NEW STORY BOOK.
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By JEAN INGELOW. Comprising Seven Stories. One volume. To match "Studies for Stories" and "Stories Told to a Child." Price $1 25.

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THE VOYAGE ALONE IN THE YAWL "ROB ROY."
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Sold by all booksellers. Mailed postpaid by the publishers,
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GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, PUBLISHERS,
No. 416 Broome-st., New-York.
And for sale by all booksellers.

"PULLING HARD AGAINST THE STREAM."
New song. "Nellie's Gone Forever," "The Cuckoo's Notes," each 30c. Flute or Violin arrangements, 15c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway,
Second door above 25th-st. Branch, No. 773 Bowery.

FABULOUS PRICES PAID FOR LIBRARIES, Books, &c. Cheapest bookstore in the world. Catalogue No. 18, American History, send a stamp. 11,872 magnificent English books at our price. 36,842 miscellaneous books at your price. 127,832 stereoscopic pictures, scraps, at any price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 113 Nassau-st., below Beekman.

JAPAN.

Particulars of the Insurrection Outrage to Foreigners—Reported Termination of the Insurrectionary Movement.

The following, received in England, are the latest details of the insurrection in Japan:

"On the 29th of January STOTSBASHI attempted to press forward. It was, however, discovered that the daimio (nominally his friend) in charge of Yedo Castle was a traitor, and that he had given it to SATSUMA. STOTSBASHI's troops retreated upon Osaka, losing many men in the act.

STOTSBASHI then abandoned Osaka and took flight. The foreign representatives were warned, about midnight, that he could no longer protect foreigners. The Ministers' suites and guards left Osaka and reached Temposan Fort, at the mouth of the river, next day, and, after some delay, got on board the men-of-war, and left for Kobé (Hiogo.) The British Legation officials left in Her Majesty's ship *Ocean*.

On Feb. 4 some of the troops of Prince BIZEN (one of the confederate daimios opposed to STOTSBASHI) entered Kobé and attacked several foreigners. A French marine and American sailor were wounded by shots. Sir H. PARKES, who was riding in their neighborhood, narrowly escaped, several shots being aimed at him. The detachments of the Ninth Regiment were called out, and the Japanese troops pursued and dispersed. A naval brigade was landed from the *Ocean*, and in a few hours Kobé was again quiet.

The confederate daimios, however, appear to be very favorably disposed to foreigners. Any injury done seems rather to result from foreigners being in the midst of two parties hostile to each other than from any enmity to them.

The Mikado has addressed a communication to CHOSIU and SATSUMA, warning them to be particularly careful that no rudeness nor lawless conduct is observed toward foreigners by those passing through Hiogo.

In consequence of the outrage committed at Kobé by Prince BIZEN's men the foreign men-of-war seized, on the 5th of February, all the steamers owned by Japanese anchored in the port of Hiogo. This was because, as stated in the declaration of the foreign Ministers, the affair concerns not only the clan of BIZEN, but all the clans throughout Japan.

A number of CHOSIU's troops (some 500 or so) had arrived at Hiogo. In addition to the above, large numbers of SATSUMA's, TOSA's, and AWA's men had arrived at Hiogo, and much excitement appeared to prevail among them. Several officers of high rank, kerais and others, are with the soldiers.

Kobé is for the time being a free port, all the custom house officials having left. The latest intelligence by private letter from Hiogo is to the effect that the war is over and Hiogo tranquilized. No fears are entertained by foreigners for their safety.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	113	113¼	5-20 C. '67	108⅛	108⅜
Coupon, 1881	113	113⅜	10-40 Registered	102½	102¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	104⅝	105	10-40 Coupon	102⅝	102⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	112	112¼	Gold	139⅞	140
5-20 Coupon, '64	110	110¼	June 7.30	106⅝	106⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅛	110⅜	July 7.30	106⅝	106⅞
5-20 C. '65, Jan&July	108⅛	108⅜			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

$5,000 REWARD.—LOST, THE FOLLOWING 10-40 Bonds. Dealers are hereby notified not to purchase. $1,000.—Nos. 8,541, 8,868, 32,758, 34,364, 64,771, 64,772, 64,773, 64,774, 64,775, 64,776, 64,778, 64,837, 64,838, 66,238, 111,126, 111,264, 111,265, 111,266, 111,267, 111,268, 111,269, 111,270, 111,271, 118,338, 118,339, 118,340. $500.—Nos. 9,311, 9,881, 9,882, 9,883, 28,248, 28,318, 29,532, 32,879, 38,449, 38,451, 41,414, 44,938. Apply to TANNER & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD seven per cent. first mortgage bonds, guaranteed by the State of Georgia, for sale low. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1868.

A STOCK DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent. has been declared upon the common capital stock of this Company, payable May 15, at this office to the stockholders of record on the 2d proximo. Fractions to be payable in cash at seven per cent. The transfer-books for the common stock will close at 2 P. M. on the 2d, and reopen on the 18th proximo at 10 A. M.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE No. 122 BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST., April 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on May 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made on or before MAY 1 will draw interest from that date.
WILLIAM VAN NAME, President.
R. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

AUCTION SALES.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
AT NO. 329 EAST 14TH-ST.
Between 1st and 2d avs.
FRIDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock.
ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE contained in the above private residence, consisting in part as follows: Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood seven-octave piano, rich parlor and chamber furniture, lace and brocatelle curtains and cornices, bookcases, wardrobes, sofas, chairs, hair and straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows, bedding, &c.; also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st. Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
AT NO. 21 WEST 12TH-ST.
SATURDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
contained in the above private residence.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st. Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
AT 20TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.
SATURDAY, APRIL 25, at 10½ o'clock,
ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE contained in the above private residence.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, APRIL 23, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT THE
LORILLARD MANSION,
Bronxdale, Westchester, (near Williamsbridge,)
ALL THE RARE AND VALUABLE hothouse and greenhouse plants, shrubbery, ornaments, garden furniture, &c., contained in the conservatories and grounds, by order of P. LORILLARD, Jr., Executor.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office No. 39 Nassau-st. Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, APRIL 24,
At the Central Salesrooms, at 9½ A. M., Willoughby, corner Pearl sts., Brooklyn,
LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.
Superior rosewood pianos, rosewood and walnut parlor suites, centre and extension tables, marble-top chamber sets, spring and hair mattresses, bedding, chairs, mirrors, fancy goods, plated ware, china, &c., &c.
Also, store shelving, counters, doors, &c.
Same day, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
At No. 73 Woodhull-st., between Henry and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn,
MORTGAGE SALE—Mahogany, parlor and chamber furniture, Chickering piano, bookcase, lounge, feather beds, mattresses, bedding, china and glass, with kitchen furniture.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1868.
WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, under the supervision of Capt. D. G. THOMAS, M. S. K., at Depot of Army Clothing, Armory-square, this City, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described CLOTHING, &c., to wit:

15,000	pairs Bootees, hand-sewed.	62,000	Knapsacks.
2,000	Trowsers, foot.	17,000	Canteens.
1,560	Trowsers, m't'd.	10,000	Metallic Shoulder Scales.
12,873	Sack Coats, unlined.	6,300	Camp Kettles.
20,816	Felt Hats.	32,000	Mess Pans.
22,000	Hat Cords.	7,859	Ax Slings.
17,160	Leather Stocks.	1,861	Pick Slings.
2,339	Leather Leggings.	2,456	Hatchet Slings.
3,361	Linen Leggings.	4,000	Pickaxes.
80,000	yards Worsted Lace.	7,000	Pick Handles.

918 Hospital, Wall and Common Tents and Flies, (worn.)
About 50,000 N. C. Officers' Chevrons, Badges, &c.
About 250,000 numbers and letters. 600 Wall-Tent Poles. 19,900 Common Poles, &c.
Lot of Tent Pins, all sizes. &c.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Every purchaser will be required to make a cash deposit on the day of sale.
Catalogues will be furnished on application.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

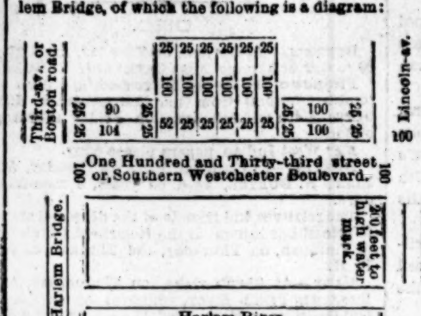
FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868.
1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.
2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.
Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868.

OLD BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.—THE buildings occupying the circle at Broadway, 8th-av. and 59th-st. will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY NEXT, 23d inst., at 10 A. M. For particulars inquire at the office of the Commissioners of the Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., or at the old arsenal on the Park.
AND. H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

AUCTION SALES.

THE TEN
MOST VALUABLE LOTS
IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
will sell, by order of the Harlem Bridge, Morrisania & Fordham Railway Company, on the premises, at Mott Haven, adjoining Harlem Bridge.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, ten lots of ground, including the corner opposite Harlem Bridge, of which the following is a diagram:



These lots are the most eligible and the most valuable for business purposes of any property ever offered at public auction outside of New-York Island. All of the lots front on wide avenues, and, situated as they are at the main outlet of Westchester County, and in close proximity to the new iron bridge over the Harlem River, they will be the immediate center of the great business mart of that locality. In view of the improvements contemplated by the widening of Harlem River and the construction of the Underground Railroad from Harlem to the business-center of the metropolis, the great advantages this property possesses are self-evident to every one conversant with the rapid upward growth of this City, and the more rapid increase in value of property in Westchester County.

Each lot will be sold separately.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. cash on day of sale; thirty per cent. on delivery of deed within thirty days, and sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-street, New-York.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 103 Elliott-place, Brooklyn:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Comprising in part, viz.: Velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suite in crimson-figured brocatel, gilt frame French plate pier mirrors, with case and cornices, elegant lace window curtains, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, piano cover and stool, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, black walnut library table, carved black walnut bookcase, black walnut suite in green reps, black walnut marble-top hall-stand, oak marble-top hall-stand, dining chairs, oak lounges in leather, carved black walnut bedsteads, carved black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, extension chairs in hair-cloth, black walnut marble-top centre-tables, black walnut quartettes, window shades, hair mattresses, feather bolster and pillows, oil-cloths, velvet stair carpets, stair rods, crockery, glassware, kitchen ware, all of which will be found on examination to be in good order and well made. Take Fulton-av. cars from Fulton Ferry. Pass the door every four minutes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of W. S. Wright, Esq., No. 32 Great Jones-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites, in crimson figured brocatel; elegant gilt-frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, carved rosewood bedsteads, black-walnut do., hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, carved rosewood marble-top centre tables, armoire-a-glace, carved bookcases, quartets, &c.; china, crockery and glassware.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 144 Macdougal-st., near Washington-square:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, all made to order, by Newhouse, Iden and other celebrated makers; Steinway piano, sterling silverware, &c.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 299 Wesley-place, (Mulberry-st., corner of Houston,) all the furniture, &c., contained in said residence, which has been fitted up within the past eight months, now disposed of in consequence of the owner going abroad, consisting of
PARLOR FURNITURE, VIZ.—Elegant velvet carpets, carved rosewood suite in green and gold satin figured brocatel, elegant brocatel window curtains to match; carved rosewood marble-top centre tables, elegant gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, superbly carved rosewood statuary, marble-top etagere, blue and satin gold figured window curtains, carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Steinway; gilt cornices, gilt marble-top centre table, rosewood corner etagere, library, Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suit in tapestry, carved black walnut bookcase, cost $500; elegant black walnut frame pier and mantel glasses, carved black walnut library table, carved black walnut cornices, &c., all to match.
BEDROOMS—Velvet and Brussels carpets, superbly carved canopy-top and no-top bedsteads, carved rosewood and black walnut marble-top centre table, carved rosewood and black walnut statuary-top dressing bureau, rosewood suites in Solferino reps, carved rosewood amoire a glace, elegant decorated Ormolu candelabras, black walnut marble-top dressing stand, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, paillasses and straw pillows, spring beds, linen sheets, bolster and pillow cases, blankets, counterpanes, &c. DINING-ROOM—Carved oak extension dining-table, elegant carved oak marble-top buffet, oak dining chairs, sterling, china and glass ware, cutlery, &c.; plated-ware and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
The above will be on exhibition on THURSDAY, from 9 A. M. until 7 o'clock P. M. Cards of admission may be obtained from the auctioneers at their office, No. 93 Liberty-street; and we would particularly call attention of parties desirous of purchasing good and substantial furniture to this sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, APRIL 24 and 25, closing out sale at the
HOWARD HOTEL,
of
Furniture, Wines, Liquors, Steam Boiler and Pipes, &c., &c., as the house is to be altered immediately.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 24, at 1½ o'clock, at the Howard Hotel, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane, the balance of furniture remaining unsold; best quality curled-hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, comforters, counterpanes, ingrain, Brussels and Axminster carpets, bar and restaurant fixtures, pier and mantel French plate mirrors, steam tables and heating apparatus, large steam boiler, with pump and heating pipes through the house, in use but a short time, cost $3,000; marble-top counters, &c.; kitchen utensils of the best quality and in great variety, made to order without regard to cost.
At 12 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, about
100 PACKAGES OF UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE,
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.
On SATURDAY, in the restaurant, at 11 o'clock, the choice stock of wines, liquors, &c., consisting of very old rye and bourbon whiskies, clarets, rare and valuable brandies of superior quality. Fine champagnes, Roderer and others; 105 bottles white seal sherry, very choice; Sazarac brandy, in bottles, 1795; very old brandies and Madeiras from Duncan & Sons' stock in Magnums; Oloroso sherry, Howard March Madeira, S. O. P. brandy, sherry bottled in Cadiz, gins, Irish and Scotch whiskies, Jamaica rum, &c., &c.
The above offers a rare opportunity for individuals and hotel and restaurant keepers desiring to purchase. Sale positive without reserve.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Howard Hotel, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane, by order of the proprietors of the Howard Hotel, UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE, for account of whom it may concern, consisting of trunks, bags, boxes, valises, &c., &c.

SUPERB BOOKS.
By LEAVITT STREBEIGH & CO., Book Salerooms, and Art Galleries, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
MR. COZZEN'S LIBRARY.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 23, at 7½ o'clock
One of the choicest and most elegant lot of books ever offered at auction.

MR. ROSSITER'S PAINTINGS.
The entire collection of paintings, studies and sketches belonging to Mr. T. P. Rossiter will be sold by auction, on FRIDAY, 24th, at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place. Catalogue ready and pictures on exhibition, day and evening.

AMERICANA.
An extraordinary collection of
WORKS RELATING TO AMERICA,
being a second portion of the magnificent Private Library now on sale by J. W. BOUTON, No. 416 Broome-st., New-York, consisting of Local History, Biography, Voyages and Travels, Works on the Revolution and on the War of 1812-15, the American Indians, Rare Tracts, (several hundred in number,) &c., most of which are in elegant bindings, or in boards, uncut.
The whole to be sold by Auction, by LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, Astor-place and 8th-st., MONDAY, April 27, 1868, and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., each day.
Also an extraordinary series of books on large paper, including the works of Franklin, Adams, Washington, Webster, Bancroft, Irving, &c.
Catalogue ready; price 50 cents.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRONZES, WILTON AND AXMINSTER CARPETS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 24, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 59 West 37th-st., near 5th-av.:
Elegant inlaid Swiss suite, 6 pieces rosewood parlor suite, in figured damask; Turkish chair, ebony and gilt fancy stands, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte and stool, elegant mantel bronzes, satin brocade and reps. curtains, black walnut suite, in reps; black walnut library table, black walnut book-case, card-tables, Swiss cuckoo clock, carved rosewood and black-walnut bedstead, dressing bureaus, comodes, armoire aglace, carved rosewood lounge and Turkish and side chairs, in silk damask; mattresses paillasses, black-walnut and gilt cornices, linen window shades, Wilton and Axminster carpets, oil-cloths, together with an assortment of china and glassware, with which the sale will commence.
Catalogues now ready at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer, office No. 515 Washington-st., above Spring.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT NO. 138 NEW, NO. 92 OLD, WEST 27TH-ST., THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.—Comprising the furniture of above three-story dwelling; consists of one elegant rosewood parlor suite, 7 pieces, rosewood etagere, marble-top centre and side tables, French plate pier mirror, lace curtains, Brussels and three-ply carpets, English hall oil-cloths, rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, pure curled hair mattresses, chestnut chamber suite, dining and kitchen furniture, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. L. WALL & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 315 and 317 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF MEDICAL STORES, &c., AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY MORNING, 28th April, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our salesrooms, without reserve, the following medical stores, comprising:
24 cases powdered opium, in half pound bottles, Philadelphia Laboratory.
24 cases powdered ipecac, in half pound bottles, Philadelphia Laboratory.
24 cases powdered soc aloes, in half pound bottles, Philadelphia Laboratory.
5 cases chloroform, in half pound tin cans, Astoria Laboratory.
50 cases ether sortior, in half pound tin cans, Astoria Laboratory.
100 cases pulverized rhubarb, in half pound bottles, Philadelphia Laboratory.
10 cases Bermuda arrow root, in five pound cans.
1,000 gross quart packing bottles.
The above goods can be seen three days before the sale, and will have to be removed within five from the day of sale.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
W. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers,
Washington, D. C.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY."
J. H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL, on TUESDAY, May 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF FRANCIS SKIDDY, ESQ., ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY:
The eight-story brick building No. 330 South-st., known as the "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a sugar refinery in complete running order, and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar a week. Also, dock privileges and storehouse on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease. Also, a complete stock of boneblack, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises, until day of sale, to A. B. THORBURN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 East 42d-st., near 5th-av.:
The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in rich satin brocatel, rosewood centre table, etagere, inlaid and ormolu cabinet, by Roux; oriental chairs, rockers and lounges, in velvet plush; black-walnut extension table; arm-chairs and lounges in reps; bronze clock and mantel ornaments, elegant vases, black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, dressing bureaus, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF 64 LOTS ON 109TH AND 110TH STS., 9TH AND 10TH AVS., OPPOSITE THE NEW MORNING SIDE PARK—by order of the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House:
The entire block of land bounded by 109th and 110th sts., 9th and 10th avs. This property is diagonally opposite the New Morning Side Park, one block from the Central Park, and one and a half blocks from the new River Side Park and Grand Drive. These parks, together with the great improvements now in progress under the direction of, and contemplated by the Central Park Commissioners, all combine to render this property most attractive as an investment.
Maps may be had on application to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 East 42d-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in rich satin brocatel, rosewood centre-table, etagere, inlaid and ormolu cabinet by Roux, oriental chairs, rockers and lounges, in velvet plush, black walnut extension table, arm chairs, and lounges in reps, bronze clock and mantel ornaments, elegant vases, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, dressing-bureaus, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 122 EAST 22D-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST 22D-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the south side of East 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and known as No. 122. House has gas, water, bath-room, &c. House 20x40 feet; lot half block.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF NEW-YORK AND SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY STOCK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Administrators:
126 shares New-York and Southern Steamship Company, $100 each.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE NEW-ENGLAND CAR SPRING COMPANY.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
34TH-ST.—100 feet wide—9 valuable lots on the south side of 34th-st., commencing 180 feet east of 3d-av.—5 are 25 feet front and rear, and 4 are 25x98 feet deep. Title perfect.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 23, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 3, East River:
2,169 boxes fresh Malaga Oranges.
Cargo brig *Velocity*, from Malaga.

By HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office—Art Gallery No. 845 Broadway.
WILDER'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction TUESDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 8 Cortlandt-st., to save expense of moving, the entire stock of the celebrated Wilder Patent Salamander Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, comprising a fine assortment of all sizes. These safes are warranted the best fire-proof safes in the world, and all warranted perfectly free from dampness.

By HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office—Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.
ASSIGNEE SALE OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, BANKRUPT.
HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, by order of assignee, the entire stock and fixtures of store No. 26 Maiden-lane. The fixtures will be sold on the premises on FRIDAY, May 1, at 10 o'clock, and the stock removed to our store, due notice of sale of which will be given.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer, No. 24 Duane-st.
RICH AND GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at No. 197 Lexington-av., (new No. 2.3,) first house above 33d-st., THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock:
Consisting of Wilton, Brussels, tapestry and three-ply carpets; centre, side, sofa and pier tables; paintings, engravings, &c.; also fireproof parlor safe, by Marvin.
BEDROOM FURNITURE—Enameled marble-top suites in variety, of from seven to twelve pieces; mattresses of the best curled hair, paillasses, lounges, couches, &c.; oil-cloth, stair and bedroom carpeting.
BASEMENT AND KITCHEN FURNITURE—Extension table; china dessert, tea and dinner sets, glassware, &c. This furniture has been but little used and is in fine order.

J. M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 323 West 28th-st., the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood and brocatelle parlor suites, centre tables, tete-a-tetes, elegant lace curtains, Brussels carpets, &c.; bedrooms in mahogany, a full and complete assortment; dining room in black walnut, consisting in part of black walnut extension table, buffet, &c., &c., with a full and complete assortment of dining room and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues and further particulars at office of auctioneers.

WM. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY, BROOKLYN.—WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 28, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: About 16 lots, with elegant house, outbuildings, &c., situated at Windsor Terrace, Flatbush, between Seely and Vanderbilt sts., facing near the main entrance to Prospect Park, opposite Point Lookout. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms 84 and 86 Cedar-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., contained in private dwelling No. 125 West 40th-st., on THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor and chamber suites, crockery and glass, beds and bedding, kitchen articles, &c.
ALSO,
at salesrooms, at 10½ o'clock, by order of assignees, a large and well-selected stock of superb cabinet furniture; also, clocks, bronzes, silverware, &c.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 10½ o'clock at the private residence of F. S. STALLKNECHT, No. 203 West 46th-st., near Broadway, going to Europe, all the handsome household furniture contained in the above house.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.
SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE; ALSO QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.—Will be sold at public auction, at Depot of Army Clothing, corner of Washington and Laight sts., in New-York City, on SATURDAY, April 25, 1868, at noon, the following articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, viz.:

5	Wall Tents,	16	Common Tents,
4	Wall Tent Flies,	158	Sets Common Tent Poles,
19	Sets Wall Tent Poles,	108	Shelter Tents,
1	Hospital Tent and Flies,	1,486	Letters,
200	Spades,	4,770	Canteens,
91	Pickaxes,	15,436	Tent Pins,
95	Patent Picks,	20	Camp Hatchets,
39	Axes,	98	Pick-ax handles,
39	Ax-handles,	23	Hatchet-handles.

Also a quantity of damaged Clothing and Equipage and Quartermasters' Stores.
Terms, cash in Government funds, 10 per cent. down. Purchases to be removed within three days from date of sale.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster U. S. A.

SIXTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, on WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1868.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1868.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, noon.
75,000 TONS
of coal, from the Lackawanna regions of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May, 1868.
TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1868.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.
By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABNER S. HAIGHT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC STEINBERG, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DWIGHT E. RAY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ASA HOLT, Junior, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 20th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES JOHNSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Saffanans, Johnson & Dickenson, Johnson, Strain & Co., Saffanans & Johnson, and Mitchell, Skelton & Co., doing business in the Indian Country, west of the State of Arkansas, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, corner of Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM FRIER, EDWARD FRIER and PHILLIPP ZALENKA, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. FULLERTON, of Union, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Carpenters & Fullerton, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES H. SMITH, of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at room No. 18 Fullerton Block, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, before Lincoln Clark, Esq., Register, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. R. JONES, U. S. Marshal,
for the Northern District of Illinois, Messenger.
APRIL 23, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAURICE LEVI, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Maurice Levi, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, 22d day of April, 1868.
ap23-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW BEISER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Andrew Beiser, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of May, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 17th day of April, 1868.
ap23-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles T. Dellingham, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1868.
ap23-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW BARRICKLO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew Barricklo, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap23-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN E. RATHBUN and ROBERT H. RATHBUN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John E. Rathbun and Robert H. Rathbun, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap23-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. LEE and JOHN F. LEE, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of John F. Lee and John F. Lee, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap23-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JUSTUS R. SACKETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Justus R. Sackett, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York the 20th day of April, A. D., 1868.
ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
ap23-law3wTh* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID D. ELSTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David D. Elston, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap23-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

EXTRA FINE HORSES.—A GENTLEMAN about leaving the City wishes to sell his carriage horses; they are dapple brown, fully sixteen hands and every way right; are considered the finest pair of large horses in the City; have been used by him as carriage horses for three years. Any gentleman of taste in want of a pair of stylish and reliable first-class horses will find this a rare opportunity, and should see them. To be seen at private stable No. 97 (old number) West 17th-st., in court. Inquire for JOHN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN a situation as nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman; is a competent nurse in nervous diseases; understands the business perfectly; will go to the country for the Summer or travel; best of City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 231 East 37th-st., near 3d-av., three flight of stairs, back rooms, or address NURSE.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY a competent woman who understands cutting and making children's clothing; would be willing to do light chamberwork, or wait upon growing children; has good City reference; wages not so much an object as a quiet, permanent home. Address for one week SEAMSTRESS, Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; the other as waitress; both understand their business perfectly; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., fourth floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's machines; no objection to assist in the care of children; like to go to the country for the Summer; best of City reference from her last place. No. 63 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, A situation in a gentleman's family to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; three years' reference from her last place; can operate on the machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 337 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COOK A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, such as pastry, baking; has the best of City reference; has no objection to going a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as first-class waitress, the other as chambermaid and assist in the fine washing; has no objection to the country; can furnish good City reference. Call or address No. 317 East 24th-st., 2d story, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a private family, to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to go a short distance with the family in the country; is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS TOGETHER, one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; the other as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference will be given; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as first-class waitress; is an excellent chambermaid and good sewer; best of reference as to character and capability; understands her business; no objection to the country for the Summer. Apply, for two days, at No. 251 3d-av., corner of 21st-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, a situation as housekeeper, or would take charge of one or two children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 373 3d-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and to assist at washing; understands baking in all its branches; the best of City references. Inquire at No. 353 West 25th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 224 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse, to travel for the Summer; has the very best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 334 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN, speaking English, is desirous of making an engagement with a family going to Europe, with whom she would make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 16 West 36th-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a respectable private family as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Apply at 173 3d-av., between 16th and 17th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. No. 133 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as seamstress, who understands dress-making, cutting and fitting, all kinds of family sewing, operates on the machine; also hair dressing; best reference. Call or address No. 240 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands it in all its branches; is a first-class fluter; would take a family's washing for the Summer, or go out by the day. Apply at No. 200 West 24th-st., corner 7th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as good plain cook in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 115 (old No.) West 39th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 West 39th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE by a Protestant person; takes entire charge from birth; bring up on the bottle. If required, can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 19 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A LADY WANTS TO FIND A SITUATION for a respectable Protestant girl as nurse; can take care of a baby from its infancy; is kind and obliging, and can do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 56 West 14th-st., (old No.)

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO OBTAIN SITUATIONS for three excellent girls; one as cook, one as chambermaid and laundress, and the other as waitress. Can be seen for two days at their present employer's, No. 87 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 West 38th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 1st-av., one door above 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED girl as chambermaid; would assist in the care of grown children, or would have no objection to assist in the fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 158 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and plain sewer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 425 6th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as child's nurse; can take the entire charge from its birth; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 92 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewing. Call at No. 226 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork or waitress; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 151 East 32d-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL a situation in a private family as nurse and plain sewing or embroidery, or waitress, or chambermaid. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st., one flight up, to the right.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Apply at No. 200 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse to wait on an invalid lady; is a good seamstress. Call for two days at No. 402 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as laundress in a private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 171 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and to take care of a cow and make himself useful to his employer; has good reference from his last place. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 326 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, A SITUATION; has the best of City reference; no washing done. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st., near 3d-av., front basement.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED and respectable woman, a few families' washing at her own home; best of City references can be given. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at 415 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses, and work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,426 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GIRL IN either City or country, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references from her last place. No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with washing and ironing; best City references. Inquire at No. 347 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid; no objection to the country; best City reference. Inquire at No. 347 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a small private family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has good recommendations. Call at No. 34 West 13th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS lady's maid and seamstress; is a first-class hairdresser; best City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near 8th-st., second floor in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; the best of City references from her last places. Call for two days at No. 238 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress; good City reference, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid or to assist with washing. Call at No. 62 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has a thorough knowledge of the business. Can be seen at No. 446 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as good cook; good reference. Apply at No. 146 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAUNDRESS; good reference. Apply at No. 299½ 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; the very best of reference for either situation. Call at No. 246 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., one flight of stairs, front room, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A STEADY ENGLISH PROTESTANT lady a situation as housekeeper in a private family, hotel or any first-class boarding-house; no objection to the country; understands her business fully; has good references, and will work for the interest of her employer. Can be seen for three days at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT a situation as cook; one that understands all kinds of ordinary cooking and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference; call at No. 340 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS seamstress; can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would assist in the care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 392 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE, a situation to take care of children and do light chamberwork; is fully capable of taking charge of a child from its birth, or no objection to make herself useful. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 334 East 21st-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation to take care of grown children and to assist with chamberwork, or would take entire charge of a baby; five years' City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's until suited, No. 2 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, to travel with a family going to Europe as nurse or lady's maid, or wait upon a family across the ocean equivalent for her passage; good City reference given. Apply for one month at her employer's, No. 144 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do light chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to the country; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations—one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as general servant, who understands her business very well; has the best of City reference, or whose employer can be seen. No. 421 East 19th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, top floor, front room. 19.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both have good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 200 West 40th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE girl, to do cooking or as general servant; is neat, economical, respectful, a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT coook and baker; understands poultry, game and desserts; understands her business thoroughly, and first class soups; the best of city reference can be given. Call at No. 479 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WORK IN families, by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do family sewing in general; is a good operator, and would supply her own machine if required. Call at No. 341 East 23th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS A situation in a small private family, or would do chamberwork or waiting; can give the very best City reference. Call for two days at No. 164 West 24th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as experienced cook; fully understands cooking in all its branches; can be seen at her present situation, where she has lived the last three years. Call for two days at No. 18 West 54th-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WHO DOES French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer; no objection to the country; City references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT MIDDLE aged a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; makes excellent bread and pastry; all kinds of family cooking; does the coarse washing; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress in a small private family, or would do light chamberwork. Call for two days at the house of her present employer, No. 43 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts. Notes not answered.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; would have no objection to the care of children; is willing and obliging; City reference. Apply at No. 17 East 16th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do light housework alone; best City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 359 West 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION in a private family; is a good cook and baker and a good washer and ironer; best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 222 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; understands both English and American cooking; has 5 years' reference; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 111 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse and seamstress, or would wait on a lady and do light chamberwork if required; best of references. Call at No. 122 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT COMPETENT WIDOW, a situation in the country to do general housework, or as laundress, with her son, aged 9 years; she will cheerfully work for very moderate wages. Call or address WIDOW, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; has three years reference from her last place. Call at No. 30 West 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; no objection to traveling. Can be seen at her present employer's, Thursday and Friday, No. 18 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, a situation as housekeeper or seamstress in a private family; no objection to the country. Call on or address No. 45 3d-av., until suited.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as seamstress; would be willing to assist with chamberwork; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 127 West 30th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has got long City reference. Can be seen at No. 106 East 40th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork or to take care of children and sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 121 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and fine washing; can furnish undoubted references from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 317 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has excellent City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress, understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, all kinds soups, pastry, &c; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress; no objection to the country. Apply at her former situation, where she has lived six years, at No. 319 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as laundress and to assist with the chamberwork; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 127 West 30th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 156 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the fine washing and ironing; country preferred; good reference. Call at 1,414 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; best references given. Call at No. 238 East 41st-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 318 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress; or would take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 353 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid or nurse; has good City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as cook; has best City reference. Apply at No. 347 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid or nurse; best City reference given. Call at No. 5 Hester-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; has best City reference. Call at No. 468 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references. Call at No. 192 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 113 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 254 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook and assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at 237 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK A SITUATION in a private family; has the best of City reference. No. 193 7th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION for six or eight weeks. Can apply at No. 11 West 21st-st., this day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid and laundress; best of City references. Call at No. 318 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUATION as nurse in a private family; the best of City references. No. 141 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a good cook. Apply at 8 West 33d-st.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—THE NEW-YORK Employment Agency, No. 1,286 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts., is the largest and best agency in the City for the obtainment of any kind of male or female servants for City and country; particular attention is paid in the selection of servants. We will guarantee satisfaction.

AT CARPENTER'S INSTITUTE FOR Select Servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., well recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c. Also, male help of all kinds.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse or to do chamber work; can take full charge of a baby from its infancy; has no objections to go to the country; can have the best of City reference from her last place, five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 22d-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN A SITUATION as a good cook; will assist in the washing if required; no objection to go to the country; also a young girl for chamberwork and waiting; best of reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman a situation as a good plain cook; is an excellent baker, and good washer and ironer, or will do general housework in the City or country; good reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY BY A COOK, washer and ironer, and a chambermaid and waitress, situations in a small family to do the work between them; good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; is fully competent for either capacity; has good City references. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable married man; can produce the best reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability; has lived with some of the best families; has lived five years in his last place. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or by addressing a line to F. S. M., coachman, same number, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, industrious single young man; thoroughly understands both in their various branches; can milk; is not afraid to work; the best of City reference. Address for two days P. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man without children who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches and has 12 years' satisfactory reference for character and capability. Address GARDENER, at Young & Elliot's seed store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a married man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; has six years' reference from his last place; country preferred. Address J. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; is thoroughly competent in every branch of his business; is a very successful grape-grower under glass and out of doors; also plants, flowers and vegetables; married, no family; good references. Address M. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A USEFUL MAN WHO CAN ASSIST in a garden, milk, understands the care of horses and is a careful driver, a situation; not afraid of work, and willing to make himself generally useful; $20 per month. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address, J. S., No. 684 Broadway, in the carriage-store, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farmhands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener; understands the care and management of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies; also, fruits and vegetables; is willing and obliging; good references can be given. Address L. K., Fordham Post-office, Westchester Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN A situation as coachman in a private family; has the best of City reference as to capability; honest and sober; eight years in last place. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st., one flight up to the right.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a competent single man, who has many years' experience in driving in this City; can give the best of City reference. Call or address M., No. 66 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man; no incumbrance; is a good vegetable gardener and a careful driver: sober, willing, and has the best of recommendations; country preferred. Address T. R., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom in a private family; is perfectly familiar with horses; can produce four years' City reference from last employer. Call on or address M. C., No. 118 Wall-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable middle-aged man who thoroughly understands his business; 3 years' good City reference from his last situation. Address I. K., No. 208 7th av. Bakery.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man: good references shown; first-class place with greenhouses preferred. Apply or address GARDENER, at Davidson's seed-store, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the business; will be found willing and obliging; the best of reference from his present employer. Address M. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable married man; is a good groom and experienced driver; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 205 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best references; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. M. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; of long experience at the business; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is of sober habits; has first-class City reference. Address T. C., No. 37 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, UNMARRIED MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; the best City references given. Call or address G., No. 47 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as vegetable gardener; willing to assist in anything; good references. Address J. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman; married, one child; good reference from last employer. Address W. H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself useful; can give satisfactory reference. Address W. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, is a good driver; understands his business thoroughly; country preferred; good reference. Address P. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man; is a good vegetable gardener or coachman; the wife asjnurse (or waitress; can give good reference. Address for two days R. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR ostler, by a young man, 21 years old; best of City reference. Apply to J. S., No. 362 Broadway, in harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman and groom; can come well recommended; will devote his time to his employer. Address C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a young man; has good recommendation from his last place, and is willing to make himself useful. Address J. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT gardener, coachman and useful man; good recommendations; wages moderate. Address EDWARD McGOWEN, at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman; is a young married man, trusty, sober and obliging; no objection to country. Address for two days, J. N., Box 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR watchman by a sober, steady young married man; best reference; security given if required. Address, for three days, H. J. DUGAN, No. 34 Renwick-st., City.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A CAREFUL, respectable Swedish coachman; best of reference. Apply to the Pastor on the Bethel ship, Pier No. 11 North River, New-York.

A PERSON OF 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE is open for an engagement as foreman in a lard-oil factory, or in some oil house as gauger and weigher; reference satisfactory. Address W. H. T., No. 21 Greenwich-av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PERSONNE DE MOYEN AGE, parlant Français et Allemand, désire se placer comme bonne d'enfants et à coudre, ou pour faire les chambres. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., entre les 24me et 25me rues.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class, competent, well-recommended girls; American, English, Welsh, Swiss, Scotch, German, Irish, Protestants and others, for first-class situations at highest wages, in City and country, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 167 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—TO LIVE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; one that understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Apply at No. 66 Union-place, for three days, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS PLAIN cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small family; must have undoubted references. Call at No. 45 West 28th-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A private family as waiter and general house servant. Apply with recommendations, before 12 o'clock, for two days, next corner 49th-st. in 5th-av.

A DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE.—Will pay a commission to parties bringing customers, on all sales during the year. Address box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—AN HONEST BOY, WILLING TO be useful, to grow up with the business; wages at first $10 a month. BABBITT BROS., No. 42 John-st.

IRON WORKS.

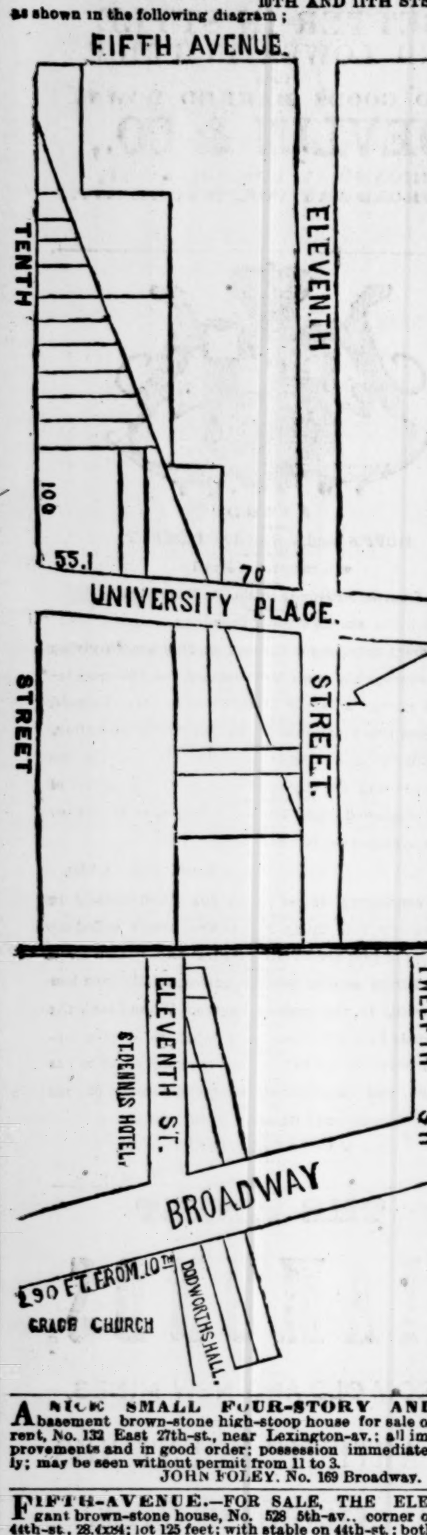
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER
Will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY,
April 29,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
Under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee:
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON
FIFTH-AVENUE,
BROADWAY,
UNIVERSITY-PLACE,
10TH AND 11TH STS.,
as shown in the following diagram;



A NICE SMALL FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone high-stoop house for sale or rent, No. 132 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements and in good order; possession immediately; may be seen without permit from 11 to 3.
JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THE ELEGANT brown-stone house, No. 528 5th-av., corner of 44th-st., 28.4x84; lot 125 feet; with stable on 44th-st.; both house and stable are equal if not superior to any heretofore built in this City. For permits inquire of JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 522 5th-av., from 8 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house No. 446 Lexington-av.; finished in the best manner with walnut trimming and doors and marble hall; plumbing work done with tin-lined lead pipe; possession immediately. CORNELIUS O'REILLY, builder.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.—FOR SALE, A VERY fine full size brown-stone house in West 25th-st., near 5th-av., in complete order; to be sold with or without the furniture; size 24.4x62; immediate possession can be had. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 28 Irving-place; put in complete repair last year; size, 20 by about 50x80; will be sold with or without furniture; possession at any time. Permits of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY, NEAR 159TH-ST—FINE corner plot, 120x115; also, 50x100 and 75x140; also, improved property near 41st-st.; $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BARGAIN—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, superior order. 46th-st., near 5th-av.; do. 43d-st., near Broadway; others $14,000 to $16,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE EXTRA FINE furnished house No. 308 West 28th-st. Inquire at No. 380 West 32d-st., or No. 75 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, Nos. 11, 13 and 15 East 42d-st. Inquire of JOHN SNIFFEN, on the premises.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, FOR $7,500, 2 LOTS, each 25x100, east-side 8th-av., 50 ft. north of 129th-st. Apply to No. 5 Beekman-st., room 8, front floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

SUBSTANTIAL FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in splendid order, elegantly decorated, with all modern conveniences, containing 14 rooms, marble vestibule, with cut-glass doors; fronting on Carroll-park; location and neighborhood unsurpassed; possession 1st of May; furnished or unfurnished; Apply at No. 295 Court-st., corner of President; or address F. W. ADAMS, Box No. 31, Station A, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—LARGE BROWN-stone dwelling, 10 rooms, all the modern improvements; lot 25x133; No. 74 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn. CHAS. H. SMITH, Room No. 11, No. 171 Broadway, New-York, or WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished, three-story brown-stone front house in Raymond-st., near Fulton-av.; all improvements. Price $11,000; terms to suit. Apply at 73 Duane-st., up stairs.

PRICE $11,000—$3,000 CASH; BALANCE $1,000 per annum, will buy a handsome marble front three-story house in South Brooklyn. Apply to VAN TUYL & CO., No. 268 Cherry-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HEIRS-AT-LAW OF MARGARET HARRISON, formerly Green, and theretofore Brereton. Pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery made in the matter of the estate of JOHN HARRISON, deceased, and of an act passed in the seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King George IV., entitled "An act for widening and improving certain streets in the town of Liverpool, and for other purposes," and of an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled "An act to make further provisions for the administration of justice," all persons claiming to be the heirs-at-law of Margaret Harrison, late of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, widow of the said John Harrison, formerly of the same place, gentleman, deceased, are by their solicitors, on or before the 4th day of May, 1868, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, at No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. THURSDAY, the 21st day of May, 1868, at 12 of the clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims. The said Margaret Harrison, who died in or about the month of September, 1811, was before her marriage with the said John Harrison, supposed to have been the widow of one —— Green, and it is alleged that by him she had a son, named Robert Green, who died in America in her lifetime, leaving two sons, named respectively David Russel Green and John Harrison Green. It is believed that the maiden name of the said Margaret Harrison was Margaret Brereton, and that she had an only brother named Randle Brereton, who died, leaving a son, also named Randle Brereton, his heir-at-law, and that the said Randle Brereton, the younger, died at Glasgow, in or about the year 1819. The property in question is of the estimated value of £3,000 or thereabouts.
Dated this 4th day of March, 1868.
FREDC. ERS. EDWARDS, Chief Clerk.
SINGLETON & TATTERSHALL, No. 9 Great James-st., Bedford-row. Agents for William Unwin of Sheffield, Solicitor for Petitioners.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. WHITNEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of A. M. Sweet, No. 4 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 17, 1868.
AUGUSTA P. WHITNEY, Administratrix.
Th19-law6mTh*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GREAT BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—For sale, a first-class saw-mill, with splendid water power, with 1,400 acres of finely-timbered spruce land, buildings to accommodate from ten to twenty men and teams; everything all complete for manufacturing lumber; mill nearly new, containing circular and upright saws, lath saws, &c.; located on North Creek Lake, in Fulton County, N. Y.; all of which I will sell at a great bargain. For further particulars address
WM. H. WATERS, Little Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED to get an established business of over forty years standing, consisting of stock, fixtures, good-will, &c., of the jewelry business of WM. W. WHITE & SON, No. 184 Bowery. Can be shown that the business will pay the price asked in four years. Ill health the sole cause of selling.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—AN OLD ESTABlished bookstore, well stocked, doing a good, steady, paying business, will be sold low for cash; situated on one of the best business streets in the City. Address B. A., Station D., Eighth-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

300 HORSE-POWER BOILER FOR SALE, which the undersigned, at their own expense, will place wherever desired on land or vessel, and prove that, while weighing one quarter and occupying but half the space, it will save one half the fuel consumed by the best boilers in use.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
First station on the
ERIE RAILWAY.
Guides may be had free on application to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 257 Broadway, CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., agents for the Mount Rutherford Company, or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent Rutherford Park, N. J.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Distant from City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and by steamboat.
Four new built frame houses, with fifty to seventy lots each; delightfully located in select neighborhood, near to and overlooking the waters of Long Island Sound. Free from musketoes; perfectly healthy; and offered for sale on very easy terms.
Also two houses directly on the shore, and overlooking the Sound for miles.
Altogether one of the most delightful places on the Sound. All the houses within ten minutes of two depots, eight churches, and good schools.
Grocers and marketmen come to the premises daily.
The great improvements now being made on the New-Haven Railway, securing at an early day the best road and cars in the United States, avoiding all ferries, makes this property worthy of especial attention. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, LOCATED in the suburbs of Plainfield, N. J., containing 104 acres. This farm is in good condition every way, well fenced and nicely divided; ten acres of heavy timber, all the rest under cultivation; watered by two never-failing streams; 100 apple, 200 peach trees; 700 blackberries; also, pears, grapes, plums, cherries; the garden is well stocked with roots. There are 12 buildings, barns, stables, carriage-house, corn crib, pig-pen, cow-house, &c.; also, a fine large house, containing 15 rooms, and all in perfect order; a small fish-pond, well stocked with fish. I offer this farm with all the improvements as low as unimproved land adjoining. The stock and utensils will be sold with the farm if desired; price $21,000; terms easy. Address O. R. JACKSON, Box No. 218, Plainfield, N. J.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS.—It is situated on North Hempstead Harbor, L. I. The house is large and commodious, is heated with hot air, and contains gas and water conveniences throughout. On the premises are a farmhouse, all the necessary outbuildings, in good order, a greenhouse, grapery and trout pond. In front of the mansion is a fine lawn and a beautiful grove of locusts, evergreens and other choice trees; there is an abundance of fruit of many varieties on the place. Communication with the City easy and quite frequent by steamboat and rail. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, within driving distance of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise twelve acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, at the junction of the Little Clove and Richmond Turnpike roads, 2⅜ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, a beautiful place of 12½ acres; thoroughly underdrained, with an abundance of evergreen and fruit trees, vegetable garden, grapery, &c. The house (known as Clove Cottage) is built of brick, contains 13 rooms, is on high ground, and commands a beautiful valley view; gardener's cottage, stable, &c.; will be sold very low. Apply to WM. HERTZEL, No. 312 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE ELEgant suburban residence of Philip Dater, Esq., consisting of 29 acres of land, with stone mansion house and all necessary outbuildings, situated in Westchester County, about 1¼ miles from Harlem Bridge and 3 miles from Central Park; has a fine water view; the house is 50 feet square; has modern improvements and is in good order; the place is accessible at all hours of the day by steamboat, railroad and horse-cars. Apply to PHILIP DATER & CO., No. 161 Front-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing about 75 acres, about 1¼ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion-house, with all modern improvements, farm-house, barns, grapehouse, greenhouse, and icehouse filled, with all other necessary outbuildings. The buildings and grounds in excellent order. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farmhouse on the premises.

FOR SALE, NEAR SING SING—A FURnished country residence, commanding a beautiful view of the river; a fine roomy house, cool and healthy, furnished throughout; crockery, glass, &c., and all in perfect order; has a bath-room and laundry; large garden, fruit trees, gardener's cottage, stables, two cows, garden implements, &c.; 36 acres of land, half wood.
EDMUND COFFIN,
No. 73 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HUNTER'S Island, containing 200 acres of land in fine order, with the splendid stone mansion, 100 feet front, handsomely furnished; also, the necessary outbuildings, including grapery, hot houses, &c., requisite for a gentleman's residence, and having a view of the Sound and country for 20 miles around; connected by a causeway of 400 feet from the Pelham Road, situate 16 miles from the City Hall. For terms, apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTPORT, CONN, TWO hours from the City by New-Haven Railroad, a stylish village residence; twelve rooms, with four acres of land, outbuildings, brook, pond, trees, fruit and gardens; near churches, stores, sea bathing, &c.; location beautiful and healthy; price $10,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—HOUSE and five acres of land, on line of Staten Island Railroad, near Annadale Railroad Station; fine fruit on the place. If not sold on or before the 27th of April, the property will be sold at auction, by A. JOURNEAY, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on the 27th day of April.

HOBOKEN.—FOR SALE, A THREE-STORY and basement brick house, modern improvements; tiptop order; business street; house 18x40; price $13,000; carpets, &c., will be sold if wanted. Inquire on the premises, of THEODORE F. PRUDEN, No. 236 Washington-st., Hoboken.

FOR SALE—SNUG, PRETTY COTTAGE, DElightfully located on the line of railroad on Staten Island; near depot, church and school; easy of access; one-half acre ground; price $4,000; one-half or two-thirds on mortgage, if desired. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO SELL OR LET—A LARGE AND COMmodious furnished house and three acres of land, with grapery, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c., situate on York-av., in the City of Paterson. Also carriage and horses and a cow for sale.
PATERSON, April 16, 1868. M. S. CARRICK.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2¾ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

SPLENDID FARM AND COUNTRY-SEAT on Long Island, with trout pond and trouting privileges thereon unequaled; a rare chance for a gentleman for a select sporting club. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River, near Hyde Park; about 120 acres of land; half a mile river front; lodge, billiard-house, brick barns, &c. For particulars apply to POTTER BROTHERS & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES FOR SALE—Seven rooms, well, cistern, outbuildings, plenty of fruit; near Somerville; only $2,500.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Handsome country residence, with good stable and garden, one hour from City Hall. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—By a small private family for one or two years; the house must be situated above 23d-st., and on or near 5th or Madison avs., be well and completely furnished, and contain six good bedrooms, besides servants' rooms. Address, giving full particulars of house, location and terms, A. BARRET, Box No. 6,183 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED FOR HOUSEKEEPING—ON moderate terms, by an American family, in some genteel and accessible part of Brooklyn, a floor of about four rooms, with conveniences. Preferred where a thorough and comprehensive instruction in French and music would be accepted in part payment of rent. Address W. H., Box No. 126 Times Office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITHin four hours of New-York, containing not less than 14 rooms, suitable for a young ladies' boarding-school. Address Miss ROBERTSON, No. 49 East 20th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, consisting of gentleman, wife, daughter and babe, either the lower or upper part of a modern genteel house; rent not to exceed $500 per annum. Address D. S. MARVIN, No. 36 Dey-st.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, A GENtleman's house to take charge of for the Summer, or a family going to Europe who desire a trustworthy person to leave in their house; has the very best City reference. Call or address M. T. H., 106 West 18th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—16 TO 25 rooms; from Beach-st. to Waverley-place. Call or address E. SWAN, No. 726 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, the care of a house for the Summer; best of City reference given. No. 46 West 30th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD WITH PLEASANT ROOMS CAN be had in
MORRISTOWN.
Terms moderate.
Address Box No. 168 Post-office Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A young man and wife in a pleasant location near the City; on water and in private family preferred. Address S. M. D., Box No. 119 Times Office, stating terms and full particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE IN New-Jersey, thirty miles from New-York. Apply at Select School, No. 15 East 21st-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEBORAH C. THOMAS, OF BALTIMORE Md., a minister of the Society of Friends, has appointed a meeting for divine worship, to be held at the meeting-house in 20th-st., opposite Gramercy Park, THIS EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Friends and others are invited to attend.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE American Church Union will be opened with a public service in Trinity Church on THURSDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, New-York, and President of the Union.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT—FOURteen miles from City Hall by Hudson River Railroad; stylish Gothic house, large, handsomely furnished; full supply of pure spring water, with natural flow, throughout the house; stationary washstands and tubs, bath, gas, &c.; good and extensive outbuildings; six acres of land, with beautiful lawn, croquet-ground, fountain, &c.; fruits and vegetables; excellent neighborhood, near churches and schools; will be rented for the Summer or a longer period. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

SUBURBAN VILLA TO LET, PARTIALLY furnished, lately the residence of DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., deceased, situate on the heights beyond Manhattanville, 1½ miles north of Central Park; entrance on the Bloomingdale road; six acres, secluded, handsome lawn, shade, shrubbery and greenhouses; good vegetable gardens; superb views of North and East Rivers, and landscape of part of Westchester Co.; fine house with modern improvements, commodious brick stable. This place combines the advantages of a healthy City and country home; will be let for two or more years. Apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER County, one hour from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, a furnished house, containing about twenty rooms and all the modern improvements, and commanding an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country; lawn of about 15 acres; carriage-house and stabling for six horses. Will be let to a responsible private family for two years or longer; rent $2,000 per annum. Photographs and particulars of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—"EVERTON," A FURNISHED AND roomy villa on Throg's Neck, Westchester County, near two daily steamboat landings and about three miles from Harlem Railroad station; it is a pleasant and healthy place; bounded on the Sound with fine water views; there is a good carriage-house and garden. For rent, &c., apply to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

FARM TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR TILL November next; possession immediately; the farm is 100 acres, four miles from Summit, N. J., an hour's ride on Morris and Essex Railroad; numerous buildings, good house and abundance of fruit; room for a large family, and exceedingly healthy; daily mail stage from Summit depot passes by the farm.
PRESCOTT & SON, No. 75 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE "HAMILTON Grange," built by Gen. Hamilton, a fine residence at 145th-st., on Kingsbridge-road; 13 rooms, kitchen, dairy, gas and water throughout; 33 acres of land, gardens, gardener's house, coach-house and stable, all in good order. For permits apply to A. P. SMITH & BRO., No. 1,304 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house and stable, and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1¾ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season or by the year. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

$150 PER MONTH.—FURNISHED HOUSE, Fordham, 15 rooms, with cottage and stable, 2½ acres, abundance of fruit and shade; horse cars every ten minutes; Harlem rail cars almost every half hour. Inquire NELSON & KRONBERG, No. 4 Pine-st., or L. M. STENTON, on the premises, at the large brown-stone house one block east of the depot.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, country seats and cottages at Irvington, Plainfield, Newark, Roselle, Orange, Bergen Hill and Perth Amboy, New-Jersey; Mamaroneck, New-Rochelle, Staatsburg, Staten Island, Flushing, Katonah and Mount Vernon, New-York. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CORNER STORE and dwelling No. 76 6th-av., corner Waverley-place; has been occupied as a drug-store for three years; anti-liquor.
THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent,
No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.

A FINE FARM OF 62 ACRES ON C. R. R. of New-Jersey, 16 miles from New-York; large house, containing 12 rooms, recently painted; good outbuildings, over 500 fruit trees, fine, wide stream of water; will be sold, thoroughly stocked, house completely furnished, for $18,500. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

CHEAP RENT—IN THE PLEASANT VILlage of Tottenville, terminus of Staten Island Railroad (seven trains daily from City); a nice cottage of 11 rooms and garden attached on the main street, adjoining the Baptist Church. Rent $300. Apply to
JOHN TURNER.

AT BERGEN POINT.—TO LET, FURNISHed, a neat cottage, pleasantly situated, near the water, within 10 minutes' walk of steamboat and cars; house contains 9 rooms; is in thorough order, and completely furnished, including first-class piano. Address Box No. 2,874 Post-office.

AT FLUSHING.—PLEASANT LARGE FAMILY mansion, ⅝ mile from depot; adapted to large family; house 50x41, two stories, basement, large attic, piazza two sides, 15 rooms, 12 closets; lawn, evergreen hedges, shrubbery, fruit, vegetable garden, stable room if desired; rent low. Apply to L. B. PRINCE, No. 67 Wall-st.

TO RENT—THIRTY-TWO FURNISHED HOUSES and TWENTY-EIGHT UNFURNISHED HOUSES, at all prices, suitable for genteel families, and at reduced rates, if applied for immediately; some for boarding-houses.
S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av.

TO LET—AT MANHATTANVILLE, WITHIN one minute's walk of 8th-av. cars, the upper part of a house; house has fine grounds; stable and vegetable garden if desired; rent reasonable to a responsible tenant. For terms, &c., address A. B. C., Box No. 149 Times Office.

A NEWLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO let in New-Jersey, 25 minutes from New-York. House has all modern improvements. To a small family that will take good care of house and furniture rent will be made very reasonable. Adress H., Box No. 171 Times Office.

AT RAHWAY, N. J.—VERY DESIRABLE residence, 13 rooms, with gas, vault and English basement. Two minutes from depot; one hour from New-York, $650. Also, two at $450 each; one at $750; house and one acre in country at $250. Apply to JOHN M. TAFTS, Jr., No. 135 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURnished; located seven miles north of Central Park; house located in the centre of 12 acres; fine garden, greenhouse, grapery, icehouse, carriage-house; every way suitable for a gentleman to occupy. Apply to NORMAN PECK, No. 4 Jauncey Court.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—A VERY pleasant residence with barn, 5 acres land, orchard, fruit and shade trees, on Washington-st., near Brick Church Station. Apply to N. W. PIERSON, No. 52 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY place, with large mansion and 30 acres of land, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or to W. C. EMMET, on the premises.

TO RENT—COUNTRY SEATS IN LONG Island for the Summer season or the year; accessible in thirty-five minutes from Wall-street; situation most agreeable, and houses well furnished and very commodious. Apply to J. M. PHELPS & CO., 5¼ Pine-st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING—FURNISHED COTtage and garden; ten rooms; beautifully shaded; ten minutes' walk, on flagging, from depot; rent $600. Inquire (near cottage) of WM. SMART, Flushing, or P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 325 EAST 41ST-ST., near 2d-av.; stone front; all improvements; three stories, high basement; in good order. Apply this day to owner on premises from 12 to 2 o'clock, or at STRATTON'S furnishing store, No. 723 6th-av. Rent $1,400.

TO LET AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Country seat, furnished; rent $3,000. Also, an unfurnished house, with eleven rooms; French roof and all modern conveniences; rent $800. Apply to
JOHN HONE, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT TENAFLY—New house, stable and grounds; 2½ acres; house 8 rooms; finely located, five minutes' walk from depot, stores and church; 12 trains daily. Inquire at No. 116 Wall-st.; rent $750.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWTOWN, Long Island, suitable for a large family; very conveniently situated, and within easy access of New-York by two lines railroad; large garden, &c. Apply to
FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A HANDsome fully furnished house; good outbuildings, three acres of land, tastefully embellished, fruit, vegetable garden, &c., fine views, and in every way desirable. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT GARrisons, opposite West Point, a small cottage, thoroughly furnished, with stable and icehouse; rent from May 1 to Nov. 1, $1,000. For particulars apply to GEO. W. WILSON, No. 35 Broad-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT GARRISONS, ON the Hudson River, fine house, containing 12 rooms, stable and large garden; rent for six months from May 1, $1,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT HARLEM.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story, high-stoop brown-stone house in 129th-st., near 6th-av.; good neighborhood; all improvements; rent $1,350 per year. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 282 4TH-AV., between 21st and 22d sts.; three floors, together or separate; bath and gas; good location for any light business.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED HOUSES AT Sharon, Conn.; gardens, barns, &c., at $450 and $500 each for the season; four hours' Harlem R. R. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH or without land; one mile from Poughkeepsie; commodious outbuildings; fine fruit; possession immediately. Inquire of CORNELIUS DUBOIS, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMily only, for six or seven months, the brown-stone dwelling No. 108 East 23d-st.; rent moderate. Apply on premises.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME MODERN-BUILT dwelling-house No. 28 Bond-st., in perfect order; the owner will furnish it with chandeliers and gas brackets. Apply to A. W. LOWERRE, 96 Warren-st.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO let furnished, an elegant house, with 16 rooms, milk bath-rooms and laundry; twelve acres, beautifully laid out. R. C. EDWARDS, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—HARLEM, 131ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., three-story high-stoop brick house, with modern improvements; rent $800. Possession before 1st May. J. WILKIE, No. 169 Reade-st., or 5th-av., north 133d-st.

NEW THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP stone-front dwelling, 85th-st., west of 3d-av., first-class, all improvements; rent moderate to a desirable tenant. Inquire at No. 244 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A SPLENDID COTTAGE, WITH GARden, stable, &c., furnished, at East Chester, near depot. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS TO LET—At No. 17 Bedford-st., six rooms. Inquire on the premises, between 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., or at No. 58 Vandam-st. Rent moderate.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A very fine four-story brown-stone, high-stoop house in 46th-st., near 5th-av., 27x70. Permits of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH EIGHT lots, on West 14th and 15th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.; stable on 15th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, PARTIALLY furnished, for the Summer months or for a year, at Fairfield, Conn., near the depot. For particulars, apply to JONATHAN STURGES, No. 125 Front-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THREE-STORY high-stoop stone-front house; modern improvements; rent $1,000 to $1,300. Apply at 344 East 62d-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; breakfast if required; references.

NO. 954 6TH-AV.—FIRST FLOOR TO LET over drug-store; rent $35 per month. Apply in store.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 21 Barrow-st.; eight rooms. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—IN RIVER TERRACE, HOBOKEN—First-class houses, in good order, with all modern improvements; have a fine view of the river; within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Inquire at Hoboken Land and Improvement Company's Office, near the ferry.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, Times Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier. Times Office.

TO LET—IN THE ELEGANT NEW FIRE-PROOF MARBLE BUILDING NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., OFFICES ON THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS, BROKERS OR LAWYERS, AT LOW RENTS. APPLY TO THE JANITOR, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.

TO RENT—IN PLIMPTON'S NEW BUILDING, intersection of Stuyvesant and 9th sts., rooms suitable for savings bank, insurance company, real estate, dentists' and other offices; splendid location for drug store, clothing, &c. Also, large halls for masonic societies and other purposes. Apply upon the premises from 4 to 6 P. M.

NO. 194 FULTON-ST.—TO LET—FIRST loft, 25x80, half of second loft, 28x40, basement and sub-basement, 25x80 each, together or separately, with or without steam power; first-rate business location, and newly painted, &c. Apply to the New-York Economical Printing Company, No. 92 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—BALLROOM, (WITH DRESSING-rooms,) No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. and opposite Madison-square, at present occupied by Mr. Allan Dodworth; the locality being central and fashionable, makes these rooms very desirable for a variety of uses. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FOR 1 OR 3 YEARS, A LARGE AND recently-refitted room on the first floor, 22x60 feet and ceiling 15 feet high, on the southeast corner of 17th-st. and Union-square, suitable for an insurance office, or any first-class business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE NO. 40 Vesey-st., 26x100 feet, extra strong, well built, fire proof, brown-stone front, five stories, with cellar and sub-cellar; gas and water fixtures complete throughout. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or DAWSON, FORD & CO., No. 56 Vesey-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN BROADWAY, WALL-st., Hanover-st., New-st. and Lafayette-place; stores in Broadway, Courtlandt-st., Fourth-st.; buildings in Greenwich and West sts. Property for sale in Brooklyn and New-Jersey. Apply to W. & E.A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE OFFICE, FINISHED OFF, comprising the second floor; good light, gas, water and water-closet; suitable for any kind of business; also, third floor, separate or together. Apply on the premises, No. 269 Pearl-st., one door above Fulton, to WILLIAM LEE.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 41 DEY-st., containing 3,000 square feet. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—LEONARD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, stores Nos. 109 and 111, corner of Benson-st., separately or together, each 22x65. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 206 GREENE.; FIVE stalls with room for several vehicles. Apply to WILLCOX & GIBBS, Sewing Machine Company, No. 508 Broadway.

BROADWAY.—TO LET, STORES NOS. 634 AND 636 Broadway; also, upper part of buildings Nos. 634 and 636; single rooms suitable for offices. Apply at carriage warerooms No. 638 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—PART OF THE first floor of a fireproof building, at Flushing, with privilege of two circular saws and tenoning machine. Address J. M. PECK, Flushing, Long Island.

TO LET—THE NEW FIVE-STORY MARBLE store, No. 738 Broadway, size 25x110 feet; immediate possession given; would be divided if desired. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN.

AN OFFICE TO RENT.—FRONT PART OF basement office No. 14 Pine-st. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 529 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

$750.—OFFICE TO RENT IN TIMES building, opposite City Hall park. Apply at No. 39 Park-row, room No. 1.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

ONE SIDE OF A LARGE STORE TO-LET on Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

LAW OFFICES AND DESK ROOM TO LET—Two offices, part of a suite, with use of library. Inquire at No. 152 Broadway. Room No. 4.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH LOFTS of No. 1 0 William-st. Apply to WM. H. NEILSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS AT NO. 110 Grand-st., two doors west of Broadway. Apply to GEORGE L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—STORES AND CELLARS 137 AND 139 Reade-st., at a low rent. Inquire at No. 143 Reade-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 391 GREENWICH-ST. Apply at No. 28 North Moore street.

TO LET—NO. 267 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—SEPARATE APARTMENTS, MODERN improvements, exclusive attendance and home attention, with regular and experienced medical care, may be secured by a respectable lady during anticipated illness, in a small private family. Address Box No. 17, Station G, New-York.

BOARDING—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE had in a private family (not moving May 1.) in 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, for two or three single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; best reference given and required. Address HOWARD, Box No. 3,345 Post-office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman wishes for two or three respectable young men to come to stay with her, with or without board; no family; good reference given and required. Call for three days at No. 421 East 19th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, top floor, front room.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Board may be secured for families and single gentlemen, with handsomely furnished rooms, which will be vacated 1st of May, by applying immediately. No. 73 West 23d-st.

BOARD, WITH ROOMS SUITABLE FOR families or single gentlemen, can be found in Newark, N. J., at No. 344 Broad-st.; location central, about five minutes' walk from railroad depots; references exchanged.

19TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—IN a strictly private family, parlor and bedroom on second story front, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Good references given and required. Address Box No. 539 Post-office.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, VERY PLEASant and handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single, suitable for a small party of gentlemen, or will be let separately. Apply at No. 29 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN BUSINESS down town, wishes to obtain a permanent home up town in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. Address A. P. H. T., Box No. 4,912 Post-office.

22D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., two nicely-furnished front rooms on second floor, with board. References given and required. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS board for a gentleman and wife, or a family, at No. 238 West 25th-st.; children not objectionable; no moving; best of references given and required.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board; 18th, 19th, 30th, 31st, 34th, 38th, 39th and 48th sts., and 5th-av. Apply at Everett Library, No. 73 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A LARGE-SIZED FURNISHED room, without board, below 23d-st., in a good locality, by a single gentleman. Address, stating price, A., Box No. 115 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WOULD let permanently a fine room with board, to a gentleman; locality five minutes' walk from Union-square (east.) Address Z. Z., Box No. 4,956 Post-office.

NO. 33 EAST 24TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen from first of May for the year or till first of October; also two parlors furnished or unfurnished. Apply after 3 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—IN THE 8TH WARD, NEAR VAN NEST-place, a nice furnished room; house has all the modern improvements; family private. Inquire at 254 Greenwich-st.

NO. 113 2D-AV.—TO LET WITH FULL board, very pleasant well-furnished rooms to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; table first-class; references exchanged.

$7 TO $12 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT rooms with excellent board, at No. 176 Bleecker-st., near Macdougal. Also, country board near New-York.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Furnished rooms, en suite, and single, with board.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH board, at No. 419 4th-av.; house first class; no moving in May.

TWO FINE NEWLY FURNISHED rooms on second floor, without board, for gentlemen only; gas, &c. No. 583 Broome-st., near Hudson.

NO. 37 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with first-class board, at reasonable rates.

A FLOOR TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, to gentlemen, in house No. 66 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 57 WEST 16TH-ST., NORTHEAST CORNER 6TH-AV.—Neatly furnished rooms to let singly or en suite.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A ROOM with board, for two gentlemen, at $12 per week. No. 260 West 11th-st.

NO. 353 WEST 15TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family has nicely furnished back parlor to let, without board; terms moderate; neighborhood good.

NO. 306 WEST 19TH-ST., CORNER OF Abingdon-square—Handsomely furnished rooms without board in a private family, for gentlemen only.

PARLOR FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, TO LET—No. 31 Washington-place.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Apply at the school, No. 322 Broadway, (entrance on 21st-st.,) from 10 to 12 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
Directress ...... Mlle. JANAUSCHEK
GERMAN DRAMA.
JANAUSCHEK'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
On FRIDAY EVENING, April 24, at 8,
Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
will appear for the first time in Laube's drama,
ELIZABETH, ELIZABETH,
(Or, The Earl of Essex.)
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 25, AT ONE,
ONLY GRAND
JANAUSCHEK MATINEE,
MARY STUART.
TICKETS TO THE MATINEE ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
MONDAY, April 27—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
DEBORAH.
WEDNESDAY—GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
Tickets and seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music; at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BATEMAN'S PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE,
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 25,
SECOND AND POSITIVELY LAST TIME THIS SEASON,
of Offenbach's chef-d'œuvre,
LA BELLE HELENE.
Box office now open.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.
ADELAIDE RISTORI'S FAREWELL IN AMERICA.
SEASON IN NEW-YORK LIMITED TO
FIVE NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 2, FOR THE FIRST TIME, SOR TERESA (SISTER TERESA), OR
ISABELLA SUAREZ,
produced with immense enthusiasm during the late incomparable and triumphant season in Havana.
Ticket offices now open. Down town, Peters' music-store, No. 200 Broadway. Up town, Schirmer's music-store, 701 Broadway, and at Theatre Francais.
FIRST RISTORI MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

FRENCH THEATRE.
BATEMAN'S PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON next at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
First and only time at a matinee of
LA BELLE HELENE.

STEINWAY HALL.
FOURTH AND LAST SERIES!
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
by
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 27,
RICHARD III.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 1,
Schiller's tragedy of
MARY STUART.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2,
The Reading will be miscellaneous, consisting of the following selections:
PART OF MILTON'S "COMUS."
"RUTH" BY W. WORDSWORTH.
PORTION OF SCOTT'S "MARMION."
"THE BUILDING OF THE SHIP"...LONGFELLOW.
"THE BOAT OF GRASS"...........ANONYMOUS.
"BARBARA FRETCHIE"..............WHITTIER.
The Evening Readings will commence at precisely 8 o'clock.
In consequence of general request, the MORNING READINGS will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.
PRICE OF TICKETS, $1 50.
As each ticket will entitle the purchaser to a reserved seat, no more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the hall.
The sale of single tickets, as well as those for the series, will commence on FRIDAY MORNING, April 24, at 9 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM SHAKESPEARE
BY
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 24,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, April 25,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M.
In consequence of general request, the MORNING READINGS will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved Seats, $1 50.

STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868.
BENEFIT OF THE MASONIC SCHOOL AND ASYLUM FUND.
LIEUT.-GOV. STEWART L. WOODFORD
will deliver a new Lecture on
CRETE.
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29,
MISS ALIDE TOPP'S
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
Assisted by a brilliant array of artistic talent.
Full particulars will be announced in programmes and advertisements.

A FAIR.—THE LADIES OF ST. TIMOTHY'S Protestant Episcopal Church, 57th-st., hold a fair in the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, this week, day and evening, for the benefit of the building fund. Tickets only a dime. Donations thankfully received.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD BY THE Sunday-school of the Church of the Atonement, (Rev. W. SABINE, Rector,) for the benefit of their mission, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, from 12 M. to 10 P. M., at the New-York Assembly Rooms. Entrance on Broadway and 28th-st.

"OH, NATIVE SCENES," (RANS DES Vaches,) J. E. Perring's latest song; "Sleigh Bells Mazurka," by Chas. Wels, op. 78; "Not for Joseph," song and galop, each 30c. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Classes by J. P. MORGAN, for Organ and Harmony.
No. 129 Fifth-av., (near 20th-st.)

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE.
Irvington, on the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. For circular address
A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

CHARLTON ACADEMY—CHARLTON, SARatoga County, N. Y.—A well-ordered and pleasant home for a few lads may be found in the family of the Principal. Superior instruction in French and music; thorough preparation for College; terms $300 to $350 per annum; year commences April 20. References—James C. Holden, No. 104 John-st.; Geo. W. Parsons, (Barney, Butler & Parsons,) No. 111 Broadway.
L. S. PACKARD, A. M., Principal.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRINCIPAL OR Vice-Principal of a higher grammar school, or as mathematical and military instructor in a first-class institution, by a gentleman educated at West Point, and who has for years past successfully filled both positions; references of the highest order furnished. No objection to South or West. Address U. S. A., Box No. 182 Times Office.

"OLD BERKSHIRE."—A CONGREGAtional clergyman in one of the most beautiful villages of Berkshire, Mass., having a select school of twelve boys from this City, will receive three more, if application is made immediately. All needful information by calling on EDWARD F. BROWN, Esq., No. 7 Nassau-st., second floor.

FRENCH LESSONS.—AN EXPERIENCED young Professor of distinguished education, lately arrived from Paris, and speaking English fluently, desires a few private lessons; residence vicinity 23d-st. and 5th-av.; would also wish to make arrangements with an institution; best City references. Address X., Box No. 129 Times Office.

DR. RICHARDS' SCHOOL ON THE Prussian plan, at Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; only 12 boys received; boating, bathing and fishing on the premises; practical gardening and gymnastics. For circular apply to R. G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway, or address the Principal.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an elegant business style of writing; open day and evening all Summer.

"PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery," says the New-York Courier, "is unquestionably the best place to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of Bookkeeping, Penmanship, &c."

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.—A boarding-school for fifteen boys; location beautiful; terms moderate.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.; number limited to 25, Institution endowed. Terms, $150 for twenty weeks.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 4. For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE COLLEGES.—A gentleman wishes (for the next scholastic year) the position of Professor of Modern Languages in a prosperous female institution. Having had many years of experience in teaching languages, is fully qualified for such a situation; he will invest $1,500; unquestionable references given and required. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 130 Times Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF CHEERFUL DISposition, who has been educated in Paris, desires an engagement as resident governess or companion to a lady; her acquirements with French are English in all its branches, music, drawing, &c.; good testimonials as to capabilities. Address M. L. M., Station E.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O, Box No. 120 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
New-Jersey,
opens 15th of June with terms reduced. For particulars, route, &c., address S. T. COZZENS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ...... WM. WHEATLEY
The curtain rises precisely at 7¾; performance terminates at 11 o'clock.
GREAT HIT OF THE NEW ATTRACTIONS!
THE THEATRE ENTIRELY FILLED EVERY EVENING.
THURSDAY, April 23, 1868, for the 98th time, will be presented the Grand Spectacular Burlesque, the
WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The dances, songs and brilliant novelties as follows:
THE PROLOGUE AND BELL BALLET....at.... 7:45
THE FIRST ACT.......................at.... 8:11
ENCHANTED LAKE AND FIREFLY BALLET.......at.... 8:30
THE SECOND ACT......................at.... 9:05
MARTHA AND LIONEL BALLET............at.... 9:30
FARRAGUT HORNPIPE AND TABLEAUX OF REAL WATER.......at.... 9:40
THE THIRD ACT.......................at....10:00
HUNGARIAN POLKA.....................at....10:05
THE BALLET "JEALOUSY"...............at....10:10
THE ENFANTE PREMIERE................at....10:22
THE BALLET A LA MILITAIRE...........at....10:27
POLKA CHORUS AND FINALE.............at....10:35
THE GREAT TRANSFORMATION SCENE......at....10:48
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN AMERICA,
CLOSING AT 11 O'CLOCK.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
AT 1 O'CLOCK.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN......... Lessee and Director
THE GREATEST OPERATIC SUCCESS OF THE AGE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE IN NEW-YORK OF THE SEASON.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
(except Saturday,)
OFFENBACH'S CHEF D'ŒUVRE,
LA BELLE HELENE,
LA BELLE HELENE, LA BELLE HELENE,
LA BELLE HELENE.
Opera Bouffe in 3 acts,
with Mlles. TOSTEE, DE FELCOURT, MM. GUFFROY, DUCHESNE, LAGRIFFOUL, LEDUC, &c., in the principal rôles.
EFFICIENT AND POWERFUL CHORUS.
GRAND CHORUS,
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY,
SUPERB COSTUMES,
ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
GRAND GALA MATINEE,
LA BELLE HELENE.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
JEROME THOMPSON'S CHARMING PICTURE,
"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET,"
Representing the early home of Samuel Woodworth. NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION in the parlors of the 5th-av. Art Gallery, corner 14th-st. Open day and evening.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the English Lutheran Church of St. James will celebrate their second anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, April 23, at 7½ o'clock, in the church on East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; the public are respectfully invited; exercises of an interesting character may be expected.

THE CHILDREN OF THE FIVE Points Mission School (site of the Old Brewery) will have their reception exercises THIS (Thursday) P. M. at 2 o'clock. The friends of the institution are invited to attend.

LECTURES.

REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D.D., WILL lecture on *Luther and Bunyan* in the Lexington-av. Church, corner 46th-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, fifty styles, $110 to $1,000 each; also, METROPOLITAN ORGANS; also, MASON & HAMLIN PORTABLE ORGANS, $75 to $225 each, offer the best assortment of organs in the country. Organs to rent or for sale, payable by quarter yearly installments. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

HAZELTON BROS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

WATERS' PREMIUM PIANOS—WITH iron frame, overstrung bass and agraffe bridge. Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. 100 pianos, melodeons, and organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments, for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogue mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

TAYLOR & DUPUY'S PIANO-FORTE manufactory and wareroom, No. 208 Sullivan-st. Those wishing a first-class instrument will do well to examine our new scale 7 and 7¼ octave pianos before purchasing elsewhere.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND piano-fortes, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

A FINE STOCK OF NEW AND SECONDhand Grand, Square and Upright Pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, 8 Union-sq.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, April 29
JAVA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, May 6
CHINA leaves.............WEDNESDAY, May 13
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, May 20
RUSSIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, May 27
SCOTIA leaves............WEDNESDAY, June 3
Chief cabin passage..................$130
Second cabin passage.................. 80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.................. 145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, SATURDAY, April 25.
MONEKA, Capt. VALPEY, FRIDAY, May 1,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 28.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, May 5.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave the pier foot of Franklin-st. every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Returning, will leave Saugerties TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at the same hour.

1868.—THE STEAMBOAT MARY POWELL will commence her regular trips for Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton, on THURSDAY, April 30, inst., leaving Desbrosses-st. every afternoon, at 3½ P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MATTHEW CLARKSON against WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE, Executor of the last will and testament of Franklin F. Randolph, deceased, Caroline L. F. Randolph, the widow of said Franklin F. Randolph, deceased, Smith Clift and Emma A. Clift, his wife, Elizabeth L. Clift, Edith Clift, William L. Laing, and Elizabeth Laing, his wife, Emma F. R. Merrill, wife of George Merrill, Elizabeth B. Laing, James B. Laing, Edgar Laing, Franklin F. R. Laing, Laura B. Randolph, widow of William B. F. Randolph, deceased, Stuart F. Randolph, H. C. F. Randolph, William F. Randolph, Franklin F. Randolph and Lewis W. Phillips.—To the above-named defendants and each of them; You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 5, 1868.
C. J. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1868.
C. J. & E. DE WITT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
[U. S. 50 cent Rev. Stamp.] ap2-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York—pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the Act entitled "An Act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of May, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, April 22, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between COLLINS & PELL has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All bills must be presented to D. P. COLLINS for settlement.
D. P. COLLINS,
ABIJAH PELL.
APRIL 18, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. F. DENHOLME & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. F. DENHOLME,
GEORGE PUNCHARD.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1868.

MR. AUGUSTUS JENKINS, OF NEW-York, and Mr. HENRY JONES BLAKE, of Boston, are partners in our NEW-YORK AND BOSTON FIRMS from April 1, 1868.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., Bankers.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—7TH WEEK.
THE PREVAILING HIT.
Crowded every night and matinee. Reserved seats all sold out days in advance. Throngs turned away.
G. L. FOX'S SPECTACULAR BALLET PANTOMIME
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX .... as .... CLOWN.
"The next moment the stage is one succession of marvels; doors turned into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard-tables into cages, puddings into heads, and vice versa; while boys grow in five minutes from five years old to twenty."
Miles. RITA SANGALI, BETTY RIGL, Mons. BAPTISTAN, LA PETITE RAVEL, CARRIE A. MOORE and E. T. GOODRICH.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Begins at 8; closes 10¾. Admission 75c.; family circle, 50c.; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50. At matinees, balcony chairs, $1; children, 50c. admission.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 23, 1868,
Tom Taylor's Drama of
HENRY DUNBAR,
with the following great cast:
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. G. BROWNE, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. S. WARD, Mr. POPE, Mr. E. CASHIN, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss ANNIE WARD, and Miss MARY BARRETT.
FRIDAY, April 24, 1868, THE RENT DAY and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
SATURDAY, April 25, 1868, HENRY DUNBAR.
In reply to a very great number of inquiries and applications, Mr. Wallack begs to announce that a third
ROSEDALE MATINEE
Will be given on SATURDAY, April 25, for which seats may now be secured.
Doors open at 12½. Performance commences at 1.
In rehearsal Lovell's popular Play of
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
Also, Tom Taylor's beautiful Comedy of
MASKS AND FACES.
In active rehearsal and will shortly be produced an ORIGINAL ROMANTIC DRAMA, replete with great interest, novel and picturesque effects.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK
OF
PARIS AND HELEN,
in which the
SISTERS SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE
appear as Paris, Helen, and Orestes, supported by a full BURLESQUE AND OPERATIC CHORUS.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
EVERY ONE DELIGHTED.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50c.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THIS THURSDAY—POSITIVELY
LAST NIGHT OF THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS in their original characters.
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.
Mrs. WILLIAMS in six characters.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
SEVEN ENTERTAINMENTS—THREE PIECES.
SATURDAY—Second Williams Matinee.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 24.
ONLY BENEFIT OF
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
SEVEN ENTERTAINMENTS:
1. POLLY WON'T YOU TRY ME, OH!
2. BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
3. CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP.
4. PAT MALLOY.
5. ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
6. ELLEN ASTHORE.
7. THE HAPPY MAN.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
IN ALL THE PIECES.
Box-book now open from 8 till 6.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Fourth night of Mr. G. C. BONIFACE—NARCISSE.
Mr. Boniface as NARCISSE.
THE IRISHMAN'S HOME.

THE EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
A circus which has not before been exhibited in New-York.
THE GREAT
EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
under the direction of the managers and proprietors of the American Circus, which was exhibited in
PARIS DURING THE EXPOSITION,
IS NOW OPEN,
ON THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
ONE HUNDRED
MALE AND FEMALE ARTISTS,
A MAGNIFICENT AND NOVEL PROGRAMME.
SCENES IN THE ARENA.
CROCKETT'S DEN OF WILD LIONS,
Exhibited and performed by MR. PIERCE, from Astley's Amphitheatre, London.
SEE
THE GREAT
STREET PAGEANT,
LOOK OUT FOR THE LIVE LION LOOSE IN THE STREETS.
PERFORMANCES
DAY AND EVENING,
Rain or Shine,
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.................. Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MOST POSITIVELY THE
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON,
BRILLIANT FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENTS,
introducing
ROBERT STICKNEY,
THE CONRAD BROTHERS,
EL NINO EDDIE, WILLIAM DUTTON,
THE RUNNELLS FAMILY,
and the entire strength of
THE LARGEST AND BEST
CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD,
IN BRILLIANTLY VARIED SCENES.

PANORAMA
OF THE WAR
FROM FORT SUMTER TO ITS CLOSE.
Open EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock,
AT MADISON-SQUARE HALL, No. 95 Broadway, corner 23d-st.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INSTRUCTIVE ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
Gen. George H. Thomas says: "They are very accurate and life-like."
Graphically delineated by the accomplished Miss SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.
Children half price.

ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY.
Now on exhibition, day and evening,
FERDINAND PAUWELS'
Great National Painting, entitled
THE NEW REPUBLIC;
Or, EMANCIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES.
With portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Henry Ward Beecher and Galusha A. Grow. It covers nearly 300 square feet of canvas.
A. D'HUYVETTER, Proprietor.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
NOW OPEN.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES,
DAY AND EVENING. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

DRY GOODS

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIENNE CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
PURE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSHIRE CRAPES AND TAMARTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD.
RICH BLACK SILKS, IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES, ¾ WIDE, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, &c., REAL BARGAINS.
CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES FROM ¾ TO 2 YARDS WIDE.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
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MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICtoria, $30; Argyle, $25; Duchess of Sutherland, $20. At STORMS, THURBER & CO., 751 Broadway.

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NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 651 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.—The most elegant designs, the finest materials and the lowest prices; ladies' Spring bonnets elegantly trimmed; round hats, &c. MME. COHEN & CO.

LADIES' SPRING BONNETS—GREAT opening this day; opening of Crystal Bonnets and Jockey Hats. Be sure and call. L. BINNS' immense Millinery—largest in the world—No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, three-ply and ingrain, from the best foreign and domestic manufactories, suitable to every style of furnishing.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATS, BROOMS, MATTRESSES.
Constantly on hand at the New-York Institution for the Blind, 9th-av., between 33d and 34th sts. Mattresses made to order, or made over at short notice. All orders promptly executed. Work sent for and delivered free of charge to any part of the City.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.
ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.
Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.
Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.
Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at reasonable prices, at the Brush Factory, No. 323 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, ETC., CURED by Dr. BRIGGS, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Briggs' Curative, a reliable remedy. Sold everywhere. By mail, 60 cents.

THE ERIE CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Belden Answers the Questions Previously Refused, and the Commitments Against him are Vacated—Mr. Otis, Treasurer, Mr. Shearman, Attorney, and Judge Gilbert on the Stand.

The proceedings in the contempt case before Judge BARNARD were resumed yesterday, and notwithstanding the fact that the issue of the ten millions of stock, which is the ground of the contempt proceedings, has been legalized by the Legislature, the interest evinced by the attendance of counsel and spectators was not less, or less continuous than on previous days. The session lasted till half-past five, and until the adjournment not a seat was to be had within the rails and scarcely one outside.

Upon the opening of the Court at a few minutes after 11 o'clock, Mr. FIELD asked Judge BARNARD to allow the counsel for Mr. BELDEN to see the orders for Mr. BELDEN's commitment for his contempt of Monday. Judge BARNARD replied that he would not allow them to see the orders until they were signed. A discussion as to the right of counsel to see them ensued between Mr. FIELD and Mr. FULLERTON, but the request was not allowed.

Mr. Martin E. Greene was then recalled and testified (proceeding with the narrative in the midst of which the interruption occurred yesterday) as follows: On arriving at Mr. Field's house we went up stairs into a back room, which room being occupied we went into the front room; Mr. Drew told Mr. Field what we wanted, and asked him to draw up the agreement, and Mr. Field proceeded to do so; we had agreed that the price should be 75 cents instead of 77 cents, as before proposed; Mr. Field asked how and when these bonds were to be paid for; I agreed to pay $5,000 or $10,000 down, and he suggested that I give my note or notes for the balance; I objected to giving my notes; Mr. Field asked me when I would pay the balance; I replied when the bonds had been converted into stock and sold, and the money for them received; Mr. Field then drew up and read to me an agreement expressing that I should be held harmless, and that I should give my due bill at thirty days for the balance of money; I again declined to give either notes or due bills; Mr. Field said it would look strange, that in a transaction of this magnitude the terms should not be more definitely agreed upon; Mr. Drew told him to go on as I said, and that he was not afraid to trust me; when it was completed Mr. Field took it into a back room, for the purpose, I suppose, of having a copy made; I asked Mr. Field if it would be necessary for me to go into court; he replied no, that he expected to get a modification of the injunction; I asked him what affidavit he wished me to make; he said he wished me to make affidavit that I was the holder or owner of the bonds and wished to convert them; he then produced the affidavit and read it; it was very lengthy, and recited that the money was wanted to purchase rails, build new stations, &c.; I told Mr. Groesbeck in the hall that the affidavit contained things I knew nothing of, and I declined to go any further; Mr. Groesbeck called Mr. Drew and stated what I said; Mr. Drew commenced to persuade me, when Mr. Groesbeck stopped him and told him "No, Mr. Greene does not want to go on in this transaction;" Mr. Gould said the Committee were anxious to have this go on, and the certificates were ready; I do not think anything else material was said; something was said as to the effect this issue would have on the market; I asked Mr. Drew whether the street would not take the issue and put it right up; think he replied that he only hoped the then prices would be maintained; Mr. Groesbeck rather agreed with me that the street would take it; had taken five millions before; all this was merely by-talk; I then turned around, got my hat and left; the affidavit stated that I was the owner of those bonds; do not think the words *bona-fide* occurred in it; there were no bonds present, nor no stock certificates that I saw; Messrs. Drew, Groesbeck, Field, Gould and myself were in the room; Mr. Belden was in the back room; do not know what was going on there; others that I did not recognize were there; think they were sitting at a table; did not observe that they were writing; Mr. Belden was there when I entered; I am not certain whether I left him there; Mr. Groesbeck left with me, and no others; left Messrs. Drew, Gould and Fisk together; think Mr. Field came to the door or the head of the stairs with us; think Mr. Gould came down; do not recollect that Mr. Gould said anything; I have stated all I recollect about the subject of modifying the injunction; did not ask where the stock certificates were; the contract was not signed; it stated that I was to be idemnified from loss; I left the contract there.

Mr. Clark called upon the opposite counsel to produce that affidavit, which they declined to do.

Witness—I do not think anything was said as to whom they should get to swear to it; no reason was stated why it was necessary; do not recollect anything they said at the time the affidavit was drawn; I knew, of course, I would have to make affidavit, and asked Mr. Field what kind of affidavit; I told Mr. Groesbeck that there were things in the affidavit that I did not know, and that I did not want to take it; do not think I stated anything about my being a holder of bonds.

Q.—Do you know by whom this or a similar affidavit was made afterward?

Judge Barnard—Mr. Clark, I do not exactly understand your question.

Mr. Field—I shouldn't think any one would.

Mr. Clark explained that the witness could put them upon the lead of finding out who took the false oath which he had had the honor and the character to refuse to take. He claimed that Judge Gilbert had been deceived by suppression of material facts, and he would bring Judge Gilbert here to tell what statements had been made.

Mr. Field remarked that the gentleman in his harangue had overstepped the bounds of moderation.

Mr. Clark called the gentleman to order, objecting to personalities.

Mr. Field replied that the counsel had dared to say that an attempt had been made to suborn the witness, which he would no more dare to say out of doors, away from the protection of the Court, than he would dare commit any other desperate action. Nothing had been done by his side which was wrong; and in traducing his son he was traducing one who was as superior, in worth, character and culture to the counsel, as one man could be to another. It was not natural that he would sit still and listen to that abuse.

Judge Barnard—If you had waited a moment I would have taken charge of your interests.

Mr. Field—I appeal whether you yourself would refuse to rebuke such an atrocious calumny?

Judge Barnard—I don't think it is necessary to argue it. (To Mr. Clark)—I think your two questions have been asked and answered.

The Witness—I wish to disown any attempt having been made to suborn me: I decline to swear; I have stated already that there were allegations to which I could not swear; I think the name of no one then present was mentioned as being one who would swear to it; do not know of my own knowledge that it was afterward sworn to.

Q.—Have you been informed by whom the affidavit was afterward made? If so, by whom?

Objected to by Mr. Field as improper and leading questions.

Objection sustained.

Q.—Do you know by whom it was afterward made?

A.—Not of my own knowledge.

The witness was then cross-examined and testified as follows: Mr. Drew said he had purchased the bonds, and that half an hour afterward had been served with an injunction; I believe I mentioned before that it was a back bedroom, but now I recall that it had the appearance of a library; I know that Mr. Groesbeck and Mr. Belden were not on speaking terms; the talk that I mentioned about effect on the market, etc., was by talk which Mr. Field did not hear; the affidavit was not made and was only to be made in case the transaction was accomplished.

Mr. Charles E. Quincy was next called, and being sworn testified as follows: I am cashier for Messrs. Wm. Heath & Co. and have been so over three years; was so on the 7th and 9th of March last and am still; had transactions in Erie stock every day and had on the 9th of March; have referred to books; have not the books with me; had transactions for several parties that day; if you can give me any particular name I can tell you whether we had transactions with him. Sold a quantity of Erie stock for James Fisk, Jr., between 40,000 and 50,000 shares, on the 9th of March, 1868, deliverable cash, regular, and seller three; cannot give you all the numbers; do not recall any particular numbers; should have to refer to books.

By Mr. Clark—Then you must go and get the books and bring them here.

Witness—They were, by recollection, between 63,001 and 63,250; sold 44,200 shares for Mr. Fisk that day; cannot give the totality of the sale; sold some shares between 63,251 and 63,500; to the best of my recollection; the amount of sales was between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000; I should say less than $3,500,000; received some certificates from Mr. Smith, of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co.; some from boys and some from Mr. Ellis; the boys were from the office of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co.; received some from Fisk, Belden & Co.; received more from Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. than from any other; don't know what became of the proceeds; paid for it to Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., and to Fisk, Belden & Co.; cannot tell how much to either; paid it on the day of sale and the day following; received it all on that day and day following, and paid it all on those days; received stock from Fisk, Belden & Co. on the day of sale, and paid the proceeds on the day of sale; it was sold to a number of parties; a quantity to Rufus Hatch & Co.; I was not present when the transactions occurred; it came in with blank powers of attorney indorsed; the transfers were either on the 7th or 9th of March; don't remember the dates of the certificates; they looked pretty new and clean, as though they had not passed through many hands; Mr. Willard was a subscribing witness; do not remember as to both firms; remember no other witness but Mr. Willard; the books would show who became purchasers of these certificates; I do not remember any other purchasers; do not think now any were sold to Rufus Hatch & Co.; they were delivered to them for other parties, and we received their check therefor; I was not present when instructions from Fisk, Belden & Co. to our house were given.

Q.—Do you know what instructions were given as to margins? A.—Neither Mr. Heath nor Mr. Ellis gave the instructions about margins.

Q.—Did you receive any? A.—No.

Q.—What instructions did you give about margins?

Objected to.

The Judge said he did not see the relevancy of all this questioning about margins.

Mr. Davies confessed his ignorance of the general object of margins, but wished to get certain information about margins from the witness.

The Judge said that perhaps members of the Bar [illegible]

Mr. Field remarked that some of them certainly take margin enough.

Mr. Fullerton replied that the gentleman who had just spoken had so much knowledge of that himself that he would not contradict him, and proceeded to argue the relevancy of the question.

Judge Barnard—Evidence has already been given that Mr. Gould gave Heath & Co. stocks for sale, and that they disposed of them. How or whether they gave them away is not relevant.

Q.—Was any deposit made as security or to cover margins? Objected to.

The Judge remarked that he could not see the relevancy of the question, and Mr. Fullerton replied that it was to show that Mr. Gould was connected with it and was engineering it through; and it was cumulative proof that Mr. Gould had all to do with it.

A.—I know of none; we received no deposits; none were put up with our firm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Field—Sold no stock myself; saw none sold; only know it was sold from its being delivered from our office and we paying for it.

James M. Ellis, recalled—Our custom is to receive margins for purchases or sales of stocks, unless informed that the stock is to be given us; Mr. Fisk informed us that the stock was to be given us, and we did not require the margin; don't recollect the date; received no instructions from Mr. Smith or Mr. Martin; the books will show purchasers' names and the numbers; I have sent for them.

Mr. Mark K. Hamilton, Jr., recalled—Am a stock-broker, a member of the Regular Board of New-York Stock Exchange; was sent for about noon, March 9, to be a subscribing witness to the transfer of considerable Erie stock; went; saw certificates of stock there; saw a book similar to this; cannot say as to its contracts; was asked to subscribe as witness to the transfers by Mr. Belden; it is the custom for some member of the Board to witness the transfers; told him I would rather not; declined to be subscribing witness.

E. K. Willard, sworn—I am a stock-broker; was in the City on the 9th of March; was called on that day to witness the transfer of a quantity of Erie notes at Fisk, Belden & Co.'s; Mr. Belden sent to me; went and witnessed I think between 100 and 200 shares; think I did not witness 250; cannot state the numbers; they were fresh and clean; did not look at the dates; don't remember the general range of the numbers; went nowhere else to witness the transfers, to my recollection; the certificates were made out in the name of Fisk, Belden & Co., I believe; am not positive;

Samuel W. Lapsley, sworn: I am a stock-broker; sold Erie stock on March 9; suppose I sold 10,000 or 12,000 shares to different parties in the employment of eight or ten different parties; sold one lot of 5,000 at the request of Mr. Heath.

Q.—What instructions did you receive as to the price?

Objected to by Mr. Field and argued by Mr. Clark, who proposed to show that the witness had been instructed to force it off below 80, and stated his theory that the directors had sold short, had been enjoined from creating more stock; that they then did create more stock, and gave instructions to sell below certain figures to cover their shorts.

The Judge declared that the Court did not care what their motives were, or whether they were long or short, and the question was ruled out.

A.—I sold 100 shares to H. A. Dennison at 81¼, cash, and 4,900 to Jas. S. Austin at 81, regular; did not deliver them; do not know who did; gave up Mr. Heath as my principal.

Horatio N. Otis, sworn and examined by Mr. Vanderpoel—An injunction was served on me about the 4th, 5th or 6th of March; don't recollect the date; after that I did sign certificates of stock on Monday morning, March 9, at the office of the Company in West-street; signed from No. 63,001 to No. 63,500; began a little before 9 A. M. and occupied less than three-quarters of an hour; they had at that time been signed by Mr. Diven as Vice-President, and I signed them as Secretary; they had been filled up and dated one-half to Fisk, Belden & Co., and one-half to Smith, Gould & Co.; they were handed to me by the vice-president or the transfer clerk, I am not sure which; they were handed to me on the morning of March 9; put them in the vault; the certificates were dated on the 7th of March; think they were dated all the same day, but am not sure; they remained in the vault an hour or more; then took them out and handed them to the transfer clerk, Mr. John A. Hilton, who took them out of my office; it was about midday; cannot say whether before or after 12; saw him again within half-an hour at the same office; he had not the books with him; he told me they had been taken from him; he told me who took them; he said that Mr. Fisk had taken them and gone off with them.

Q.—Did he tell you where Mr. Fisk was when he took them?

Objected to by Mr. Pierrepont. Overruled by the Judge, who said that all this testimony could have been taken before him *ex parte*, regardless of objections, if he had chosen, and the testimony of the other side could also have been taken *ex parte* before a Commissioner. In accepting testimony he was governed by no rules of evidence whatever; he should rule out whatever, in his judgment, should not be relevant.

Question repeated. A.—I think he said in the adjoining room; that is in the President's room; I then started in search of Mr. Fisk round the building, but did not find him; did not go elsewhere to look for him; had seen some of the directors at the office that morning; think I had seen Messrs. Davis, Diven, Fisk, Gould, Lane, Skidmore, Thompson and Drew; may have seen others; am not positive; a directors' meeting had been held that morning; I was handed the books after the adjournment; cannot say how long after; within half an hour; the directors I have specified were present; I attended the meeting as secretary, and kept minutes of the proceedings; the minutes are in the office of the Company, foot of Duane-street; have not the minutes here; saw two of the certificates when I was before the Senate Committee.

Mr. Willard was recalled, and he identified the back of a certificate of stock shown him, which read Erie Railway Company to Fisk, Belden & Co. for one hundred shares of capital stock, dated March 7, 1868, No. 63,249, signed by Mr. Diven, as Vice-President, and Mr. Otis, Secretary. The tranfer dated March 9, 1868, in presence of E. K. Willard, witness.

Cross-examined—I see my name signed here; do not know when I signed it; that is the general appearance of the back of certificates of stock; I did not examine the numbers and did not notice the face.

Re-direct—Do not know whether it is one of those that I signed that day; I was very frequently sent for to Fisk, Belden & Co.'s to witness transfers of Erie before, at and since the 9th of March; perhaps never at any other time witnessed so large a batch; have witnessed a good many.

Mr. Otis recalled—I can produce a copy of the minutes of the directors' meeting; the report commencing at page 31 of that book was read to the directors at that meeting; those resolutions I have not compared; should say they were the resolutions; recollect no other ones; do not know who voted for them; have no recollection whether any voted against them; recollect that Mr. Gregory voted no on some resolutions, which might have been them; don't recollect the day when Mr. Gregory voted no; last saw Mr. Hilton two or three weeks since, in Jersey City; he resides in Bergen, N. J.; don't recollect when I last saw him in this State; might have seen him on the 10th; don't think I have seen him since the 10th in the City; he was at the office on Saturday, March 7; the transfer books were then opened; was informed Monday morning myself that the books were closed; have been closed since to the best of my knowledge; suppose them to be at the Transfer office; the Transfer office has been closed; the transfer clerk has charge of them at this time; have not been to the Transfer office since the 9th of March; it is locked, and no business is being done there; none has been done, to my knowledge, since March 9; received instructions from the President on Saturday, March 7, about four P. M., at West-street, to have ready or to issue certificates; that was the extent of his directions; do not remember that he told me how many; don't think he did; he said he wished to have certificates ready in case the injunction should be modified or raised.

A recess was here taken for fifteen minutes.

After the recess Mr. James M. Ellis was recalled, and testified he could to some extent give the names of purchasers of stock on the 9th of March; 5,000 shares were sold to James Austin at 81, 8,500 to Rufus Hatch & Co. at 81, 2,500 to Stearing & Campbell at 77¾, 2,500 to Work, Davis & Barton at 77¾; had heard Mr. Quincy's testimony; the numbers of the certificates from Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. were not taken by reason of press of business; of the shares from Fisk, Belden & Co., the numbers 60,530, 59,763, 58,649, 57,983, 63,024 and 69,546 were the only numbers he had been able to get from a hurried examination.

Mr. Ellis was here directed to have further examination made by Mr. Quincy, and have him in attendance this morning.

Mr. Burrill here rose to state that in Monday's examination the Judge had not stated to Mr. Belden that his reply would not criminate him as was stated in the commitment. Since seeing the commitment Mr. Belden had concluded to answer, and as the commitment only read "till he should answer," he should be now permitted to answer and be discharged.

Ex-Judge Davies replied that Mr. Belden had been advised at his examination that he could answer with safety, and had then refused and was now in contempt, and should not be excused so readily from the effects of his contumacy.

Judge Barnard said the witness had had an opportunity when the Court told him the questions were proper. The order of proof was now in the hands of the attorneys for the people. When they got ready to examine him, he could be examined.

Mr. Field did not presume the Court would attempt to hold Mr. Belden for one moment after he had expressed his willingness to reply to the questions. The order made by the Court was a finality and expressed till he should answer the questions. When he offered to do so any one who detained him would be liable for false imprisonment.

Judge Barnard—The Court is responsible in the event of an action. Mr. Belden will not now be permitted to answer till the testimony for the people is through with.

Mr. Otis was then recalled. The President had given him directions in his own room; the directions were finished on their entering the lobby; had seen a number of directors in the lobby, among them Messrs. Davis, Gould, Diven and Fisk; this was about 4 P. M.; thought all the certificates he had signed had been signed by Mr. Diven; supposed the two certificates shown him were among those signed by him March 9; had not obtained the minutes of the directors' meeting; would furnish them to-morrow morning; could not produce the stock books of the Erie Company; did not have the combination of the safe; when stock was given out to be transferred, the number varied greatly, from one to five hundred certificates; did not know whether Mr. Hilton kept away designedly.

James E. Martin was then called. He was a stock-broker, and partner in the firm of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co.

Q.—Was your firm short of Erie on the 7th of March?

Objected to.

Mr. Clark claimed that it was pertinent to show the object of the conspiracy.

Mr. Field said they had frequently heard the term "conspiracy" used by the other side. He wished to say if conspiracy existed, it was a conspiracy on the other side, to deal in Erie by help of injunctions.

Mr. Clark—If it be wrong to buy Erie, we are willing to bear the blame.

Objection sustained.

Witness resumed—Our firm did not to my recollections sell any stock on the 7th or on the 9th; neither, to the best of my recollection, through other parties; we may have received the stock on the 9th or 10th of March; recollect receiving some stock on that day; can't say the amount; we have books that will show; they are in the custody of the stock-clerk; we might have received some hundreds or some thousands; we may have received three or ten thousand; the parties do not always have knowledge of the general course of the business; (receipt for 25,000 shares shown witness;) that receipt seems to be in Mr. Smith's hand writing; those certificates might have been receied.

Judge Barnard—That is not an answer. You will have to answer the question. It is high time this thing should be stopped.

Witness—Yes, it was received from Mr. H. N. Smith, my partner, at our office; I do not know for whose account; I signed the transfers of the stock; how much I cannot say, and returned it to Mr. Smith, who took it out of the office; I cannot tell whether the books would show to whose account it was received; they may do so; some were delivered to Messrs. Heath & Co.; I think the books will not show how much; it was delivered to them to get the money, I suppose; we got the money on some stock; I saw one check for over $160,000. (The receipt for the 25,000 shares again shown him.) I couldn't say whether this receipt was signed by the authority of our firm; Mr. Smith has, as other partners, authority to sign the firm name; Mr. Gould is, I suppose, in Jersey City; witness did not know how the stock came to his firm, or how it left their office, except as he had stated; Mr. Smith had had charge of the matter; the witness was willing to produce the books of the firm; he knew that an injunction had been issued; he did not know that the stock was issued in violation of an injunction.

Mr. Belden was then recalled and testified: I signed the assignment at some time on or after the 9th of March; I cannot say whether I sent for any one to be a subscribing witness; I asked Mr. Hamilton to sign it; he declined; I asked Mr. Willard to do so, and he did it; I refer to the certificates described in this book and others; certificate No. 63,249 was in possession of Fisk, Belden & Co., March 9; we received that day 250 certificates corresponding to that receipt; I received them from my partner, James Fisk, Jr.; I cannot tell for whose account we received that stock; I filled contracts entered into on Fisk's order on the 9th of March, made with nearly the whole street; the books will show with whom; I could not state exactly what the proceeds of those 25,000 shares were; Fisk ordered 50,000 shares sold, and it was done; I received between $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 proceeds and gave it to Mr. Fisk; I believe we had the whole of the stock in our office when the orders were given; I do not know whether they had been paid for or from whom they were got; I can't say positively I knew of any injunction, but am under the impression that I had heard of an injunction against converting bonds; I cannot particularize the bonds; I think I knew of a large amount outstanding; I remember bringing my suit; I can't tell whether I then held the bonds; I did not expect to receive the stock for them when I made my complaint; don't remember when I swore to the complaint; I think about the 7th of March; I don't know how soon after I swore to the complaint I heard of the injunction from Judge Gilbert.

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman was then sworn and testified: I am an attorney and counselor of this Court; I reside in Brooklyn; I have an office in New-York; I was subpœnaed to attend here on Monday, the 20th instant, and on no other day; I have not with me the injunction issued in the Belden suit; it is at my office; I do not know at what hour it was issued by Judge Gilbert; I first learned that it was issued on the 9th of March, from seeing it; I do not know who obtained the order; I was the attorney for the plaintiff; I drew the complaint on the 7th of March, except the last two articles, which I added on the 9th of March at my New-York office; there were several persons present, Messrs. Field, Porter, Belden, Fisk, Jr., I think Mr. Drew, H. M. Smith, Morgan, Sterling, Dayo, possibly Jay Gould, and D. B. Eaton; Mr. Belden employed me to bring this action.

Q.—Who feed you?

Objected to by Mr. Field and objection overruled.

A.—I have not yet received any special payment; I consider it an employment of my own, and am entitled to pay from Mr. Belden.

Q.—Are you connected in business with Mr. Field? A.—I am.

Q.—Are you a partner of that firm, or on a salary?

Mr. Field objected. He supposed that Mr. Shearman had no objection—certainly he had none—to the relations which Mr. Shearman held to his firm being stated. It was, however, in the name of the Bar that he protested against this shameful question into the private relations of members of it to each other.

Mr. Clark said that it was also in the name of the Bar, which had been outraged by the proceedings on the other side, in attempting to violate a solemn injunction of the Court by a conspiracy, that he insisted on putting this question. He did not desire to inquire into the private relations of Mr. Shearman or the salary he received, whether that was one-hundredth of his deserts, or, as he hoped, equal to them; but he had a right to inquire whether, in furtherance of the conspiracy, Mr. Gould's attorneys were the promoters of the Belden suit.

Mr. Field earnestly protested against the manner in which counsel had spoken, and asked the Court to rebuke the language which had been used.

Ex-Judge Davis called the attention of the Court to the fact that the witness' name was attached to a paper charging a conspiracy, not only on litigants to the suit, but on a Judge of the Court. It was not for the other side to complain of the use of that epithet.

Mr. Field—The plaintiff in that suit had, as was his right, charged a conspiracy on certain parties. If he failed to establish his charge on the trial, he must suffer for it. He had stated that in respectful language. It was the substance, not the manner, that was to be met in that pleading. This was a totally different matter from the bandying of such epithets in Court. Here they were bound to treat each other and the Court with respect.

Judge Barnard said that if anything had been said contrary to the respect due to the Court, it must be rebuked.

Mr. Clark protested that he intended no disrespect to the Court. He had not criticised the act of their opponents in charging a conspiracy if they believed in it. He hoped on the trial to show that the charge was utterly unfounded, and in a collateral proceeding he might have something to say. But here he had a right to show that this Belden suit was got up by a set of conspirators who knew when they got it up that the charge was false.

Mr. Field had the right to close. It appeared to him that it was always a mistake to challenge proof; the challenge was sure to be taken up; especially a mistake to challenge proof of a charge made against a Judge in the presence of the Judge charged. The counsel had repeatedly thrown down that the charges were known to be false when they were made. He regretted the necessity, but must accept the challenge, and he proposed to go right on with this witness and take up the charges one after another, and show the grounds on which these charges were framed.

Judge Barnard—The Court has no objection to your going into any line of testimony, but I will say that in this wide City, containing nearly a million of inhabitants where a witness, to swear away a man's life, can be procured for $5, no one will be bold enough or base enough to step on the stand and say that he had anything to do with a conspiracy.

Witness then testified that he had a connection with the firm of Mr. Feld; he, however, had an independent business; his relations with Mr. Field's firm were somewhat peculiar; he was called a partner and in May next would be a partner, but was not; Mr. Belden's suit was commenced by him, and individually he had a right of action for legal services against Mr. Belden; in the Schell suit he had made an application to Judge Ingraham, in his regular employment by Messrs. Field, at their request, to modify an injunction; in that matter he did not know in whose behalf he made it; Mr. Belden he had known for some time; Mr. Belden's father married him to his present wife; he brought the suit in his interest, and, so far as he knew, in no one else's; he had consulted with Mr. Field in relation to the form of the suit; he drew the complaint between the hours of three and four on the afternoon of the 9th; he brought the suit knowing, from papers in the office, that several suits had been brought, he did not remember exactly what papers.

Here Judge Gilbert appearing, Mr. Shearman's examination was suspended, and

Judge Gilbert sworn:—He remembered granting an injunction about the 9th of March; he was applied to for it at his house; he was unwell; it was between 3 and 5 P. M.; Mr. Jenckes made the application for it, and after his determination that he would not grant the injunction applied for he was told that Mr. Field was there; he refused to grant an injunction interfering with the action of another Judge; he was not informed of what Judge Barnard had enjoined; after his first refusal he invited Mr. Field in; he could not remember that Mr. Field (Dudley Field) said anything; [order shown the Judge;] the interlineations *bona fide* are in my handwriting; the words in pencil are not mine; yes, in pencil; "but this is not to interfere with the judicial functions of said Barnard," in pencil, is mine; the complaint was read to me by Mr. Jenckes; there were two affidavits presented which Mr. Jenckes read to me; I presume the whole complaint was read to me from the character of the counsel who presented it.

Cross-examined—Did not remember when he first heard of the Erie controversy; heard of injunctions issued by Judge Barnard, but did not know their tenor; in fact, Mr. Jenckes stated they had been granted; the statement of Mr. Jenckes was that affidavits were being issued—half a dozen a day—or some such extravagant expression; on Sunday, Mr. Jenckes had handed me some papers for a *mandamus*; he said hardly anything that day; on Monday, he tried to convince me it was a case for a *mandamus*; It was an application on behalf of some other gentlemen for the issue of this stock; I referred Mr. Jenckes to two cases, to show that *mandamus* was not his remedy, as an action for damages would be; Mr. Jenckes seemed much disappointed, and asked what remedy could be had, and I suggested a case might be made for a mandatory injunction; when I was applied to, I first refused an injunction; Mr. Jenckes urged that Judge Barnard was issuing injunctions, and the Company was threatened with ruin; others were bringing or intending suits; I finally said I would grant an injunction restraining new suits; Mr. Field was then brought in and corrected the order; I read it over, and when we came to the clause ordering the issue of stock, I had inserted the words "*bona fide*;" I am very sure the impediment of an injunction was not mentioned; the impediment to be removed was the multiplication of suits; my recollection is that neither Mr. Jenckes nor Mr. Field brought the injunction of Judge Barnard to my attention; no difficulty was suggested to me in the way of getting the stock converted; I think I have told all that was said; what was said was about the Company being trodden down by suits; I don't remember all that was said, but I am pretty sure no particular impediment was mentioned.

Q.—Will you be kind enough to look and say whether anything in the injunction is not as you ordered it? A.—I do not perceive anything; so far as I see, it is as I directed.

Re-direct—The name of the attorney was not, I think, mentioned.

The Court was then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE MOTIONS BEFORE JUDGE SUTHERLAND POSTPONED.

Nine or ten causes in the Erie Railway litigation were on the calendar of the Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge Sutherland. Three of these are to dissolve injunctions, two to vacate orders appointing receivers, one to remove Daniel Drew, two to vacate stays of proceedings, and the others of such a nature that counsel themselves could not describe them.

When the calendar was called, Mr. Dudley Field said their side was ready on the first three motions, and desired to argue them at once; as to the rest, they were ready but did not desire to force them on.

Mr. Brown, on the other side, stated that the counsel were engaged in the contempt proceedings, before Judge Barnard, and that the whole matter had been argued on appeal before the General Term, and the Judges had not yet rendered their decision. He asked that the motions should stand over till the decision was given by the General Term.

Mr. Field replied that the motions on the injunctions were on a totally different ground from those of the appeal now pending, and as the other side had twice as many counsel as they had, they could quite as well spare a counsel from the contempt proceedings as they could to argue these motions, especially as there was no knowing when those proceedings would terminate.

Mr. Burrill on the same side, and Messrs. Vanderbilt and Rapallo on the Vanderbilt side, who had in the meantime come in, took part in the argument, but after half an hour spent in talking, the Court set down the three motions for Thursday, the 23d, holding under advisement whether he would then hear them, and adjourned the other seven to Tuesday next.

A JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Application was made to Judge McCunn, of the Superior Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Mr. Belden. That Judge declined peremptorily, and stated that so far as he was concerned he would not allow that Court to be dragged into the litigation in any manner.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 22—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅜@93½ for both money and the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds, (ex. div.)	70¾
Erie Railway Shares	46½
Illinois Centrals	93½

PARIS, Wednesday, April 22.

The Bourse is steady. Rentes, 69 francs 35 centimes.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, April 22.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open easier, but quotably unaltered at 75⅛ for the old issue.

HAVRE, Wednesday, April 22.

Cotton is steady at 147 francs 50 centimes for Low Middlings.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 22—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	12¼d.@12⅜d.
Middling Orleans	12⅜d.@12½d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet. Corn, 39s. 6d. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 2d. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. 2d. ℔ bushel. Peas 47s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—The market opens quiet and steady. Beef, 125s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 85s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 64s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 54s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 49s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Sugar at 26s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Turpentine, 32s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 22—1:20 P. M.

Consols have declined to 93¼ for Money and the account.

American Securities are dull and scarcely so firm. The following are the quotations at this hour:

United States Five-twenties (ex div.)	70⅝@70¾
Erie Shares	46½
Illinois Centrals	93½
Atlantic and Great Western	34

ANTWERP, Wednesday, April 22.

Petroleum is flat and nominal at 42¾ francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 22—5 P. M.

Consols close a fraction higher, at 93⅜@93½ for money and the account.

American Securities close steady, at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties, ex div	70⅝@70¾
Erie Railway Shares	46½
Illinois Centrals	93½

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, April 22.

United States Five-twenty Bonds close strong and a fraction higher. The last sales were made at 75⅜ for the old issue coupons.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 22.

The Bourse closed steady. Rentes, 69 francs 35 centimes.

HAVRE, Wednesday, April 22.

Cotton closed firmer and higher, at 149 francs ℔ cwt. for tres ordinaire.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 22—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closes firmer and higher, and the sales have exceeded the estimate made this morning by several thousand bales. There is considerable business doing in Cotton to arrive, and prices have materially advanced. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands, on spot	12⅜d.
Middling Uplands, afloat	12⅜d.@12½d.
Middling Orleans	12½d.

The sales of the day foot 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and steady. Corn, however has declined 3d since last report, and is quoted at 39s. ℔ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 2d. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Western Red. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. 2d. ℔ bushel. Peas 47s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market closed dull and unchanged. Beef, 12s. 6d ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 85s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 64s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 54s. ℔ cwt., for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 49s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Naval Stores dull. Sugar 26s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Turpentine, 32s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, April 22—Evening.

Petroleum closes flat at 42f. 75c. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 22.

COTTON, 31½c.@31c. for Middlings. CLOVERSEED, $6 for Ohio. FLAXSEED, $2 90. PETROLEUM held firmly; Crude at 16½c.; Refined, 25½c. FLOUR in good demand; sales 1,200 bbls.; Superfine, $8 75@$9; Extra, $9 25@$10; Northwestern Extra Family, $10 50@$12; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $11@$12 50; Fancy, $13@$15; California, $15@$15 25. WHEAT in good request; sales 4,000 bushels Red, $3; 500 bushels Kentucky White, $3 25. RYE firm at $2. CORN in fair demand; sales 5,000 bushels; Yellow, $1 24@$1 25; Mixed Western, $1 23@$1 24. OATS dull at 87c.@90c. COFFEE quiet. CUBA SUGAR 11c.@11½c.; Muscavado MOLASSES, 53c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 22.

COTTON firm; Middling 31c. FLOUR steady; holders very scarce; stock very firm and none offering. WHEAT steady; Pennsylvania: $2 90 Maryland $3@$3 10. CORN firm; White $1 12@$1 14; Yellow $1 20@$1 22. OATS heavy; Western 82c.@85c.; Maryland and Pennsylvania 85c.@90c. RYE firm at $2. BACON unchanged. PORK active; Mess $28. LARD firm at 18½c.

[Advertisement.]

LACE CURTAINS, A SPECIALTY, at KELTY'S, No. 744 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES, GILT, PLAIN, PAINTED AND HOLLAND. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Had mother Eve been satisfied with what fruits she was at liberty to eat in the Garden of Eden, without eating that fatal apple, in all probability hats would never have come into vogue; but as she wasn't, the hat was entailed upon us as one of the consequences of her disobedience; but we don't know as we regret it much, for a man certainly looks well under a stylish hat, and the ne plus ultra of hats are those sold by KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

$3,700 stolen from a house on Fort Green Place, Brooklyn. I can prove by 1,000 of the first business men in New-York, who can speak from experience, that in their opinion had the house been protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph it could not have been robbed. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Dealers in Combs, and the Notion Trade generally, will find something of interest to them in our advertising columns this morning, under the head of "Caution."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Weser	April 23	New-York	Bremen.
Tripoli	April 23	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	April 25	New-York	Liverpool.
France	April 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Europe	April 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Circassian	April 25	New-York	Bremen.
FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.			
Morro Castle	April 23	New-York	Havana.
Merrimac	April 23	New-York	Brazil.
Nevada	April 24	New-York	VeraCruz.
Rising Star	April 24	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and West Indies, by the *Merrimack*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, *via* Nassau, N. P., by the *Morro Castle*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Austrian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana and Mexico, by the *Nevada*, close at 10 A. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Rising Star*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 22—*In steamship Russia for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. James Hutton, Miss Ritchie, Anderson Low, H. A. Fanshaw, E. K. Davies, Dan. Morgan, J. Wood, G. Dalby, J. Firth, S. Watson, Mrs. W. H. Fondy, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Halle and infant, Miss E. C. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson and four children, Miss Josephine Thompson, Miss Maria Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gage, Mr. E. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Bun, Mr. H. C. Hulbert, J. M. Spelman, F. Forestin, Joseph Marvin, D. McC. Forbes, D. C. Whittemore, Miss Lawrence, Miss Bagley, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Lawrence, E. A. Brandt, J. S. Gibbs, W. Gledhill, W. J. Harrison, G. W. Hamming, Major G. W. Anderson, Mrs. S. F. Potter, F. M. Goddard, F. H. Suives, Rev. and Mrs. Dyer and Miss Dyer, Miss Mary Pehl, Miss Caroline Pehl, J. M. Waterbury, Ch. H. Noyes, R. S. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Field and child, C. Dickens, G. Allanson, B. Scott, Miss Tozer and child, Mrs. A. McMillan and child, J. D. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Whitten, Mrs. J. L. Lee, Misses Mary and E. P. Lee, J. M. Murdock, Mrs. Annie Warren, Misses Rosamond and Ellen Warren, Miss Annie Warren, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cushing and servant, Misses Mary and Alice Bradlee, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bradlee.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 22—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. T. B. Fox, Mrs. Kilsour, two children and nurse, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Sykes, Miss M. Watson, Miss M. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Miss Williams, Miss Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Delevan, Miss Delevan, C. Wheeler, C. Thomson, Master Thomson and servant, Miss Mary Rice, J. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Noble and two children, Miss Noble, Miss Day, C. Griffiths, P. Pate, Charles McNab, R. B. Glyn, D. Taber, R. Taber, A. Morand, James Watt, Mrs. A. Wilson and 3 Miss Wilsons, Miss Josephine Bailey, E. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. S. Spencer and 2 Misses Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tapscott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Searing, Rev. W. M. Punshon and son, Mr. and Mrs. D. Wickham, A. Murdoch, Anthony Trollope, T. Dickinson, L. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bullard, Miss Hatch, Miss Chamberlain, Alex. Duncan, J. Unsworth, T. Eugene, Mrs. Lyon, two Misses Lyon, Miss M. Macqueen, Alex. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Winstan, two sons and servant, H. McCreery, Miss Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. C. Harris, Miss Harris and servant, Robt. Coltart, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stewart, Miss Stewart, infant and nurse, Miss Whiting, J. Cooley, J. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gibbons, 2 Misses Gibbons, F. Condict, W. Graves, Capt. A. Johnston, J. Hodgson, W. Woods, T. Pearce, G. Rowland, W. Cockayne, J. S. Templeton, Thomas Winslow, J. Morrell, Frank Lord, Dr. David Judkins, W. A. Walker, Jos. Mackay, J. McCallum, Chas. Tracy, J. Gaut, Jno. Baker, G. T. Bourne, Roman Romero, James Bailey, J. Fothergill, Ed. Turpin, G. B. Hayne, W. Hidden, Mrs. L. Farnham, Mrs. R. Damon, 3 Misses Damons, H. Damon, Robt. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. Hidden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Creighton, Robt. Cuthbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Winn, Mr. Hy. Clarke, Mr. E. Booth, Dr. Joseph King, Mr. Robt. Taylor, Miss Miller, Mr. Thos. Jameson, Mr. Thos. Tugley, Mr. Jas. Lamont, Mr. S. Sternberger, Mr. Samuel Hodder, Mr. Jno. Salver, Mr. James Taplin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Freeman. Total 155.

In Steamship Arizona from Aspinwall—Mrs. Maxwell and daughter, Mrs. G. R. Spinney and 3 children, Mrs. A. David, Mrs. N. A. David, C. Lubert, wife and 2 children, Mad. Hartense, Geo. Webster, wife and child, W. Miller and wife, Mrs. James McEwen and wife, D. C. Hughes, Mrs. S. Burford, John Pearl, Chas. Kohler, John Kohinoose, wife and 3 children, H. Kohinoos, Mrs. Picos, Mrs. O. S. Malleit, Mrs. Jas. Scott, Mrs. J. R. Heuschilwood, Samuel Williams and wife, Otis Jackson, James Murray, Master William, John Carr, F. M. Richmond, W. A. Crosby, W. E. Straub, Jas. Hopkins, Herman Kleiner, D. C. Anderson and Boy, Mrs. C. L. Moore, J. H. Meeker, J. D. Morgan, J. C. Keenan, wife and child, Mrs. J. G. Herring, Mrs. E. Klein and 2 children, Mrs. A. Swath, Mrs. E. T. Page and infant, Mrs. J. H. McDonald, sister and 2 children, G. L. Trofatter and wife, H. E. Jonnson and wife, Mrs. T. Williams and 2 children, V. Lane and wife, Mrs. J. S. Gale and daughter, Mrs. A. Long, J. Peterson, E. Jewett, B. F. Webster, E. P. Hicks, J. McGriffin, A. Sutton, Mary Riley, S. McMullen, J. Jargenson, L. Corey, J. A. Sweeny, Mrs. R. Bouell, H. Gautier, Miss L. Rafferty, T. Paine, P. Doyle, A. Anderson, wife, mother and child, J. Laverty, E. Laverty, Jacob Rowen, R. Marks, J. Tyler and wife, Mrs. A. Parrott, G. Giesler, J. Patterson, wife, son and child; Mrs. H. Menke and infant, Mrs. Austin and child, Mrs. Chas. Burrill and child, Capt. E. B. Chase and wife, Mrs. E. Lott, five children and servant; Miss Mary Lefevre, Mrs. E. Stewart and infant, R. F. Knox, J. Spilman, Mrs. A. Anderson, daughter and child; Mrs. B. McDougal and three children, W. Leondon, J. McCully, Sidney Tuttle, Mrs. E. S. Van Vleit and child, C. A. Hunt, H. A. Kent and wife, S. L. Kent, Mrs. Massey, child and servant; Miss E. Flynn, Mrs. M. K. Young, W. Bernstein, A. Hoffstadt, Mrs. S. C. Cox, J. W. Nixon, H. S. Nettleton, Mrs. M. Cheesman, four children and servant; Col. S. Dana, two children and nurse; John A. Leslie, Mrs. William Gunn, Mrs. A. Ziel, son, and two children; R. F. Peckham and son, Mrs. Mary A. Rogers, Mrs. John F. Linder, Mrs. O. Fuller and two children, Mrs. P. Decker, Miss J. Mott, Jacob W. White, J. Dolan, James T. Gardner, Carlos Gaxiola and two sisters, Peter Webber, F. Holtemann, M. Wise, William Kidd, T. Ward, Mrs. Paulson and two children, G. Sartorius, J. Leonard, Joseph Batter, H. Bomeisler, H. Gilmore, H. Fulton, Mrs. C. Forcade, Mrs. E. Figel, John Kelmer, B. Taylor, Mr. Schroeder, wife, and four children; W. Place and wife, G. Lewis and wife, Mrs. Rush and two children, Miss E. Koch, Mr. Sexton and wife, J. Wolfe, P. Matthews, P. Ady, Mrs. R. Ferris, J. L. Shattuck, P. Laugelin, P. Richard, T. Adams, G. Ragsdale and son, George Thomson, wife, and two brothers; R. L. Stephenson, Mrs. O. H. Burnham and two children, G. Bardell and wife, G. McMahon, Mrs. L. Golding, Mrs. R. H. Tiffany and two children, Misses A. and T. Tiffany, Rob't Simpson, wife and child, Mrs. John A. Collins, J. Bernheim, Mrs. M. Berger and child, J. F. Berrell and wife, Mrs. M. B. Woodward, Mrs. L. Dowd, Mrs. A. Morehouse, H. P. Holton, Miss E. Martin and servant, H. C. Ritman, G. D. Miller, wife and child, R. E. Adams, Rev. B. Sturges, Rev. C. Benjamin, J. H. McKay, Miss Augusta Roscuchwitz, Mrs. P. Crosby, S. Pinkham, wife and three children, R. Hall, W. Zechendorfer, wife and child, L. Parrott, F. S. Spring, wife and three children, Mrs. Little, Rev. G. Sneldon, Rev. Mr. Wiley, Mme. Gasquet, Mrs. Paris, Lieut. J. Coster, Mme. Lambert, Mrs. H. P. Herrick and daughter, Mrs. Gen. Leonard and child, Alex. G. Abell, J. Kidy, wife and infant, Gen. McDowell, wife, daughter, son and 2 children and 3 servants; J. F. Harrison, Mr. Stover, Jacob Nuffziger, Mrs. A. R. Wells and 2 children, Mrs. A. R. Musser, Miss Betty Blake, G. Wheeler, J. Stephens, Ed. Call and wife, J. C. Spence, W. Bodley, Rev. E. Thomas, W. B. Purdy, H. Lane, Jesse Carr, Julius Massena and wife, H. Marshall, Mrs. M. A. Ames, A. M. Capen, Geo. Tighiman, Capt. Hughes, A. Smith, W. H. Rector, John Smith, Mrs. Copland and son, Mrs. Huber, H. Hughes, M. Lyma, E. Wilcox, W. Huffstade, Mrs. F. Smith, E. Miller, J. Auman, H. Cohn, J. Adams, W. Brown, Miss J. Parson, Mrs. Avery, sister and 2 children, L. Chamberlain and child, P. Lemke, R. Stella, P. Freeman, Mrs. O. Colburn, O. Stone, E. R. Wells, Mrs. Lowell, John and James Fiddick, A. Willis, Wm. Black, Mr. Maretty, wife and 2 children, W. Smith, S. Ryall, H. Gallagher, T. English, Mrs. Thorndyke and infant, Mrs. Denton, J. J. Williams, F. Stone, J. Baptist, W. Lewis, M. Herman, J. Cedargreen, J. Maker, Mr. Luwall, Mr. Laprill, McMoney, Mr. Gardelle, P. Gardelle, A. Gardelle, Mr. Hill, wife and 2 children, R. Towers, J. B. Smith, wife and 3 children, Mr. Street and wife, Miss Fay, Miss G. Ayer, W. Sturges, A. Forsyth, J. McEntee, Mr. Fitzgibbon, wife and 4 children, Mr. Sanford and wife, Mrs. Ready and son, Simon Asch, M. Bishop, Miss Tavares, Mrs. Hughes, infant and servant, L. Brandt, P. L. Quinters, Mr. Hustado, S. B. Spantor, James Pierce, F. P. Scully, James Stilt, Miss E. Doughty, J. Kean Cooper, Mr. Carr, Mr. Hammond, Hon. R. Lazarus, Geo. Flower, H. B. Deaman, W. Walcot, Jas. Molety, F. W. Foster, Capt. Geo. Chase, and a large number in the steerage.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston—Mr. Low and lady, Mrs. Alfred Brooks, Miss C. D. Brooks, Mr. Sutton, Mrs. Sutton, Mrs. H. R. Frost, Miss Hasbrook, J. H. Gardner, Master Hibbins, J. Liebman, Mrs. Tabor, J. D. Connolly, J. W. Tabor, J. Noyes, D. Connolly, Rev. J. R. Berry, C. D. Brabe, R. Miller, C. P. Nathans, Chas. Morrell, Mrs. B. F. Stiles, Thomas Carley, Miss Hazard, J. A. Hawkins, Mrs. Dunkley, Miss King, J. Gillies, S. Winslow, Mrs. McMahon, Mrs. W. W. King, Henry Marsfield, A. G. Bennett, W. H. Miller, Mrs. W. H. Miller and 7 children, Mrs. J. Lotz, Mrs. Jackson, J. Dillon, J. Kneeland, Miss Shea, Mrs. Shea, Mrs. Mary Kelly and 2 children, J. Lehe, J. Rigley, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamship Rapidan, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. J. H. Henry and child, Mrs. H. Lakeman, J. M. Oriol, Mr. Chaney, wife and 5 children, J. W. Wheeler, E. Harper. From Havana—W. E. Kenard, W. J. Benjamin, G. Milan, Miss Nellie Franklin, Henry Wall, Simon Maranet, George Taylor and servant, G. T. Rigot.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 10 | Sun sets..... 6 47 | Moon sets.... 7 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 15 | Gov. Island. 9 04 | Hell Gate....10 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, April 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Steamers Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore; A. C. Stimers, Knox, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Harvest Queen, Hutchinson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Hyaack, (Br.,) McKay, Cardenas, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Almira Coomb, Williams, Sagua, Dearborn Bros.; Charles Brewer, Keen, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Jessie, (Br.,) Grant, Zaza, Brett, Son & Co.; Addie McAdam, Partridge, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Nellie Chapin, Wass, Boston.

Brigs Eva M. Johnson, Johnson, Neuvitas, Brett, Son & Co.; Samson, Williams, Monrovia and a market, Yates & Porterfield; Mozart, (N. G.,) Tietchens, Rio Janeiro via Elizabethport, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Southern Cross, (Br.,) Brown, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Nellie, Taylor, St. Croix, Roche, Brothers & Coffey; Crocus, Colburn, Gardiner, Me., Dearborn Bros.

Schooners Mary B. Harris, Crawley, Matanzas, Snow & Richardson; July Fourth, Sharrett, Trujillo, Holyoke & Murray; Alaska, Strout, Nassau, Moss & Ward; Franklin, Brown, Jacksonville, Warren Ray; Caroline Hall, Vickers, Philadelphia; Mananuico, Claypole, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall April 14, with mdse., treasure and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. April 16, lat. 14 3, lon. 77 28, spoke steamship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Rapidan, Cheeseman, New-Orleans April 11, and Havana 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. winds from lat. 30 up to Hatteras, since which has had thick fogs and N. E. winds. 20th inst., off Hatteras Shoals, exchanged signals with steamers Gen. Meade, hence for New-Orleans, and Moneka, hence for Charleston; also, two other steamers, names unknown, bound S.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool April 11, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 155 passengers to E. Cunard. April 18, lat. 41 13, lon. 47 10, passed brig Eva, bound W.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Electra, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Ship Queen of Beauty, (of St. John's, N. B.,) Chapman, Calcutta Jan. 11 and Sands Head 15th, with mdse. to Chas. Halzapell.

Ship National Eagle, (of Boston,) Cromwell, San Francisco Dec. 28, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.

Ship John Banks, (of Leith,) Waters, Shanghae Jan. 4, with teas to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Southern Belle, (of St. John, N. B.,) Robinson, Rio Janeiro 36 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to master.

Bark Nouvo Mondo, (Ital.,) Staricca, Palermo 50 ds. and 35 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Bark Virginia, (of Jersey,) Le Sueur, Shanghae Jan. 10, with teas to Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle.

Brig Naiad, (of Bermuda,) Richardson, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Sld. in co. with schr. L. Walters, for New-York.

Brig Nimwaukee, (of Bangor,) Wiswell, Neuvitas, 12 days, with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Alice Franklin, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, Ponce, P. R., 17 days, with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Brig L. Warren, (of Bucksport,) Cobb, Messina 57 ds., and 38 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to John E. Devlin—vessel to J. R. Ward & Co. Has had light winds and calms during the passage, and has been off Sandy Hook the last 4 ds. in a fog.

Schr. Dick Williams, Corson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Free Wind, ——, Calais, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. O. S. Watson, Adams, Philadelphia, for Nantucket.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Brooks, Philadelphia, for Greenport.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Russell, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Margaret Powell, Fenton, Philadelphia, for Norwich.

Schr. Susan McDivitt, McDivitt, Baltimore, for Branford.

Schr. Edward Wooton, Young, Port Johnson, for New-London.

Schr. Fred. Hall, Anderson, Port Johnson, for Middletown.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hammond, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Miner, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. John Warren, McCar, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Jones, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. S[illegible]gate, Stillman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Yarmouth, Barter, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. J. B. Smith, Williams, Elizabethport, for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Rockingham, (of Bangor,) Wyman, Barbados 16 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Niantic, Simmons, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Price, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. F. Burrett, Glover, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. R. L. Hulse, Lisle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Cabinet, Cook, Elizabethport, for Mystic Bridge.

Schr. Rainbow, Alexander, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Clara Merrick, Montgomery, Elizabethport, for Norfolk, Va.

Schr. W. P. Williams, Nichols, Elizabethport, for Wickford.

Schr. W. R. Duryea, Nicholson, Cornwallis, N. S., 14 days, with potatoes to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Mary Alice, Perry, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Luna, Smith, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Hero, Matthews, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. J. Tinker, Stanley, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Miller, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Nathaniel, Hart, Haverstraw, for Eastchester.

Schr. J. B. & F. L., Scott, Port Johnson, for Augusta.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. Ida, Philips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marion, Eaton, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. E. G. Munsell, Lowery, Norwich.

Schr. Josephine, Hall, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Allen, Pawtucket.

Schr. Robert T. Smith, Harding, New-Haven.

Schr. John C. Baxter, Jones, New-Bedford.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Providence.

Schr. Alexander, Prescott, Hartford.

Schr. George Temple, Elwood, St. George's Banks.

Schr. Albert Smith, Bailey, Portland.

Schr. Geo. Gilium, Chapman, Portland.

Schr. John Wright, Nickerson, Portland.

Schr. J. G. Baldwin, Baker, Portland.

Schr. Stephen Raymond, Hall, Black Rock.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.

Schr. Republic, Downing, Black Rock.

Schr. Burtea, Nichols, Cornwallis, N. S.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Schr. Charlotte, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Henrietta, Selsley, Norwich.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John W. Bell, Hall, Stonington.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Miller, Brown, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Pearl, Tooker, Elizabethport, for Saco, Me.

Schr. Cloud, Seaman, Elizabethport, for Derby, Conn.

Schr. A. Robinson, Merritt, Virginia.

Schr. J. Mosser, Roades, Virginia.

Schr. Charlotte Brown, Robbins, Virginia.

Schr. H. M. Crosby, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. Myrick, Collins, Virginia.

Sloop M. E. Baylis, Carter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop R. Wittse, Barker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop Deep River, Burley, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Sloop John Adams, Hallock, Elizabethport.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind light S., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Russia, for Liverpool; Louisa Moore, for Newbern. Ships Italia, for San Francisco; Koomar, for London. Brigs George Downs, for Barbados; Cascatelle, for Matanzas; Emelia, for Trieste. Bark Zulema, (anchored at Quarantine.) Ship Progress, from Lower Bay.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 21—Arr. steamers Kensington, from New-Orleans via Havana; City of Port-au-Prince, from Savannah; Aries, Philadelphia; brigs Protege, from Sierra Leone; Eunice, from Ponce; Jacinto, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, April 22—Arr steamers Moneka, from New-York.

Sld. steamers James Adger, for New-York; schrs. T. G. Smith, Philadelphia; Annie Barton, New-York; A. P. Cranmer, Baltimore; H. J. Raymond, New-York; J. M. Broomall, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 22—Arr. brig Abbie Thaxter, from New-York.

In the Roads—Schrs. William Arthur and Princess, for Boston, and Snow, for Providence.

SANANNAH, April 22—Arr. steamers San Salvador, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia; schr. Enchantress, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Old Colony ran ashore on Hart Island this morning in the fog, and is leaking badly. The passengers were brought down to the City by one of the boats on the Bristol line.

The U. S. school-ship Sabine, came through Hell Gate this morning in tow.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1868.

ENGLAND—ADDITION AND ALTERATION OF BUOYS, &c.—Official information has been received at this office that, in the month of April, instant, it is intended to place the following additional buoys in the Bristol Channel, viz.:

Entrance to Milford Haven.

A can buoy, colored red and white striped, will be placed to cover the two-fathoms patches on the west side of the eastern channel into Milford Haven.

Channels Inside the Scarweather Sand.

In consequence of the changes which haven taken place in the Hugo Channel, the Snord and Kenfig Channels will be buoyed as follows:

A black can buoy will be placed on the north side of the Scarweather Middle, and a checkered black and white can buoy will be placed on the south edge of the Hugo Bank.

A conical black buoy will be placed on the shoal N. E. of the Hugo Bank.

The present Hugo Bank buoy will be discontinued.

The Nash Sand.

The Nash swatchway buoy will be removed one mile to the westward, and will be a can buoy colored red and white in vertical stripes.

A new can buoy will be placed to the southward of the Nash Middle, and will be a checkered red and white.

King Road.

A new can buoy, colored red and white vertical stripes, will be placed on the west end of the Newcome Shoal.

A red conical buoy will be placed to the northward of the Firefly Rock.

A red can buoy will be placed to the north of the Flatness Rocks.

The Cockburn buoy will be painted red and white checkered.

A strip (or streak) of green light will be shown from the Avon lighthouse from between the bearings E. S. E. and E. by S., to facilitate the navigation of the river by night.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variations 22 Westerly in 1868.] By order.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Spoken, &c.

Breeze—schr., hence for Barbados, April 13, lat. 29 57, lon. 68.

City of Cashmere—Br. ship, from —— for London, March 8, lat. 28 15 S., lon. 11.

Scio—brig, hence for Porto Rico, April 19, lat. 38, lon. 74 30.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. April 4, steamship Fulton, Merry, New-York; brig Annettina, Novelle, Genoa; 8th, steamship Plantagenet, Robinson, Liverpool; 9th, bark Magdalena, Searle, New-York; 10th, brig J. F. Carney, Carney, New-York; 12th, schr. C. H. Kelley, Reed, New-York; Frances, McCann, St. Blas; 13th, schr. Louisa, Forbes, Porto Cabello.

Sld. April 3, brig J. Rhyne, Tucker, Cienfuegos; 8th, schr. Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Carthagena; 12th, schr. E. Spark, Smith, Boco del Toro; 14th, bark Artistic, Thomas, Minitilan.

HAVANA, April 22—The steamship Columbia, Capt. Van Sice, arrived here to-day from New-York.

She steamships Concordia, Capt. Sears, Olinda, Capt. Lang, and Tappahannock, Capt. Olsen, arrived here today from New-Orleans.

The steamship Cuba, Capt. Dukehart, sailed to-day for Baltimore.

CAUTION.

OFFICE OF THE INDIA-RUBBER COMB CO.,
No. 44 CLIFF-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1868.

Dealers in INDIA RUBBER GOODS and the public generally, are cautioned against buying or selling COMBS, or other HARD RUBBER Goods, purporting to be made under a Patent granted to WILLIAM MULLER, on the 31st day of March, 1868.

The Patent referred to gives him no right to make or sell such Combs without a license under the GOODYEAR PATENTS, which license has not been granted. Suits are now pending against MULLER's agents and other parties for selling such Combs, and it is our determination to prosecute all who may be found dealing in them.

The statement published a few weeks since in a Philadelphia paper that Judge CADWALLADER had refused to grant an injunction against MULLER's agents for selling infringing Combs was false, and was made by interested parties to mislead the public. The statement was corrected in a subsequent issue of the same paper, but as we find the correction escaped the notice of many parties, we refer to it here.

An ample reward will be paid to any party furnishing to us, or to any of our agents or attorneys, proof of the sale of any infringing combs by any responsible jobbing house in any part of the country.

THE INDIA-RUBBER COMB CO.

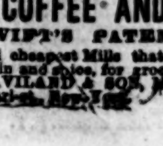
THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

$5 SEWING MACHINE

Simple and practical.

A beautiful, useful and appropriate gift for a little girl. Every machine is perfectly adjusted, packed in a small box and will be sent, per express, on receipt of $5 to any address in the country. On exhibition and for sale by CHASE & CO., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 524 Broadway.

KALDENBERG & SON,



Manufacturers of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, offer their NEW and EXTENSIVE stock at REDUCED PRICES. Repairing, boiling, silver mounting, &c. Ambers in the largest variety. No. 6 John-st., up stairs; No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and No. 717 Broadway. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 6,724. Prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

COFFEE AND GRAIN MILLS.

SWIFT'S PATENT ARE THE BEST and cheapest Mills that are made for grinding coffee, grain and spice, for grocers, farm and family use. S. HAVILAND & SON, Manufacturer's Agents, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York.

DEVLIN & CO.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

ALL NEW GOODS.

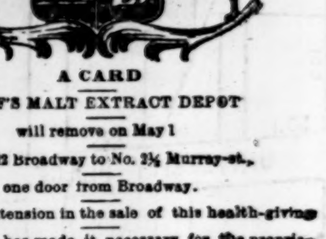
SPRING STOCK.

Larger than ever before. Manufactured from materials purchased during the recent depression in values. They are

BETTER IN STYLE AND LOWER IN PRICE than OLD GOODS MARKED DOWN.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.



A CARD

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT will remove on May 1 from 542 Broadway to No. 2½ Murray-st., one door from Broadway.

The great extension in the sale of this health-giving tonic beverage has made it necessary for the proprietors to occupy a larger establishment. Mr. Leopold Hoff takes this occasion to thank the American public, especially the medical profession in this city, for the confidence and for the many approvals and letters of thanks bestowed upon him, and he hopes to always merit a continuance of public favor.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1868.

The convincing letters which you publish daily in great variety from many well-known people called my attention to your MALT EXTRACT, and I tried it. I suffered from general debility, and especially from loss of appetite, in the highest degree. When I took the first bottle I liked its taste very much, as it is something I never found before, and now my appetite has returned, and a remarkable strengthening of my whole system followed its use. Please, &c.

Mrs. MARGARET SCHLIMBACH.

197 Allen-st.

THE FINEST

DIAMONDS,

FROM OLD AND NEW MINES,

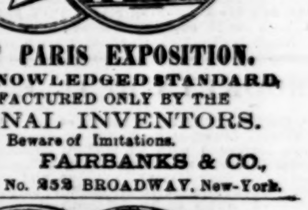
IN ARTISTIC MOUNTINGS.

AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., Up Stairs.

FIRST PREMIUM

TWO  MEDALS.

GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD, MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS.

Beware of Imitations.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 252 BROADWAY, New-York.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT

WORLD'S FAIR....LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR....NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE....PARIS.

AND WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York. FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES,

Manufacturers of EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER, No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

WIRE RAILINGS

FOR OFFICES, &C., OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. CHASE & CO., No. 524 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 291, April 22, 1868.
68, 75, 27, 28, 29, 4, 48, 55, 22, 7, 44.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 292, April 22, 1868.
63, 11, 13, 5, 2, 38, 24, 59, 10, 31, 61, 39, 52, 70.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 343, April 22, 1868.
39, 65, 4, 10, 22, 34, 47, 73, 13, 46, 5.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 344, April 22, 1868.
53, 18, 27, 29, 48, 47, 34, 54, 73, 38, 7, 77, 37, 40.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver, TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway; after May 1, No. 300 Broadway.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Letters from Our Correspondents in Berlin, London and Paris.

Political Significance of Prince Napoleon's German Tour.

THE RITUAL PROSECUTIONS IN ENGLAND.

Bourbon and Republican Movements in Italy.

Bursting of a Huge Financial Bubble in Paris.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Prince Napoleon's Tour—The Future of France—Austria and Rome—Affairs in Prussia—A Case of Child Substitution—Suicides in Berlin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Monday, March 30, 1868.

The peaceable assurances given in the speech from the Throne at the opening of the session of the Reichsrath have been received with great satisfaction in Paris. Everything seems to be extremely serene between Prussia and France.

The official *Provincial Correspondence* has an article headed "Peaceable Development," in which cheerful promises of all kinds are very plentiful indeed. The visit of Prince NAPOLEON is viewed with a perfect assurance, and looked upon as a pledge of the general desire for peace.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S TOUR.

If no express deception was intended, however, we must believe that the journey of Prince NAPOLEON had no definite end, and that it was caused by a sudden idea, and consented to by the Emperor, as likely to do no harm whatever. People in Paris did not know for certain what might be the feeling in Germany in reference to the policy of France, concerning which they knew very little, as the war party here did all in its power to foster distrust. The Prince went to Berlin and mingled with people of all classes. He was well acquainted with Prof. CHARLES VOGT, with whom he could talk with less reserve than with anybody else, and who, in turn, conversed with him like a true democrat. I even hear that it was arranged between the Prince and the Professor that they should visit Berlin at the same time.

The information I have always given you, that Prussia had no warlike intentions whatever, was perhaps new to the Prince, or if he had any doubts on the subject he might have easily ascertained while here, that Germany does not want to attack France, though well prepared to meet any attack on her part. The Emperor seems to have been very well satisfied with the assurances which the Prince brought home from Berlin, and when meeting the Minister of the North German Confederation recently, at one of his evening receptions, he said: "Tell your Sovereign that I am much obliged to him for his friendly reception of my cousin in Berlin, and that I consider all civilities rendered to him as personal homages." Baron VON DER GOLTZ did not fail to report to that effect.

Thus the journey of the Prince was nothing but a political recognitory trip after all. To prevent any misconstruction of its purpose, Count BISMARCK has sent an explanatory circular to all the Courts. This circular was also very agreeable to the French Cabinet, as it aided in removing the suspicions of the Cabinet of St. James, who believed, perhaps, in the report that the Prince had been sent to secure the mediation of the Prussian Cabinet and bring about an understanding between Russia and France, in reference to the Continental question. In fact, Lord LYONS had made inquires in Paris about the real meaning of the Prince's tour.

As I wrote you, the Prince, accompanied by Gen. FLEURY and his physician, both in citizen's dress, visited, on the 20th inst., the celebrated establishment of Mr. KRUPP, in Essen, whence he returned in the evening to Cologne. ARISTARCHI BEY, the Turkish Minister in Berlin, also visited that establishment on the same day. The French papers erroneously state that almost all the needle-guns of the Prussian army are made at Essen. KRUPP's establishment is a private one, and cannon and mortars only are made there. The monster gun at the Paris Exposition was a respectable specimen of its products. The title of "Prince" acts very strongly still upon the minds of Prussian people, and especially upon the minds of soldiers. A proof of this is to be found on a tablet placed on the façade of one of the barracks in this city, where under the Prussian eagle it is set forth that Prince NAPOLEON breakfasted there on the 9th of March, 1868!

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

Circumstances alter cases. If BISMARCK was ever inclined to provoke war with France on the subject of the Luxemburg question, he certainly does not wish to now. France is armed for war, and beside events might occur which would fulfill all that could be reached by an expensive and hazardous struggle. You have already been informed of the revolutionary symptoms in different parts of France. They are in that country generally certain harbingers of events, and show in combination with other signs, that the French people commence to feel the weight of their chains, and are getting impatient to shake them off. But that's not all. The whole aspect of affairs may change of a sudden by the crumbling of the keystone. A celebrated English physician recently visited the Tuileries and spoke with the physicians of the Emperor. From their conversation he learned that the frequent fainting fits to which the Emperor is subject, are the consequence of a disease of the heart, which might bring about his sudden death, though it does not exactly exclude the possibility of a long life. In reference to the Prince Imperial, I hear from the same rather reliable source that the constitution of the heir to the throne does not give promise of his reaching his majority.

AUSTRIA AND THE CONCORDAT.

Vienna is still jubilant about the passing of the bills freeing the people from the yoke of the priests, in some important respects, at least. A few interested persons have spread the rumor that all these measures would not be sanctioned by the Government, and were only intended as a pressure against Rome; but mere rumors are groundless. The Austrian Government is entirely honest in such a matter and ready to meet all consequences. The breach between the Austrian Court and Rome has been lessened for the moment by the action of the French Cabinet. The Pope has even consented to the appointment of a commission to examine the concordats; but PIUS IX., unfortunately for himself, will never consent to the Civil Marriage bill and the emancipation of the public schools from priestly rule. Count CORVILLI, who has the pleasant task of carrying on these negotiations with the temporal power, has been received by the Pope privately, but not officially. The head of the Church is suffering again from his epileptic fits, which may carry him off suddenly at any moment. He was subject to them when a young man, and on that account had to give up his place in the Papal Guards. It was also an impediment to his becoming a priest, but he was cured by his old tutor—of course by a miracle. Now the effectiveness of the miracle seems to be done for. While in conversation with some Cardinals, the Pope recently expressed himself in such a manner as to suggest the idea that he favors the election of Cardinal BONAPARTE as his successor.

Just now negotiations are in progress between Berlin and Rome in relation, it is believed, to the settlement of a Nuncio in Berlin. They might also relate to the Ex-King of Hanover's presumed desire to dwell in Rome, though we hear from another side that this mentally and bodily blind Prince is negotiating for the purchase of a large tract of land in Croatia, valued at 2,000,000 gilders.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

From Russia we hear of the concentration of troops in the South, and of great activity displayed in fortifying different places in Poland. The Poles everywhere cry out now in good earnest, "*Finis Poloniæ!*" and have really good reason for it. The Czar found the existence of a Kingdom of Poland (though a kingdom only in name) inconvenient, to say the least, and he very simply abolished it and incorporated Poland in the Russian Empire. As Prince NAPOLEON has always expressed sympathy with the Poles, the emigrants in the different countries are basely spreading the most absurd reports concerning the motives of his tour. Such foolish agitation has no other effect than to bring a number of persons to grief. It had been reported to the Government that an emissary of the Paris emigrants was to come to Warsaw. That gentleman arrived and engaged lodgings in a hotel. The Police took no notice of him—that is, officially; but, in reality, he was watched very closely, and all persons visiting and visited by him were noticed, and, finally, with the emissary himself, arrested. No documents were found, however; a seal of the "Polish National Government" was the only article seized. The master of the young apprentice who made the seal was fined, and the other persons were released, with the exception of the emissary, who has confessed having committed very foolish actions.

The misery in some parts of Russia is still more appalling than that in East Prussia. In Finland, especially, it is great, in consequence of seven bad harvests having followed each other. As the Government does not take pity upon them, those poor people do all they can to assist each other, but that can check but little the devastation caused by hunger and the typhus. In the district of Muhugaerwi, out of 8,000 or 9,000 inhabitants, not less than 1,107 have died!

A CURIOUS CASE.

A most curious occurrence happened in the Prussian Province of Posen. Some days ago a poor woman fell sick, and as she felt she was near her end, she sent for the priest. She subsequently confessed to him that she, about thirty years ago, having been delivered of a boy, she substituted her own child for the child of a Countess, in whose employ she was. Neither the nurse nor the Countess became aware of the exchange, and thus it remained until to-day. Her own boy was educated as a Count, and has married the daughter of a very proud nobleman, while the real Count, having grown up in poverty, went out to service, married, and is now living not far from his princely estate of Komornik, with his own children. The woman said she could not die without confessing this sin. The priest applied at once to the authorities, and an investigation has been commenced.

SUICIDES IN BERLIN.

Suicide is now the fashion in Berlin. This is sad indeed. Every day we hear not only of single persons killing themselves for want of work, but even of whole families preferring death to their present mode of life. Only recently father, mother, grown up children, all, by mutual consent perished together. To-day a similar case has been again reported. A workingman killed himself, his wife, a four-year old boy and a baby. They all went to bed and left the gas turned on. A letter left, signed by the parents, expressed their resolve to die.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Grist Tax—Republican Demonstrations—Brigandage—The Royal Marriage—Programme of the Festivities—Cardinal Bonaparte—The Temporal Power.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, March 31, 1868.

The complaints against the injustice of the proposed grist-mill law grow louder and louder as the time approaches when the action of Parliament will be taken. The strongest argument against the project is that it is a new burden upon the poor. The number of rich men's mouths is so small in proportion to the whole population that the increased price of bread will hardly be felt by the proprietor class. Public meetings have been held to oppose the projected law; that at the Bourse of Turin, protesting in the most decided manner that the measure is unjust, injurious, and in every way to be condemned. One of the resolutions adopted at the meeting demanded that, instead of imposing any new taxes, the Government shall reduce its expenses and meet the annual outlay with the actual revenue, a thing more easy to talk about than to accomplish.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

Last month some of the leading Republicans of Bologna took a fancy to have what is ambitiously called a banquet; and among others present were three Professors of the University, Messrs. CENERI, PIAZZA and CARDUCCI. These gentlemen, doing what in a free country they probably had a right to do, signed an address to MAZZINI and GARIBALDI, in which was expressed sympathy for the Government of 1849. The authority has thought it worth while to regard the act as a revolutionary demonstration, and the Professors have been suspended, and certain departments of instruction in the school have been closed. The action has caused much excitement among the students, which has extended to the Universities of Turin and Parma. In fact, at each of the last-named schools one of the instructors has also been compromised, and punished by being deprived of the exercise of his functions. Meetings of students have been held, and strong words used, but no violence, and the indignation has taken form in a protest against the act, voted with unanimity. The affair furnishes a subject for many articles in the newspapers, where the matter will probably end.

BRIGANDAGE.

South of Rome brigandage has been somewhat active lately, although generally with a larger amount than usual of ill-luck for the men of the road. A ball through the brain does not leave much time for repentence, and several well-known highwaymen last week were sent to their long account in this summary manner. Perhaps the largest ransom yet demanded for a captive, is that of 170,000 francs, of Signor Rocco, a rich proprietor near Naples, for the life of his brother, who is held a prisoner.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Just now nothing is so much talked about as the approaching marriage of the hereditary Prince HUMBERT to his cousin, the Princess MARGHERITA, of Genoa. The girl is as gentle and as sweet as an angel, and although I never saw an angel, I do not doubt that she is quite as pretty; she is at least as beautiful as they are represented to us in pictures, and what more could reasonable mortal desire. The picture of the future Queen of Italy is in all the shop windows, and the public heart is already touched with sympathy for the one who is to be the first lady of the land. We had been in the habit of calling VICTOR EMMANUEL an ox until not long ago we were corrected by a very young lady, who insisted that he was not an ox but a bull, on account of the robustness of his physical organization. Prince HUMBERT is a chip of the old block, and may be called a bullock, his ox-eyed calmness indicating more of reserve physical power than of intellectual force. Indeed, in face and figure both father and son are of a very decided bovine type.

The marriage *fêtes* here in Florence will begin on the 30th of April and continue eight or ten days. The programme is already printed, and this pleasure-loving people are studying it with all the diligence they would give to a matter of the most serious concern. There are to be illuminations, fire-works, music, balls, races, regattas on the Arno, a tournament, a grand corso, and other amusements, sufficient to draw the public attention for the time-being from all other affairs.

A brilliant ball at the Pitti Palace, to close the festivities, is what interests most the ladies. Now that there is to be a lady at Court, rather more rigid rules are to be applied. Notice is again given that the new order with regard to dress will be enforced without reserve. Sword, cocked hat and a certain quantity of golden embroidery will demand a somewhat more liberal outlay than before, which will be so much benefit to the shops, and reduce the number of those of the masculine kind who before, to have an evening's amusement, had only to ask an invitation through the Diplomatic Agent. Only Senators, Deputies and members of the Municipal Government are now allowed to be present in simple evening dress. To these privileged ones, of course, will be added our Minister.

The Italians are very well satisfied with the choice which has made for Prince HUMBERT, and it is necessary to take account of every influence, now that Republican tendencies are everywhere weakening the affection for thrones.

CARDINAL BONAPARTE.

As long ago as 1860, your correspondent indulged speculations as to the probability of Monsignor LUCIAN BONAPARTE being made Cardinal, and afterward becoming the successor of the reigning Pontiff. Such speculations have been renewed during the past two years. The first has become a reality, and LUCIAN BONAPARTE is a member of the College of Cardinals. I observe that speculations about his being elected Pope are now indulged on all hands. Some authorities go so far as to take it for granted that the decision is already arrived at. The statement is even made that PIUS IX. has in so many words declared his wish that the new Prince of the Church shall be his successor as Sovereign Pontiff. Last week, on occasion of the *festa* of the Annunciation, when the Pope went as usual in state to the Church of *Santa Maria Sopra Minerva*, Cardinal BONAPARTE was invited to take a seat in the Pontifical chariot, in front of His Holiness, an unusual honor, and accepted as one of the signs of coming authority.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

PIUS IX. wishes to make a display of his military strength, and for that purpose will concentrate the greater part of his army in Rome for the ceremony of Easter-Sunday. By leaving the outside post to be garrisoned by the French, it is thought that he will be able to master pretty nearly fifteen thousand, and the double object will be accomplished of giving them his blessing and having the splendor of the pageant much augmented. As the breach with Austria widens, the Pontiff becomes more completely dependent upon France, and although there will continue to be a show of opposition to policy dictated from the outside, the Imperial *ipse dixit* will be pretty likely to give the law in the long run.

ANGELICO.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The Laws on the Press and Public Meetings—The General Election—Political Comparisons—Affairs in Germany—Italian Finances—The Republican Movements in Italy—A French Financial Bubble.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 3, 1868.

There is a lull in matters of political interest here just now, the recess of the Chambers and the cessation of the trouble occasioned in the Provinces by the drawing for the National Garde Mobile, depriving us of the only domestic topics which excited attention. So far as France is concerned neither at home nor abroad does the Government appear to have any present cause for anxiety. The political horizon is unclouded, and for the nonce the optimism of the ministerial journals may be suffered to pass without contradiction.

The legislative recess, however, does not put a stop to the business of the session. The various committees to which the new bills were referred are daily engaged in their examination. That on the budget sits from nine to eleven every morning, and from one to six or seven o'clock every afternoon. The Committee has a heavy task to accomplish, and it is devoting itself to its work with ardor. The questions raised by the budget are so complicated that the Committee will probably name three reporters, one for the budget of receipts, one for the budget of expenses and one for the loan. The law on the Press is said to have met with some resistance in the Senate Committee. The work of revision is, however, completed, and M. DEVIENNE, who has been appointed to present the report, is now engaged in preparing it. Notwithstanding the indisposition which prevails in the Senate to fresh legislation on this subject, there is hardly a doubt that it will pass the law. The passage of the *projet de loi* on public meetings by the same body is not, however, quite so certain. It has met with a most unfavorable reception in the bureaux.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

It has been decided by the Government that there is to be no general election. The last elections for the Corps Legislatif having taken place on the 1st of June, 1863, and the deputies having been elected for six years, their term will, therefore, only expire on the 1st of June, 1869. In the discussion held on the subject in the Council of Ministers opinions were pretty equally balanced. M. Rouher was, however, so opposed to the Government's running the risk of a dissolution that his views prevailed. The Opposition journals profess to care little about this decision. They think that the inconveniencies and advantages resulting from it are about equal. A year of application of the three laws on the army, on the Press and on the right of meeting will not, they think, benefit the Government. The Empire, such as it has constituted itself, is a government of action. Now a government of action which does not act is a government which ceases to speak to the minds of the people. Instinctively logical, the masses say to themselves, "What is the motive of its existence?" Wherefore an army so considerable, so costly and so burdensome, when an army much less considerable and costly sufficed for the security of France for half a century under the Restoration of 1815, the Monarchy of 1830 and the Republic of 1848? Seeing that the new laws on the Press and on public meetings will not have given rise to the slightest trouble they will also ask themselves what the Government and the majority were afraid of? The reflexion to which these questions must lead cannot fail to give a powerful impetus to the progress of liberal ideas, and the Government will either have to yield to it or be swept away by the force of the current.

POLITICAL COMPARISONS.

This style of reasoning is not peculiar to the Opposition journals. The events which are transpiring in England have set people thinking, who have hitherto been content with blind submission. Everywhere except in circles where clerical influence is dominant you hear invidious comparisons between the successful efforts which are being made by the English to emancipate themselves from priestly trammels, and the reactionary tendencies in that direction which are being exhibited by the French Government and its supporters in the Chambers. The interest manifested here in the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church is scarcely inferior to that exhibited in Great Britain itself. The journals of all shades of opinion are filled with articles on the subject, and it is easy to see that application is made of the question in every mind, to the relations which exist between the Court of Rome and the Imperial Government. It is unfortunate for the interests of the present dynasty that it should betray such subserviency to ultramontane influences at a time when it is more than ever called upon to show its independence of them.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

It is stated by one of the Berlin papers that the Customs Parliament will open on the 20th of this month. The elections in the States of Southern Germany for representatives to this body have been strongly anti-Prussian. Four parties contested them, firstly, the Ultramontanes; secondly, the party of a great Germany, which squints toward Austria; thirdly, the party of the masses, which desires the unification of Germany by the federal system; and, fourthly, the national-liberal party, called the party of progress, which desires to hasten the entrance of the South into the Northern Confederation. In the Duchy of Baden and in Hesse the national-liberal party carried the day, but in Bavaria and in Wurtemburg the candidates of the three anti-Prussian parties obtained immense majorities. In Berlin, curious to say, this result is regarded with satisfaction rather than otherwise. It is felt there that Prussia is not as yet ready for the annexation of the Southern States, and that the anti-Prussian character of their delegations will enable it to escape a pressing danger. It will naturally be looked upon as a pledge of peace to Europe, and will save the Prussians the necessity of crossing the Mein before they are fully prepared for it. This view of the case at least gives an assurance that peace will not be soon disturbed, and therefore the apprehensions which have been manifested in regard to the assembling of the Customs Parliament may be regarded as groundless.

ITALIAN FINANCES.

The mill or grist law which forms such an important feature of the Italian budget has passed the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 182 to 164. In the course of the discussion which preceded the vote, M. RATAZZI declared that he believed the impost to be a ruinous one, and that it would excite lamentable troubles throughout the country. Without attaching too much importance to the predictions of a statesman in opposition, it is but right to state that this opinion is shared by many who are friendly to the existing Administration. The mills in Italy are widely scattered, and are of but little importance. They are most numerous in the mountainous portions of the country and serve small localities. If the Minister wants to exercise a control over the working of these mills, he will require quite an array of fresh employes. If, on the contrary, he selects one of the innumerable mechanical registers which have been invented for the purpose, he incurs the risk of finding them frequently getting out of repair, and during the time required to put them in order the miller will be compelled to stop working.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENTS IN ITALY.

The students of the Italian universities are following the example of their brethren of Bologna. At Parma and Turin the lectures have been closed, and a circular has been sent from the latter city to all the other universities, calling upon them to draw closer the bonds which unite and will always unite the students of Italy, and inviting them to associate themselves with the noble and energetic attitude assumed by the young men of Bologna. The worst feature of the affair is that the societies of working men are coming forward to sustain the rights of the free thinkers and Republicans of Bologna and Parma. At Genoa one of these societies has voted an address to the Parma students, encouraging them in the struggle which they have undertaken against the Government. All this would be very alarming were it not known that Bourbon as much as Republican influences are at the bottom of these movements.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AT ROME.

You will see by the papers that Admiral FARRAGUT has been to Rome and had an interview with the Pope. He was most cordially received, but whether he had the honor of kissing His Holiness' toe is not stated.

A FRENCH FINANCIAL BUBBLE.

The Parisians were this morning startled out of their ordinary state of apathy as regards commercial and financial matters by an official announcement in the *Moniteur* of the bankruptcy of the Compagnie des Magazins Reunis. The ostensible cause of the disaster was the refusal of the Credit Foncier and International Company of London and Brussels to convert the heavy debt due to them by the Compagnie des Magazins Reunis to preferential shares. The Belgian Company were the proprietors of the building in the Place Chateau d'Eau, wherein the Magazins Reunis Company carried on their operations, and they were also creditors to a considerable amount for advances made on the Society's obligations. The liabilities may be roundly estimated at 10,000,000f., exclusive of the Company's indebtedness to its own shareholders. Messrs. JOHN MUNRO & Co., the American bankers in the Rue Scribe, are, with the exception of the Credit Foncier Company, the largest creditors of the bankrupt estate. The amount due to them is about 4,000,000f., but they are fully secured by the hypothecation of the stock and plant appertaining to the Company's organ manufactory at Ivry Sur Seine, a few miles from Paris.

The assets of the Company consist principally of 2,000,000f. due by the shareholders on their unpaid shares, and it was owing to the reluctance of the directors to enforce a call made in the month of November last on their recalcitrant proprietary that the Company's downfall has been accelerated.

Your readers may probably recollect that this great scheme was got up about three years ago (when large associations of the kind became the rage in France and England) for the purpose, as expressed in its statutes, of working out a new commercial system which consisted in "repaying and reconstructing," as the phrase went, the money expended on its warehouses by capitalizing a portion of the receipts at compound interest for the benefit of the purchaser, and issuing obligation warrants to the buyers in its magazines. These obligation warrants represented the title of the commercial client to receive his money back by means of an annual lottery successively repeated for fifty-nine years. The warrants were and are still guaranteed by the Credit Foncier and International Company of London and Brussels, and will be reimbursed to the holders at the periods stipulated, notwithstanding the failure of the Magazins Reunis Company. The panic which prevailed in the London and Paris money markets shortly after the formation of the Company prevented the free issue of the shares to the public, and the capital was likewise unwisely expended in the purchase of the large organ manufactory of Messrs. ALEXANDRE PERE ET FILS, at Ivry Sur Seine. The loss of means and credit occasioned by the endeavor successfully to liquidate the business of that manufactory, rendered it impossible for the Company of the Magazins Reunis to open their establishment in the Place Chateau d'Eau before the month of May, 1867, which it did with an exhausted capital and crippled resources. In order to procure adequate funds to meet the enormous current expenses, (the lighting the building with gas alone costing 800f. a day,) the society borrowed money of those benevolently disposed individuals who assuage the embarrassments of suffering humanity for the trifling remuneration of fifty per cent. It is needless to add that from the commencement of these discounting operations the doom of the Company was sealed, and its fall became a question of time only. It is to be feared that its affairs will wind up very badly, and thus afford another example of the evils of the reckless systems of financiering by large companies which have been so much in vogue of late years on this side of the Atlantic.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Ritualism—The Season—American Spiritualists Abroad—Literary Intelligence—British Liberality—The University Boat Race.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 4, 1868.

Parliament has adjourned over the Easter holidays. It meets again on the 20th of April. Then comes the budget. On the 27th the House will take up Mr. GLADSTONE's resolutions, and the debate on them will consume the remainder of the session. If they are carried Mr. DISRAELI will dissolve the House and appeal to the country. We shall have a general election in February next, carried on with religious zeal and sectarian animosity. Mr. DISRAELI says the High Church ritualists have joined with the Roman Catholics to destroy the Church of England, first in Ireland and then in England. It was remarked that on the night when young GLADSTONE made his maiden speech on the Irish Church, Archbishop MANNING was in the House and warmly shook hands with him, and congratulated him upon his effort. Last week I quoted the *Church Review*, which is for marching out, drums beating and banners flying. To-day I have sent for the *Church Times*, the most out-and-out organ of Ritualism, and this is what it says about it:

"The State can take what it has given, but when it takes the property given to the Church by individuals, it is bound to restore it to the donors or their heirs; and if a Church can be disendowed, why not a ducal house?" Anticipating Mr. DISRAELI's argument, it says:

"If the property of the Church is not to be respected, why should the property of the Bedfords—to take one instance of lands and tithes stolen by the then power of the State from the Church—be respected? We hope that, if the disendowment of the Establishment in Ireland should be resolved on, some member of the House of Commons will immediately give notice of motion to the effect, that what is sauce for the goose of an Ecclesiastical Establishment shall also be sauce for the gander of a ducal family. * * * This is a question which, opened by the party that includes the Russells, must not be allowed to be closed when it suits the Russell purpose. * * * The property of the monasteries was held by the monks in trust for the Church and the poor. If the poor come to know their power they may insist that those manors of Tavistock and that wealthy section of London lying between the Strand and Euston-road shall once more begin to help in easing the burdens of the people. The Russells and all their tribe had better set their houses in order. The axe has been laid by themselves to the root of their own tree—for there is not an argument, good or bad, for the abolition of the Irish Establishment which does not apply with tenfold force to the abolition of the RUSSELLS, the CAVENDISHES, the DE GREYS and the rest of those who have thriven by the spoil of Church property. The history of England, viewed in one light, is the history of confiscations; but then the history of confiscations is the history—almost without an exception—of consequent rebellions for eight hundred years."

And it hopes that if the Protestants of the North of Ireland are robbed of their Church endowments, they will refuse to pay taxes, turn Fenians, seize the lands of the landlords, and dissolve the Union. Then it quotes Disraeli:

"'For all that has occurred, or may occur,' says the present Prime Minister, in *Sybil*, 'I blame only the Church. The Church deserted the people; and from that moment the Church has been in danger, and the people degraded.' And no Church which drones away as the Irish Establishment has done can expect anything but danger and decay. We say more, that the safety of the English Establishment lies not in Parliamentary sanction or in the promises of modern statesmen, but in doing her work heartily, in a catholic manner, and so establishing herself in the affections of the people. But when Liberal scions of Whig houses talk so glibly of confiscation, let them remember that confiscation has a secular as well as a religious side; and that if the endowment of any church is to be secularised it is something more than possible that the endowment of a royal favorite or a scoundrelly demirep will, before many years, be resumed by the people from whose trustees it was riven."

This does not look as if Mr. GLADSTONE would get much support from the Ritualists, whatever he may get from the Catholics. You are sometimes annoyed at finding that politics invades the pulpit in America. For months to come we shall have politics in every pulpit in the United Kingdom, and religion on every platform. The storm has been raised—it will rage on, unless our Prospero has some spell to calm it. But in any case, in spite of adverse majorities, Mr. D'ISRAELI will remain for a year, at least, Prime Minister.

THE RITUAL PROSECUTIONS.

The decision of the Dean of Arches on the Ritual prosecutions was given on Saturday. As it fills a pamphlet of over seventy pages, and took four hours and twenty minutes to read, I shall not give it entire in this letter. It decided against the curate of St. Albans on three points, and upon one in his favor, but left each party to pay his own costs. It is considered so far a triumph to the Ritualists that they will not appeal. The right to wear the vestments, to drape the altars, and to use other ornaments of the churches is not disputed. This judgment affirms the right to have two lighted candles on the altar, but declares illegal the censing of persons and things, and the use of incense in any way during the communion service, the excessive elevation of the sacrament and excessive kneeling, and the mingling of the water with the wine as part of the ceremonial. On Sunday, the day after this judgment, St. Albans was crowded to see what difference it would make. It required a very close observer to find any. The vestments were as splendid as ever; there was so much incense that no one could see whether the elevations and prostrations were excessive, and the few drops of water were added to the wine before, and not during the communion service. Nothing has been gained to the Protestant party, and much lost, by this decision. But they will not give it up so; the next prosecution will be upon the doctrines of which all the practices of ritualism are but symbols or forms of expression. The civil court which decides in the last appeal upon what is the faith of the Church by law established, refused, in the Gorham case, to determine the question of baptismal regeneration. Every member of the Church of England is free to believe as he likes on that point. The same liberty of conscience would probably be declared upon the question of absolution. The one doctrine on which a judgment will be sought is that of the real presence. This is the one that will divide the Church into two bodies, and lead to the disestablishment of both, whenever a decision either way is given. A decision in favor of the doctrine would drive out the whole Protestant party; one against it would equally compel the instant secession of the whole Anglo-Catholic party; and the Protestants will press for a decision. The Church is really divided—unity does not exist. The differences are vital. But for the legal establishment and endowment there would not be a pretence of unity. To the Low Church, or Protestant party, Ritualism is Popery; to the Ritualist, the doctrines and practices of the Low Churchmen are profanation and sacrilege. Let the Privy Council affirm the Protestant interpretation, and the entire High Church party would either become an independent ecclesiastical body or go over to Rome; and this matter may be determined within the next two years, for this slow old country is full of life and is moving, for good or evil, with a terrible rapidity. I have been but a few years in England, and I have seen the tory party carry household suffrage against the protest of earnest Liberals, and Mr. GLADSTONE move the disestablishment of the Irish Church after having been for thirty years its staunch defender.

THE SEASON.

The season in London is wonderfully crowded, gay and splendid. At the Queen's drawing-room this week there was such a throng as I have never seen in England. On the four principal avenues leading to the Palace the carriages were closely packed, filled with ladies in full dress, and in this, our day, you know what *that* is, and there they sat in the midst of gaping crowds for full three hours, waiting the time of admission. The drive in Hyde Park is so crowded every evening from 4 to 6 that a strong corps of policemen is required to order their proceedings. I went down last night to see if "the Girl of the Period" was to be seen there. No; whatever she does, or wherever she goes, she does not drive in Hyde Park. I watched an hour by the clock at the corner, near Apsley House, and I saw not above five or six specimens, half of whom were of the St. John's Wood, or what the *Saturday* calls the genuine and preferred variety. Both Opera houses are open and the KELLOGG sings to-night at Drury Lane. The Girl of the Period may be seen in the private boxes undoubtedly, but in a very mild minority. In short, it is a mistake. There are fast ladies, young and older; but in any great assemblage of the feminine aristocracy they are, in numbers, nowhere. What I saw at the drive was plenty of old ladies—some fat, some brown and full of wrinkles. There are scores of carriages full of children with proud and happy mothers in their midst. There are a very few beautiful young ladies—not one where you see ten in America. The horses are heavy, but handsome and well trained—the carriages heavy and ugly as a rule, the liveries ill-fitting and tasteless, the people, with rare exceptions, middle class and stamped with mediocrity. The most distinguished looking are foreigners. There is a stir, a murmuring sound, a quick running of the people on foot, a turning of heads, and a really elegant carriage rolls along with the royal liveries, and hats are raised as the Queen drives through on her way to Kensington Palace, to see some of the friends of her girlhood there, and the nice baby of Princess MARY of Teck. Well, the Girl of the Period is a myth; I saw her at Paris; a friend writes that she has been as far East as Saxony. He met her in one of the neat little German capitals, dressed from chignon to long heeled boot in brazen Bismarck brown; but she was not French nor English, but a fair American. One day when she was shopping the King of the country, a grave and formal personage, came into the shop to buy a pair of gloves. Our fair American knew him by sight—she had seen him at church or theatre, and she meant like a true republican to treat royalty with proper respect. So she dropped a courtesy, which His Majesty politely acknowledged. It did not quite satisfy her, so she dropped another and a lower one. His Majesty was a little astonished, but was not to be outdone in civility, so he raised his hat again. The darling lost her head—twice had royalty saluted her—she must do something more, and to the King's infinite astonishment, and everybody's amusement, she kissed her hand to him. I have always considered Americans the politest people in Europe. But you may depend upon it that the English "Girl of the Period" is as rare an animal as the giraffe, which reminds me that one of ours at the Zoo, has caught cold, and is suffering from two yards of sore throat—so says Dr. *Punch* or Surgeon Tomahawk.

AMERICAN SPIRITUALISTS ABROAD.

The five to eleven millions of spiritualists in America, according to various statistical authorities, will be sorry to hear bad news of the Brothers DAVENPORT, who are in London, on their way to the United States. They expected, after a visit to the South of France, to spend a short time in England, but two calamities have befallen them. Mr. FAY has had a severe attack of the rheumatism with swollen limbs and great suffering, and all have been for months deprived of any kind of manifestation. They assert that all power was suddenly taken from them. They sit from time to time at the urgent request of curious persons, but nothing ever comes of it; not a bell is rung, not a guitar tinkles, not a rope is made fast or loose; not a voice, not a rap. JOHN and KATE are off to parts unknown. The spirits have taken a holiday; but the time they have chosen for it, in the midst of the London season, is rather inconvenient for *Les Frères Davenport*.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

England is getting overstocked with cheap magazines and weeklies, but every month or two we have a new one launched at great cost and dying generally as soon as born. A story by EDWARD YATES has kept up the *Leader*, which has also some critical pretensions. It has set itself to do justice to the American poet. Of course you know that English and French critics admit but one American poet. BRYANT, LONGFELLOW and the rest are only second and third rate English poets—the one American poet is WALT WHITMAN. But I find that I must quote the *Leader*, in a review of a new English edition of select poems of WALT WHITMAN, edited with a prefatory essay by Mr. ROSSETTI, says:

"It is not to be doubted that the poems of WALT WHITMAN comprise in themselves those salient characteristics which may ultimately come to procure them a very remarkable influence over the American mind. Those who have read this poet's singular compositions have found them animated by a certain nameless and extraordinary force, no resemblance to which is to be found in any other literature."

The critics have discovered in them

"A poetic idealism of art, an inherent but for the time-being an unapparent, mysterious meaning, knitting together the disjointed rhetoric, and presenting the singular spectacle of an entirely new, embodied poetic American creed. The critical surprise which has been excited so long in the European mind by the circumstances of so vast and independent a nation as America always wanting an indigenious exponent of her national intellect seems by the appearance of WALT WHITMAN in the literary arena in a fair way of being, not only diminished, but even removed. The impression that America has at length discovered a man who is likely to transfuse into her conception of art an entirely original and native element by which her future literature is to be snaped is rapidly gaining ground among French and English critics."

It is, perhaps, my weakness to delight in every European recognition of our country's progress and development. American sausage-machines, patent churns, sewing-machines delight me. I steadily buy American cheese, oysters and peaches, and now, at last, we have an American poet. Glory enough!

BRITISH LIBERALITY.

Mr. WHITWORTH, the greatest engineer in England, and one of the greatest in the world, has just performed an act of munificence, second only to that of Mr. PEABODY. He has devoted £100,000 to the endowment of thirty scholarships, of £100 a year, for the education of engineers. If this noble example should be followed, England will not long have to complain of the want of special education in the mechanic arts. Mr. WHITWORTH is a self-made, practical mechanic, and his inventions and improvements in machinery are of the most remarkable character. Here, now, is a captain of industry, who has some idea of the uses of wealth. While British nobles are squandering great estates in gambling, and a fast life of sport and dissipation, an American merchant builds houses for the poor of London, and an English mechanic endows scholarships, to increase the national prosperity. Not that the nobles are all neglectful of their duties. The Duke of Sutherland is waked up to run to every fire; the Marquis of Townshead is a persevering amateur policeman—but two swallows do not make a Summer.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE.

As I write all London—that is to say, two or three hundred thousand persons of all classes—have been pouring through the West End to see the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race on the Thames at Putney. It is commonly said that this is the only race in England that is not sold. Thereupon permit me to make an observation. The writers of the English Press exhaust their vituperative rhetoric on the gambling saloons permitted at some of the continental watering places, Baden, Weisbaden, Monaco, &c., where the play is carefully regulated, is generally moderate, and always fair. But all over England a far worse form of gambling, the horse-race, which by common admission is seldom fair, which is often high, which involves millions and ruins thousands, occupies from one to three columns daily in nearly all the papers, with numerous special organs. Parliament adjourns for the Derby; the highest aristocracy, royalty itself, patronizes the Oaks, Ascot, &c., all bet, from Bishops to beggars, from Dukes to costermongers; the horses are poisoned, the jockeys are bribed, the owners enter to lose as often as to win, the whole system reeks with rascality—and then the virtuous British Press goes into spasms over a little *rouge et noir* at a German bathing place!

MONADNOCK.

VIRGINIA.

The Day After the Convention—Inquest Thereon—Preparations for the Great Political Contest—The Defeat of the Constitution—Removal and Appointment of Officers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Saturday, April 18, 1868.

The Convention has vanished, but not like the fabric of a faded vision, which leaves no rack behind, for the clouds that hang over the State are indeed thick, dark and portentous. The evil it has done lives after it, and but little good can be found to bury with its bones. There was stinging sarcasm in that portion of Gen. SCHOFIELD's speech, wherein he said: "The character of the Government under the Constitution would depend alone upon that of the men chosen to the first Legislature to be convened. It was highly important that it should be composed of the very best men, for their labors would be little less important than those of the Convention." With his eyes fixed upon the very weak and incompetent array before him, I thought him guilty of a cruel jest. By-the-by, the speech of the General which appeared in the *Whig* this morning, as written by himself, has been most favorably commented upon by the Press, and the people—Conservatives and moderate Republicans, I mean—are delighted with it. The General is mistaken, however, when he thinks that the test oath is the only objectionable feature; negro suffrage is equally obnoxious, and will be equally fatal to the instrument with the great mass of the white race, while the repudiating, retrospective homestead exemption clause will gain it more enemies than friends. No honorable man will vote to dishonor his just obligations. But it will be pleaded that it is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits any State from passing laws to invalidate private contracts; yet will not this lead to endless and costly litigation. It may be for this reason that PORTER, who is a lawyer, so framed it. The General, however, has gained a host of friends by his well-tempered address, and has given the people of Virginia cause to rejoice that fate sent him their way instead of some petty and malignant spirit.

PREPARING FOR THE CONTEST.

Notes of preparation come from all sides for the terrific encounter on the 2d of June, when the election is to take place, which it is expected will decide the future of Virginia for years to come. Both parties are well organized. The Republicans will hold their nominating convention on the 6th of May; and the Conservatives have determined to meet in Richmond the 7th, the day following, for a similar purpose. The nominations once made, during the twenty-one days that intervene, the canvass will be hot and heavy. The giants of both organizations will take the field, and emblazoned on the banners of the one will be, "Down with the mongrel Constitution, negro suffrage, and disfranchisement;" while the slogan of the Republicans will be, "Equal rights to all; but treason must be made odious, and rebels punished." Already are some of the leading men of the State in the field organizing the "White Man's Party," which declares that Virginians never shall be the slaves of their slaves. So you may look for lively times in this section of the Union, and a conflict even more warmly waged than that now being so fiercely conducted between the two races in North Carolina.

THE GUILLOTINE AT WORK.

To-day Gen. SCHOFIELD resumed the work of cutting off heads, and the first to roll into the basket was that of the State Treasurer, Major J. S. CALVERT, whose removal was suggested by Gov. WELLS on account of an alleged defalcation, which the officer removed declares was fully and satisfactorily explained to the last Legislature, and his action approved by that body; but what's the use in making explanations? He kept somebody "from the light," and it is never difficult to find a pretext under such circumstances as now exist. GEORGE RYE, Esq., of Shenandoah, recently secretary of the convention, was appointed to take charge *ad interim* of the empty vaults of the State. Mr. RYE is a Marylander by birth, but coming to the State in early life he learned the harness and saddle-making business. He claims to be the oldest Abolitionist in the State, having put on the harness of that party in 1832.

Mr. BURNAM WARDWELL, whom the "disloyal" name the cool, icy man, partly from the icyness of his disposition, but mainly because he keeps an ice-house, has been rewarded for his staunch and consistent Unionism and devotion to principle by being appointed Superintendent of the Penitentiary in place of Col. JAMES T. PENDLETON. Mr. WARDWELL is an old resident of the city, but a native of Maine. During the war he was imprisoned in "Castle Thunder" for expressing Union sentiments, but on his release, effected his escape across the lines. He came back with the army, dressed in a "suit of blue," and carrying a musket, or some other "carnal weapon." He has been the leading champion of the party in this city ever since, and it is difficult to say which is most hated of the two bosom friends—HUNNICUTT or WARDWELL. His office is considered a very lucrative one, and verily he has received his reward!

Mr. EDGER ALLEN, better known in the Convention reports and in this section as Yankee ALLEN, it is said will receive immediately the appointment of Secretary of State. He came here in the Union army in which he fought gallantly for three years. "England is his place of birth and America his nation." Mr. ALLEN is a very young man, and although not brought up to any of the learned professions, is a good scholar and a fluent and able debater. After the adoption of the Constitution he declared that he would oppose its ratification because the test oath was calculated to degrade every native of Virginia. He has many friends among the Conservatives.

The municipal officers of Charlottsville were also removed to-day and their successors appointed. The new ones are mostly men from the North, as are those of Fredericksburg, Alexandria and Petersburg. The fate of the South is harder than that of England under Norman rule, or Ireland under the domination of England.

KAPPA.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Grand Rally of the Democrats—Mass Meeting of the Republicans and the "Great Impeacher"—His Address.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, April 11, 1868.

The contest of political parties increases in spirit as the day of election draws nearer.

A grand rally of the Democratic Party was held here night before last—Thursday the 9th. The meeting was large, and attended by both races. Col. J. P. THOMAS was the leading spirit. His opening speech was well received; because he is known by all parties to be a moderate man—a man of steadiness and conservatism. His speech dealt largely in cautions to the blacks against indulging in the hope of long-continued power, should they come into power at all. He reminded them that they stand in the South with regard to the whites 4,000,000 to 8,000,000—or as one to two; and in the United States as a whole they stand 4,000,000 to about 30,000,000. The other main point of his speech was an emphasis upon the identity of interests on the part of the two races—the pact made in mass-meeting between them in 1865.

Speeches were made by Capt. BACHMAN, Mr. GIBBES (nominees of the party for the State Legislature) and Col. HASKELL, of the State University. The burden and aim of all these were to impress upon the negroes' mind the idea that the best friend of the negro is the Southern white man. The last mentioned called the negroes' attention to the fact that their present political leaders are, in some noted instances, those who were, in the days of slavery, cruel and oppressive task-masters. This fact tells with damaging effect upon some of the Radical leaders of this place.

At the close of the meeting Col. THOMAS made a summary of the sentiments of the evening by proposing three cheers for "the Northern white men who supported the Democratic Party, for the Southern white men who supported the Democratic Party, and for the Southern colored men who supported the Democratic Party." The three cheers were given heartily and with a will. The meeting was regarded as a success.

THE GREAT IMPEACHER.

The next item in the series of political excitements is the Radical mass-meeting yesterday, held to honor the appearance in our midst of Hon. J. M. ASHLEY, Member of Congress from Ohio, known as the Great Impeacher. Mr. ASHLEY arrived on the one o'clock train from Charleston and the meeting was held immediately afterward, and lasted about three hours. There were but two speeches—one by Mr. ASHLEY and the other by Dr. MACKEY, the Republican nominee for United States Senator from this State.

Mr. ASHLEY's speech was cautious, courteous and conciliatory. It was addressed almost exclusively to the whites, though he opened with an allusion to the blacks, and his speech seemed designed to operate upon the minds of the blacks. Evidently the speaker did not feel that the negroes were capable of understanding him; and this feeling was well founded. The few words addressed directly to the negroes consisted in a little advice as to deportment—bidding them to be sober, discreet, just and industrious; to vote for the new Constitution next week because it secures to them universal suffrage; to elevate themselves, because power cames only of high character and intellect. But nine-tenths of his speech was directed to the whites, and entirely over the heads of the men and brothers. He stated the issues of secession, and explained how the North considered the terms offered in 1865 as the most merciful and liberal ever offered to a conquered people. He maintained that a plurality of governments was an impracticable idea; that equality before the law is an inherent right of all men; that social equality does not follow legal equality; that the new Constitution contains all the provisions necessary to carry out these points; and that therefore the people of the State should vote for it, white and black alike. Incidental to these leading propositions and conclusions, Mr. ASHLEY, of course, went out of his way to stigmatize President JOHNSON as base-born and low; seeming to expect favor from men who were regarded as aristocratic, by thus impugning the social status of the party he was opposing. He abused Mr. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, as a leader of that temporizing party who strengthened the hands of the plebeian President by taking half-way measures, and by subordinating the interests of the country to the enjoyment of Government pap. But he dwelt with especial severity on the War Democrats of the North, who urged on and advised secession, and then slunk out of the contest. He used many high-sounding phrases about "this grand nationality of ours," "the imposing grandeur of such a magnificent Power," and so forth. He illustrated the law of punishment for insurrection by the case of Rhode Island, and her effort to contravene the Constitution of the United States. He made the supposition that if BRECKINRIDGE had been elected instead of LINCOLN in 1860, and the Eastern States had seceded, what would the South have done? A voice in the crowd replied, "Let her go;" which rather interrupted the gravity of the discussion. He gave a history of the Abolition Party in the North, for the purpose of illustrating its consistency. Its leading doctrine had come from Christ—"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." At this point he dwelt with much emphasis on the absurdity of the assumption that social equality followed, or had any connection with legal equality. Here the argument was two-edged; for while our Democrats have been using this idea as a bugbear for the whites, our Radical negroes have been using it as a bait for the blacks. So that Mr. ASHLEY was unconsciously treading on the sensitive corns of the negro leaders of his own party, while administering a well-timed rebuke to their opponents. Social equality comes partly, Mr. ASHLEY maintained, from money, but mainly from *brass*.

While dwelling on the beautiful justice and necessity of impartial and universal suffrage, a voice from the crowd called out, "Give it to the black man in Ohio," to which he retorted that two wrongs did not make one right, and that it was not the fault of him or his party that the measure failed in Ohio. The two provisions of the new Constitution to which he gave the most attention were that of universal suffrage and that allowing a homestead of $2,000 to the debtor. He said laws were for the protection of the poor man mainly, because the rich man could generally take care of himself well enough. He concluded by appealing to the whites to strike hands with him and his party as the surest and the speediest means of restoring prosperity to the State; that as both sections had paid blood and treasure in support of their ideas respectively, and as both had suffered and there was no other road to future success than harmonious coöperation, it was the part of wisdom to take that road.

BOISE.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The City of Los Angeles—Its History and General Character—State of Society—The Los Angeles Vineyards—Earthquakes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., CALIFORNIA, Thursday, March 19, 1868.

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES—ITS EARLY HISTORY.

Los Angeles—the "City of the Queen of the Angels"—*for*, as the native Californians have it—*el Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles*—constitutes the very centre of California's paradise, and is the most charming and attractive inland city on the Pacific coast. Los Angeles is about 400 miles south of San Francisco, with which it is connected with a daily line of mail coaches. It was located in 1780, and, like most all other California towns, was of a straggling character, notwithstanding its agricultural advantages, until after the American conquest. It is delightfully situated upon the river of the same name, and embosomed amid the mountains of the San Fernando range. The immediate site of the city is upon an inclined plain, about 25 miles from the sea, which is almost in a direct line south.

In 1846 Los Angeles was captured from the Mexicans, after two sharply-contested battles—the first at the crossing of the San Gabriel River, and the other upon the *mesa* (table-land) in front of the city—in both of which the natives were defeated. The movement was alike handsomely conceived and executed. Commodore STOCKTON sent up a detachment of marines from San Diego, who formed a junction with Gen. KEARNEY at the river. After the two successful engagements mentioned above, the American forces marched into and occupied the place, and were soon after joined by the command of Gen. FREMONT, who arrived *via* Santa Barbara. Fortifications were at once erected upon the elevations northwest of the town; but subsequently our troops were compelled to abandon their position, and soon after took up a line of retreat, closely followed by the enemy to San Pedro.

The war between the Government and Mexico, in a short time after, ceased to exist; California became a territory of the United States, and Los Angeles became, instead of a Mexican pueblo, a "burg" of the great Yankee nation. The population at this period was about 2,000 souls; there wer noe brick houses, and but few wooden ones, as all lumber in those "primitive" times was turned from the timber with a whipsaw—which would have probably been the case to-day had there been no chapter entitled "The Mexican War" in the history of America. In 1853 many Americans and Europeans had become residents, and improvements were commenced forthwith. Dwellings and stores sprung up with great rapidity, and the city at once assumed pretensions of some magnitude.

The first survey was made by PACIFICUS ORD, brother of Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD, and is at present the governing map of the city. At this time, as might have been expected, there was considerable bitter feeling against the Federal Government and its upholders indulged in by the native population. The latter refused to sell, or even to rent property to the new-comers, and in a short time the business was forced from the plaza to the street above, which is at present the main thoroughfare and the principal business street of the city. The unfriendly feeling engendered by the war, however, gradually dismissed itself, and the two parties soon mixed in social and commercial concert together.

THE PRESENT APPEARANCE OF LOS ANGELES.

Crooked, ungraded, unpaved, unclean streets; low, lean, dismal, sickly adobe houses, with flat asphaltum roofs, with here and there an indolent native hugging the inside of a blanket, or burying his head in a gigantic watermelon, present inextinguishable traces of this quondam Mexican *pueblo*. But a wonderful change is and has been going on; and Los Angeles is at present—at least to a great extent—an American city. Adobes are giving way to elegant and substantial edifices; the customs of well-regulated society have proved to be destructive elements in opposition to lawlessness and crime; industry and enterprise have taken the place of indolence and unproductiveness, and places of public worship, institutions of learning, newspapers, hotels, banks, manufactories, &c., &c., produce ornamental dottings throughout, a city the site of which might have been dedicated by nature as a second Eden, without the least possibility of her handiwork having been subjected to critical disfavor.

The City of Los Angeles is six miles square, and is built upon a plain, with a slight decline toward the south. The population at present is nearly eight thousand, and rapidly increasing. This municipality is almost entirely composed of vineyards and orange groves, and presents the appearance of a vast collection of gardens, in which all of the Northren fruits and semi-tropical productions grow and ripen. There are various kinds of fruits in the most luscious stage of ripeness at all times of the year; almost every tree is an evergreen, from the magnificent orange, clothed in the most luxuriant foliage, to the live fences of willow, with their gauzy dancing leaves, while the perfume of myriads of plants and flowers diffuses itself in the balmy, languid-musing atmosphere alike in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

One of the chief attractions of this beautiful city is the excellent and unique method of fencing employed in inclosing the vineyards and orchards. These fences consist of willow trees, for the most part, planted from ten to eighteen inches apart, the spaces between which, when the trunks are in their infancy, being filled with brush and branches. The castor bean farms are generally inclosed by a fence of the bean plant, while some of the fences are composed of cacti of the prickly pear (*zuni*) species, and is strictly impassible. Another attraction are the hundreds of irrigating canals, which course the city and its surroundings in every conceivable direction. These are called *zangas*, and are in charge of an officer who is called a *zangero*, whose duty it is to keep the canals in repair, and who is held responsible for a fair and equal distribution of the water, which is almost as precious as gold.

THE PEOPLE—SOCIETY, &C.

Like many other sections of California, this city and county has had its share of murders, homicides, robberies and general lawlessness. Indeed, it has been stated that more violent deaths have occurred in Los Angeles County than in any other agricultural district in the State. There have been several vigilant committees during the past ten years, and, notwithstanding the usual legal opposition, they are admitted to have been productive of great good, and of ridding the community of several desperate characters. The last committee of vigilants, which organized but a few years ago, hung five men—three Americans and two Mexicans. Since then the pulse of society has beat with less symptoms of irregularity; and, I am led to conjecture, a more quiet, orderly, intelligent community does not exist in California.

About one-half of the people are Mexicans and native Californians, and are engaged in ranching and laboring in the vineyards. As a general thing, this class is composed of poor and ignorant people. This is the case, however, in other sections of the country all over the world. The very nature of the vocation of these unfortunate sons of toil unmistakably precludes the possibility of their attainment to any degree of intellectual cultivation, or knowledge of the arts and sciences. Where institutions of mental culture—churches, theatres, and the lecture-room—are unknown, or beyond the reach of certain classes, there poverty and ignorance must inevitably exist. Heaven may have its rewards for such creatures, and undoubtedly does; but their terrestrial existence must be eked out in reeking precariousness.

The Americans form one-third of the population, and have opened out, in their characteristic manner, all over the country, the various branches of industry which represent the arts and sciences, and commerce and agriculture. The other sixth of the population consists of Europeans, of which the Italians and Hebrews have the commerce and trade; the Germans and French cultivate the land and carry on the manufactories, and the Americans and Irish, as in every other portion of the United States, share the offices, and run the political machine.

There are several good hotels in Los Angeles—the Bella Union and the Lafayette being the leading and best ones. The city is lighted with gas, made of asphaltum, which abounds in vast quantities throughout the county. In the cañada de la brea, a few miles from the city, it oozes out of the ground like water from a spring, and runs down the sides of the hills, constituting a very interesting geological study. Nearly all of the sidewalks here, and many in San Francisco, are made out of a mixture of gravel and asphaltum. There is also a water-works and other public conveniences. There is a Catholic Church, a Hebrew Synagogue, an Episcopal Church, and Methodist and Presbyterian places of worship. There are several primary and three grammar schools, and many private institutions of learning, where the higher branches and dancing and singing are taught. There are two hospitals, three cemeteries, several manufactories, thirty distilleries, two newspapers, a banking institution, and an institution of St. Vincent de Paul—the latter being carried on by the Sisters of Charity.

THE LOS ANGELES VINEYARDS.

It is the vineyards and orange and lemon orchards that make Los Angeles the garden-spot of California. Just imagine a collection of gardens, six miles square, and producing at all times of the year almost everything that grows under the sun. One of the largest and most beautiful places in the city is the Wolfskill Vineyards, containing 2,000 orange trees, 1,000 lemon trees, 500 walnut, 100 fig and 100 lime trees, and 55,000 grape sives. Near by is the vineyard of Mr. CHILDS, containing 500 orange, 100 lemon, 500 apple, 500 pear, and the same number each of peach, plum, nectarine, apricot, olive, walnut and chestnut trees, and 10,000 vines. Right in the heart of the city is Don MATEO KELLER's place, containing 100,000 grape vines, 1,000 lemon and 500 orange, 100 lime, 100 olive, 200 walnut and 100 fig trees, and all of the other variety of fruits known in the South and in the semi-tropics. He also raises hops, cotton and tobacco, wheat, barley, corn, all kinds of vegetables, and everything of the berry tribe. Last Fall Mr. KELLER made 100,000 gallons of wine and nearly as much brandy. A few miles from the city a Mr. ROSE has a vineyard of 200,000 grape vines. Near him is the vineyard of Col. KEWEN, containing 75,000 vines, 800 walnut, 500 orange and 300 each of lemon and olive trees. It must be recollected that from a little elevation in the centre of this garden city may be seen the broad Pacific upon the one hand, and upon the other two hundred miles of mountains covered with snow. No such picture may be seen upon the Mediterranean Sea.

LAKE VINEYARD.

A delightful drive of eight miles and the tourist arrives at Lake Vineyard, owned by Mr. BENJAMIN WILSON, and pronounced by ladies and gentlemen of culture and extensive travel the most charming place (climate and everything taken into consideration) in the world. In all, Mr. WILSON has 14,000 acres of land, nearly 2,000 of which are devoted to orchard and vineyard. He is the most extensive manufacturer of wine and brandy upon the Pacific coast. He has 350,000 grape vines in excellent bearing order, 2,500 orange trees, 500 lemon, 1,000 walnut, 500 olive, 100 lime, and nearly 2,000 trees of the other varieties of fruits.

Lake Vineyard has been visited by persons from all sections of the globe, all of whom are lavish in their tender of praise. It is, indeed, an enchanting spot, and combines more of beauty and attractiveness in its locality, and of picturesque sublimity, than any place I have ever visited. Nature must have rested here and robbed herself to enrich this delightful locality. There seems to be a happy concentration of all the charms that are vouchsafed us on this sphere. Fertility of soil, bountiful vegetation, salubrity of climate, perfect healthfulness, convenience to market, facilities of intercourse, intelligence and refinement—in a word, all that contributes to unalloyed happiness, seems to have embosomed itself in this exquisite fragment of our great revolving landscape.

Standing at Mr. WILSON's hospitable door, the picture is absolutely enchanting—the eye wonders over a panorama of long-drawn beauty, and the beholder seems imparadised in one delightful spot. The balsamic zephyrs of early morn, and the mild radiance of the sunbeams infuse the senses with a voluptuous thrill; the little rivulets of sparkling, gurgling water discourse exquisite music; the air, fragrant with millions of flowers, and musical with unnumbered voices of the feathered tribe—this lovely spot realizes, in all its fancied gorgeousness, the vision of the fabled Rasselas, and presents all the blooming freshness and beauty of flowers that adorn the bosom of a young bride.

Just now the landscape is indescribably charming. To the north are the rugged and fantastic San Fernande mountains, clothed in their Winter attire, and tumbling, with delightful irregularity, one upon another, and terminating with the detached spurs of the majestic Cocomongo peaks, forty miles away. To the east, at a distance of 110 miles, hoary old San Bernardino (9,000 feet) lifts its snowy head to the kissing heavens, while twenty miles beyond, San Gorgonio (8,000 feet) "lends enchantment to the view." The entire range is enveloped in a dreamy haze, and, at intervals, sharply silhouetted by a gorgeous sweep of sunshine, exhibits, in fantastic shapes, its tilled-up strata, ragged edges, rugged sides, and sombre brows, the whole standing out with that phase of intoxicating sublimity of which the sense of grandeur and immensity is the principal element. To the south is a long stretch of ever-changing landscape, interspersed with vineyard and villa, in the midst of which is the venerable Mission of San Gabriel, just summoning its patrons to their morning devotions by the delicious chimes of its bells. Here and there may be seen little sparkling rivulets dashing down the brown flanks of eccentric elevations, and meandering through the foothills till lost in the valley of emerald azure and gold below. To the west the country assumes the proportions of a vast, shield-like plain, with here and there small patches of post-oak and juniper, and knolls and *buttes* of the most symmetrical contour, over which roam and fatten ten of thousands sheep, ever attended by the ignorant and indolent shepherd and his intelligent and industrious dog.

EARTHQUAKES.

With the exception, maybe, of an occasional shock of an earthquake, no one complaint can be made regarding this section of California. During the past twenty years the following shocks of earthquakes have been felt: On Jan. 4, 1848, a slight shock was felt, lasting several seconds. On Nov. 26, 1852, eleven sharp shocks were felt, during which time one old adobe wall was thrown down. On July 20, 1855, a sharp shock, cracking 29 walls and houses, and displacing easily-moved things. On April 6, 1866, a sharp shock, and May 2, same year, a severe shock. May 3, 1867, two smart shocks, and on the 22d four slight shocks. March, 1868, severe shock, but no damage. May 9, 1867, slight shock. During the same period, 97 earthquakes and shocks of earthquakes have been felt in San Francisco, during which no person was killed, and but little property destroyed.

B. C. T.

MEXICO.

Military Mutiny in Guerrero—Crime in the Republic—Congressional Proceedings—A Railroad Bill and its Fate—A Summary of Mexican Dealings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Wednesday, March 18, 1868.

The sale of Spanish and English Mexican bonds, together with some of the internal debt, took place in this city, as announced by the Government, and resulted in the conversion of some $60,000 at the rate of from thirteen to sixteen cents on the dollar. Although in private circles we hear this system of financing loudly condemned, the public Press is almost wholly silent upon the subject. Whether this arises from an approval of the plan, or from a wholesome fear of suppression, we cannot positively say, though we incline to the latter opinion. They profess to have a free Press in this country, but let any editor carelessly give expression to a sentence which can by hook or by crook be construed into even an indirect censure or criticism upon the Government or any prominent official, and the Police will speedily close his office, if he himself is not conducted to prison, as has happened in more than one case. From the Mexican Press, therefore, one can derive but an imperfect idea of the public feeling in regard to what is transpiring. Even when journalists do venture to express a sentiment upon the subject, it is done so guardedly and lukewarmly as to leave you in doubt whether the writer approves or condemns the course commented upon, unless, indeed, one happens to know personally what the writer's private views really are. On one point, however, they leave us in no doubt whatever as to their real feelings, and that *is* in dealing with the public Press and writers in the United States. Nearly every journal in the United States that publishes anything in regard to Mexico—let the tenor of the article be what it may—is sure to meet severe condemnation. They don't dare to publish the truth themselves, and seem prepared to take up the cudgels with any and all who do. They resent it as a direct personal offence that Americans cannot see things here in the same hopeful light that they would wish. How they can reasonably expect it passes our ken, for most assuredly the affairs of the country are growing from bad to worse.

MILITARY MUTINY.

It is stated that the troops dispatched from here to the State of Guerrero, under the command of Gen. ARCE, after marching until within 100 miles from the Capital, revolted and declared against the Government. The cause assigned for this movement is said to be the dissatisfaction created by the removal of their officers before they started—the Government having reason to suspect their loyalty. Whether this really be the true version of the affair it is impossible to say, but we are compelled to accept it for the present however much we may doubt it. A short residence here soon teaches one to always doubt the first version of any occurrence, and in all probability I shall soon be enabled to assign some other and deeper motive for this affair.

CRIME.

Robberies, kidnapping, murders and *pronunciamientos* still prevail in all parts of the country; business is at a dead stand in every respect, and a very general feeling of apprehension and uneasiness is apparent among all classes. Murmurs of dissatisfaction with the Government, and even threats can be heard daily upon the streets, and are even boldly expressed, considering that so many Government spies are known to be employed, and no man can vouch for the character of his neighbor. Arrests and imprisonment are frequent without any sort of reason being assigned for them, and as the examinations, if any take place, are all conducted secretly, it is no easy matter to learn the cause, and indeed, it is not altogether safe to be very inquisitive about it. Even the cause of the arrest of Mr. ZEHMAN, an American citizen, though the same occurred some weeks ago, has not yet been positively ascertained. The statement that it was based upon some indiscreet expression used in a letter he wrote to the President, is not accepted by any one.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the midst of all these causes for despondency and gloom, the Congress of the Union still holds its four hours of daily sessions, frittering away valuable time in useless and childish discussions upon unimportant subjects, while projects for internal improvements, material development and progress, sleep with the committees to whom they were referred. Any pretext, it matters not what little reason there may be in it, is greedily seized upon and used to procrastinate action. There are several important American propositions now in the hands of committees, but it is very doubtful if any one of them is ever brought up for final action. They make all sorts of frivolous objections to them, and as fast as one is reasoned or explained away, another is found to supply its place. The whole and sole object of such proceedings is to kill time, and let Congress adjourn, without positively rejecting the plans in question. The truth is, they hate and fear American influence, and sooner than pave the way for American immigration, they would be willing to see the whole country buried beneath the lava of one of their volcanos. No sort of argument, no promises of benefits to be conferred, can or will remove their feeling of jealousy, distrust and dislike of Americans. They will grant nothing to us that they can possibly avoid conceding; and if you tell them that the course they are pursuing will only tend to precipitate that which they are so anxious to avert, they defiantly tell you that they are able to take care of themselves—that they have whipped all Europe, and can also whip the United States if necessary. I will do them the credit to say that I think they sincerely believe this. Even Mr. ROMERO, who knows better, claims that his countrymen have great prowess, and has been heard to say that their triumph over France was accomplished without any assistance even from the United States. Speaking of this gentleman, I must, by way of parenthesis, say that his departure for the United States as Minister seems to be indefinitely postponed, in consequence, it is stated, of the difficulty of supplying his place in the Ministry—Mr. PAYNE, the gentleman designated as his successor, having positively declined to accept the responsible post offered him.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

The proposal of Mr. BANGS to build a railroad from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California and to the City of Mexico, in connection with the line now being constructed in the United States, has been treated with such *sans-façon* that it is well for the people of the United States to understand the affair. The course taken in regard to it is a fair type of the course they have heretofore adopted and will henceforth adopt in connection with all attempts on their part to render material assistance to this country. I speak, of course, of those who feel well disposed toward her, and who desire to see her prosper and maintain her own nationality. The bill proposed is substantially a copy of the charters usually granted in the United States to all railroad companies; and although it claims one or two contingent advantages, there is nothing in it unreasonable, or that does not promise mutual if not greater advantages to Mexico than to the applicants. It was first submitted to the Minister of Internal Improvements, and having received his indorsement, was presented to Congress, by whose members it was referred to a Joint Committee of that body. For more than a month after this not an objection to it was raised, but the fairest sort of promises were made that it should be speedily reported back most favorably; indeed, several distinct days were named for doing so, and so well satisfied was Mr. BANGS that the business would be dispatched in a prompt and business-like way, that he had a surveying party organized here to commence operations at once. But time passed and nothing was done. They first excused their dereliction on the score of pressure of business, and continued to postpone action until that excuse was worn threadbare and some other had to be found. Then one of the committee objected to the bill, on the ground that there was no precedent in this country for establishing an incorporated company. He was willing that a grant should be made to an individual, who could afterward form a company. This point was moved, when he was assured by Mr. BANGS that he had no authority to accept an individual grant; that he did not come to ask any special personal advantage; that he wished the charter on equal terms for all Mexicans and Americans, and that it should be regarded and acted upon as a reciprocal commercial treaty between the two nations, to be carried out in good faith and to the mutual advantage of both. He repeated that upon no other terms did he wish or would he accept the grant. Another Congressman objected upon the ground that it would bring into the country many Americans, who would soon change the whole political system of the country, and this he did not wish to see. This member still adheres to this position, and continues his opposition to the measure. Others, however, feared the effect of such an announcement in the United States, and found another pretext in the fact that Mr. BANGS was without written authority to bind the other Commissioners named in the charter to action, and, thereupon, as they were not here to answer for themselves, the bill could not be passed. This difficulty was overcome by the substitution of the names of American citizens now in Mexico, who pledged themselves to accept the trust and perform the duties imposed upon them. Several other minor difficulties were afterward raised and disposed of; and, finally, the Committee compromised to report the bill on a certain day. The promise, however, was never fulfilled. On Monday last an impatient member (not of the Committee) called for a report from that body. Thus pushed to the wall, they replied that it was not reported because they thought the whole affair *a bogus one;* that it was too gigantic an enterprise for any one company to engage in; that Mr. BANGS was a broken-down speculator; that the Company he pretended to represent had no existence; that if it had ever existed, it had now ceased, because it had failed to comply at home with its obligations; that the whole matter was an attempt to swindle Mexico and make money; and, finally, that an endeavor had been made to *bribe* the Committee. It is really not to be supposed that these gentlemen believed all this. Far from it. They had determined not to report, not on the above-recited grounds, but because it was an American enterprise, and they feared American influence. They had certainly taken no steps to ascertain the truth of their statements, a matter of easy solution even in this city, but were determined to throw as much odium upon it as possible, so as to prevent its passage, should Congress force them to make a report. The fact is, the bill will never be passed. They will daily with American suggestions as long as they think such dalliance can be made profitable, but as to adopting them they never will. Americans have nothing to expect, and their only course is to go on and build their part of this road to the Rio Grande, and let Mexico take the consequances of what may ensue. There is no other course to be adopted, no other hope to be entertained. Mexicans will do anything for themselves, and sooner than let others do anything for them they would, as I have said, see the country go to utter ruin. This is the simple truth, and the sooner our people understand it and act upon it the better for Mexico.

Affairs in Yucatan, Sinaloa and Guerrero—Another Conspiracy—Business—A Change of Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Saturday, March 28, 1868.

As I stated in a former letter, the first accounts circulated in this country in regard to any event, must not be received in full confidence, as subsequent information almost invariably gives a different coloring to the affair. Thus it has been with the revolution in Yucatan. I informed you that the official reports from that State—at least those given to the public—represented that anarchy was crushed, and that Gen. ALATORRE had been instructed to withdraw the expeditionary force. Now it appears that not only the outbreak is not ended, but that the revolutionists have gained the ascendancy, and Gen. ALATORRE is of the opinion that the withdrawal of the troops will amount to relinquishing the State to the enemy. The inhabitants of the province say that if the troops are withdrawn they will be compelled to leave their homes and accompany them, having no mercy to expect from the lawless men who have risen against the Central Government. Private letters from Yucatan represent matters as being in a most deplorable condition, and serious fears are entertained concerning the ability of the Government forces to maintain their position for any very protracted time. They represent the Revolutionary Party as not being in the least discouraged; on the contrary, although they met with some reverses in the beginning, and were obliged to abandon temporarily important positions, they are now in high spirits and very sanguine of ultimate success. The Indians and almost all of the lower classes of the population side with the revolutionists and oppose the Government. There is, therefore, great despondency in regard to the situation in Yucatan, the prevailing feeling indicating a belief that if Gen. ALATORRE—decidedly one of the best and most active of Mexican Generals—has not yet been able to suppress the rebellion there, its suppression will prove a task of very difficult, if not of impossible accomplishment. The outbreak, it is claimed, is one of infinitely greater proportions and importance than it was supposed or represented at the outset. It is, in fact, a *bona fide* revolution of the people of that State.

SINALOA AND GUERRERO.

In Sinaloa and Guerrero the revolution still progresses, and troops from various quarters are still being dispatched in those directions, though, as yet, we have heard of no positive engagements between the Government soldiers and the disaffected residents of the districts. The hopes of the real well-wishers and patriots of the country—and we really think there are some such—are very equally divided between doubts and fears. The repeated disaffections and revolts that have manifested the unreliability of their own troops, not only disconcert the officials of the Government, but prevent that degree of confidence among the troops themselves so essential to success. The Government, during the past eight months, has done so little to benefit the masses, so little to reëstablish commerce upon a firm basis, so little to show an ability to guide and govern, and so little to develop the latent resources of the country, that almost all the hopes and bright anticipations that sustained the nation through the darkest days have been dissipated. The thinking men of the land are casting about for some other means to alienate themselves and their country from the distress and evils by which they are surrounded. The Government of President JUAREZ has endured for a longer period than that of any other ruler; but at present there exists a very general feeling that a change of some sort must take place. The present rulers and their advisers have been faithfully and patiently tried, and are now found wanting. Some others must be placed in authority, or a final farewell must be given to all hope of advancement and national success.

ANOTHER CONSPIRACY.

The papers of the day before yesterday tell us of an organization numbering some 2,000 members and located in our immediate neighborhood, who have positively and emphatically pronounced against the Government. The papers say that this intelligence needs confirmation; but the confirmation is not needed on the streets, for all place faith in the rumor, and many give particulars which I do not as yet feel justified in repeating. Many of these rumors connect this body of men with the Presidential assassination plot which was discovered and frustrated in this city not long since, and many openly assert that it will not be long before a demonstration will be made, which will not be so easily suppressed as it's predecessor. Not being in the confidence of the conspirators, I can form but an indefinite opinion upon the subject of their future action; but indefinite as that opinion may be, I have no hesitation in saying that the political condition of the country is in a very unsettled state, and that from all the visible signs there is ample ground to believe there will be a change, or an attempt at a change, before many months. JUAREZ has lost much of his popularity, and I have heard some of his warmest friends say that he has exhibited far less administrative ability than before the intervention, and infinitely less than was expected of him. He seems to have lost his self-reliance, and is so completely under the influence of his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. LERDO, that he is regarded as scarcely anything more than the nominal President. Formerly, when his Ministers did not suit him, he, without hesitation, appointed successors, but now he seems to have no opinion of his own, and submits to many things which his friends claim he does not himself approve of.

BUSINESS.

The industrial interests of Mexico are at present completely prostrated. Many of the *haciendas* are but partially cultivated, and, unless the coming season should prove unusually productive, there is much reason to dread a scarcity of provisions. There is no commercial business of any importance being transacted, and both foreign and native capitalists are straining every nerve to collect and send from the country every dollar they can possibly set aside. That there are several millions of capital lying idle in this city has been satisfactorily ascertained, but all confidence is so completely lost that the holders of it prefer losing the interest to risking the loss of the principal by putting it into circulation. This makes ready money very scarce, and the distress among the working classes proportionally very great. No one thinks of paying his debts, and what little affairs are transacted are done on credit. Keepers of eating-houses, tailors, shoemakers, boarding-house proprietors and barkeepers are the only parties who do anything like a cash business, or who have any ready money on hand. The mines are but partially worked, the richest of them barely doing more than is necessary to pay expenses, for everybody feels indisposed to engage in speculations in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, and the evident instability of the Government. In this city we are having an almost perpetual Sunday, nearly all the stores being closed on an average three days in the week. It is true we are in Lent, that is to say, in a dull season here. The roads in every direction are overrun with robbers, for thieving is the sole employment left the working classes to obtain the bare necessaries of life.

A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

There is reason to believe that Congress, which is now terminating its first session, is convinced that no sort of a confederation can succeed in Mexico, and that the members, therefore, desire to cast odium upon State and Confederate organizations, and thereby prepare the minds of the people for the formation of a strong centralized government, and, if possible, a dictatorship. Mr. LERDO is known to be in favor of a central administration, and his great influence over JUAREZ is believed to be due to his having persuaded him of the necessity for such a change, which they are now working unitedly and systematically to bring about. The Constitution of 1857 and the Congress are to be overthrown, and the whole powers of the Government to be centred in JUAREZ. To smooth the way to this change the present form of government is to be made odious in the minds of the masses, and especially of the Indians, over whom JUAREZ—he being one of them—is supposed to have, and really has, an influence sufficiently strong to enlist them on his side in opposition to the white race. When all things are ripe for the movement the Indians will be reminded that for 200 hundred years they have been plundered by the white men; and that for the last 40 years the so-called republican governments of Mexico have been nothing more than a series of scramblings and grabbings indulged in by the whites anxious to secure position and power. And for what purpose is all this? Not to benefit the people of the country, but to possess the ability to still further oppress the masses to enrich themselves. They will have held out to them the hope,—and most likely it will be fulfilled,—that the time has now come when this system of plunder should be reversed, and that the Government, its officers, and rewards, and even its lands, should be ruled by the original owners of the soil. This hope of reward and of a division of spoils, it is believed, will win over to JUAREZ a very large majority of, if not all, the half-breeds, who are now penniless, and too lazy to earn an honest living by industrious labor. You may fancy by all these statements that I, your correspondent, have run off into the land of fancy, and have been drawing a picture of the impracticable, if not impossible. I can truthfully assure you, however, that the idea is not even mine, but that of a cool and disinterested observer of the events occurring in his presence, and accustomed to draw conclusions from patent facts only.

ENGLAND AND MEXICO.

The whole country has been thrown into a considerable state of excitement during the past few weeks, in consequence of the appearance at different maritime ports of the Republic of several English ships of war. They came without flying their flags, and immediately set their small boats to work making soundings, of the bars and entrances to the harbors; upon the completion of which they departed, simply showing their ensigns for a moment to assert their nationality. These proceedings have awakened the fears of the Government, though they boastfully pretend to laugh at and disregard the movements they secretly dread. We must confess that the appearance of these ships at ports on both sides of the continent at nearly the same time, and all going through the same manœuvres, have a striking appearance of a unity of action. Whether it really means anything or not remains to be seen. Should the English Government seize the ports and collect the revenue to pay the interest due on the Mexican debt to her citizens, it will create a most melancholy state of affairs here. All foreigners are in bad odor enough already. Heaven only knows what our position will be should such an event as I refer to occur. Even the Americans will be in a most unenviable situation.

CANADA.

The Investigation into the Murder of Mr. McGee—Parliamentary Proceedings—Death of a Noted Fenian—The Reciprocity Treaty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, April 18, 1868.

The investigation into the murder of Mr. McGEE continues, and appears to excite much attention. Public opinion is very decided with regard to WHALEN, and it is generally believed that the authorities have the right man. Strong as the circumstances appear to be, however, it will be difficult to trace the crime to him. That he is a Fenian, and had frequently uttered threats against Mr. McGEE, can now scarcely be doubted, and everything connected with his recent movements has an air of suspicion about it. Several persons known to entertain Fenian sentiments are under arrest, and the detectives claim to have discovered a regular Fenian organization in Montreal. The funeral on Monday is represented as an imposing spectacle, and drew together an immense number of persons. Meetings have been held throughout this Province for the purpose of expressing indignation against the foul deed, and deep sympathy with the family of the departed martyr, for the late Mr. McGEE is universally regarded as a martyr to patriotism. The Government have proposed, and will doubtless carry, an appropriation of $1,200 per annum, during her natural life, to Mrs. McGEE, and the sum of $8,000 to the two daughters. A writ has been ordered for a new election in Montreal West, in consequence of Mr. McGEE's death. It is expected that Mr. DOHERTY will be the successful candidate.

DOINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Federal Legislature reassembled after the Easter recess, on Tuesday, and the time of the House has been taken up with much important business. The public accounts have occupied a great share of the time, and none of the items have thus far been rejected or modified. A lively discussion was evoked on the proposed salaries to the Lieutenant-Governors, several members thinking they were too high. The members from the maritime Provinces wished uniformity, thinking all should be paid alike. The item was finally passed. The Governor-General's salary of $50,000 was protested against, but of course, as it was not under consideration, the protest went for nothing. The Minister of Finance made an interesting statement the other evening, in moving the appointment of a special committee on the banking and monetary system of the Dominion. Speaking of the banks, he said, in Canada there are thirty-nine charters in existence, and twenty-seven banks in operation. The total amount of capital authorized is $38,000,000, of which $30,980,000 is paid up. There are nine banks in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, with a total capital of $1,880,000. The intention is to assimilate the charters so as to secure uniformity throughout the Dominion. The banks of the maritime Provinces are different in their provisions from those of Ontario and Quebec, and the British North America and People's Banks are different from any of them. With regard to the currency, the Finance Minister said it was thought by some that it should be in the hands of the Government, and by others that the national bank basis of the United States should be adopted. He reserved his own opinion. The Committee, comprising fifteen members was appointed. Mr. JONES has a motion on the paper for the reduction of the number of the Governor-General's advisers, or Privy Council, to nine. This motion he intends to bring up when any bill for organizing the new departments comes before the House. The Contingency Committee have submitted nineteen recommendations for the reduction of the expenses of the House of Commons, as follows: Salaries of officers and clerks, $7,337 50; salaries of clerks to be discharged, $4,800; extra clerks to be dispensed with, $2,160; messengers, $6,743; messengers to be discharged, $3,780; watchmen discharged, $547; reduction on watchmen, $425; reduction on stationery for members, $4,105; in all, $29,867 50. The report has not yet been taken up.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The appearance of Mr. BREGA's report has given rise to some discussion upon the subject of a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. At first our people felt much annoyed at the termination of a reciprocal interchange of products, and there is no doubt that the country suffered materially for a while; but time has served to show that the treaty was not a necessity; hence the matter has since been regarded with indifference. If a reasonable proposition came from the United States, it would be duly considered; but I think it may be taken for granted that Canada will not again be a supplicant for the renewal of reciprocity. The report in question is looked upon as correctly indicating the state of affairs as regards this country, but it contains nothing that is new, and is by no means so important a document as those of Messrs. DERBY and HATCH, which were unquestionably able and convincing. Mr. BREGA, although a Canadian, knows very little of this country, as he has been out of it upward of twenty years, during which time its trade and commerce have undergone many changes. It is just possible that a reciprocity treaty may be decided upon, yet there is no question so little discussed in Canada at present.

THE LINCOLN ELECTION.

Mr. MERRITT, as was expected, has been elected for Lincoln by an overwhelming majority, his opponent, Mr. ECCLES, having retired and been succeeded by a Mr. PHELPS, who did not appear to have the ghost of a chance. Mr. MERRITT took his seat in the House of Commons on Tuesday. He is not likely to hold the same position his father occupied in the Legislature, than whom there was no shrewder or far-seeing man in the country.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

The precious metal has been found in considerable quantities on the north shore of Lake Superior, and attempts will soon be made to divert the adventurous thither. Madoc has given but slight indications since the "salting" process was exposed; but reports come from other quarters in the Quinte or Hastings district of rich discoveries. The latest is in the township of Marmora, and "reliable accounts" say that gold mixed with iron exists there, the discovery having caused considerable excitement. It will take some time to restore confidence in the gold stories from any section of the Hastings gold regions.

DEATH OF A NOTED FENIAN.

Mr. MICHAEL MURPHY, formerly a tavern-keeper in this city, and at one time President of the Hibernian Society, but who was arrested when on his way to join the Fenians at Campo Bello, and subsequently escaped from Cornwall Goal, died recently at Buffalo. His remains were brought here for interment, and great preparations were made for a demonstration at his funeral, the Hibernians intending to make an imposing display; but the Mayor issued an order preventing anything of the kind, and "Mike," as he was familiarly called, was quietly buried in the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

THE LICENSED VICTUALERS.

The Licensed Victualers' Association held their annual meeting here on Tuesday. The body is becoming of importance, and now publish an influential weekly journal to advocate their cause, and it does so with heartiness and ability. The Association will be of some consequence in the elections, now that its machinery is fairly in motion.

POLITICAL.

The Election in Alabama—Interesting Letter from Gov. Patton.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, March 6, 1868.

GENERAL: Since our recent conversation in regard to the peculiar condition of things in Alabama, I have devoted much anxious reflection to the subject, and beg leave, very respectfully, to submit a few brief suggestions in reference thereto.

There were two important causes which operated to defeat the Constitution at the late election in this State. One was found in the obnoxious features of the Constitution itself; the other was the objectionable character of many of the men who were to go into office under it. If the Convention which framed the Constitution had gone no further than the requirements of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, the Constitution would have been ratified. But instead of doing this, a test oath was established for voters, which is generally regarded by our people as contrary to the whole spirit of Republican institutions, and which few people in any State can approve.

Again: the Constitution provides for a system of public schools which will cost far more money than the entire revenue of the State has heretofore been. There was a wide-spread belief that under the practical operations of that system, negro children alone would derive any benefit from it. This point was much debated in the Convention; some contending that white children, in order to obtain the advantages of public schools, must attend them in common, and upon a perfect equality with negroes. In order to remove all doubt upon this point, a proposition was introduced in the Convention to have separate schools for whites and blacks. The proposition was distinctly voted down. Another proposition was offered to prohibit the intermarriage of whites and blacks. This, too, was voted down, and hence, so far as the sense of the Convention is concerned, it it positively refused to recognize any distinction between whites and blacks in public schools; and likewise declined to prohibit the amalgamation of the races. The white people of the State very naturally look upon all this as indicating a determination to establish, not only legal, but perfect social equality between the whites and blacks. An ordinance was adopted by the Convention, (which is irrepealable by the Legislature,) providing a militia system on a large, expensive and dangerous scale. In practical effect it would be a regular army, almost as numerous, both as to rank and file, as the United States Army was before the war. No facts or arguments are necessary to show that this army, in the present peculiar condition of the country, would be mainly composed of negroes.

Nearly all the persons elected to office in the State are newcomers, and strangers to our people. With the people's wishes and interests they are wholly unacquainted. In a large number of the counties the negroes preponderate largely over the whites. Where such is the case, these strangers, having the ear of the unintelligent freedmen, had a complete monopoly of the offices, the whites being utterly powerless. Many negroes were elected to office, a considerable number of which, it is true, are of little value to the incumbents, as the compensation is but trifling, although they are of considerable importance to the people. These are such offices as Constables, Justices of the Peace and County Commissioners. I know of several cases where the negroes elected do not know a letter in the book. In one county all three of the Commissioners are negroes, all three of whom are of the character mentioned. State Solicitors have been chosen in some counties who are not only unlicensed lawyers, but who are wholly uneducated.

I forbear to speak of the obnoxious character of many strangers among us, who have been chosen to prominent offices, so far as their characters have been developed in this State. To do so I should be compelled to employ epithets for which I have no taste. And yet nothing but the very plainest and strongest language could be truthfully employed. It is sufficient to say that, in a large number of cases, there is a lamentable want of all those qualities which inspire the confidence or secure the respect of good citizens.

The practical question now presents itself, what is the wisest and best course to pursue? According to the plain and pointed terms of the Reconstruction acts, ratification has failed in the State. The Government proposed under them cannot go into operation without further legislation by Congress. As further action is necessary, it seems to me that a restoration of the State to the Union may be easily effected by avoiding the serious errors which produced the result at the recent election.

For instance, let Congress provide for the election of a new Convention, so that another Constitution may be framed. Or if this be deemed inadvisable, let Congress propose a Constitution, and submit it to a vote of the people, the question of ratification or rejection to be decided by a majority of those voting. Either one of these plans would be far preferable to that of putting into operation a State Government under the very objectionable Constitution which was recently defeated. Indeed if that Government were put in force, after it had legally failed, it would be a thing unheard of in any country claiming to be governed by popular institutions; and when to this would be added the oppressive and proscriptive Constitution, and the lamentable incapacity and unfortunate character of many of those who would go into prominent offices, no reflecting man can see anything else than utter ruin to the State.

In submitting these suggestions, I am actuated by no other motive than an earnest desire to promote the public good. It is a great mistake to class all the opponents of the defeated Constitution as disloyal men. Opposition to that Constitution, and the proposed rule under it, is, as I conceive, not disloyalty. To assume that such is the case would be to contend that there were scarcely any true friends of the Government except the negroes; and more than one-fourth of these would have to be excluded. Very few white men voted for the Constitution, and not much more than two-thirds of the negroes, although the polls were kept open sufficiently long for all to have an opportunity to vote. In addition to this, it may be observed, as a fact well known, that the influence of the office-seeking strangers over the freedmen is rapidly declining; and it is very doubtful whether as many as half of them could now be induced to vote for the same Constitution and candidates that were recently voted.

No restoration can be attended with good results that is not accomplished by the aid of the intelligence of the country. All the material interests of the State are suffering for the want of political tranquility. We want harmonizing influences, and not estrangements, in order to make reconstruction a perfect work. The breach must be closed, not widened, or a perpetual war of races must inevitably ensue, and bring anarchy and ruin upon our once happy and prosperous country.

In this State the political party laboring to take possession of the State Government is composed almost entirely of negroes. Opposed to them is a party comprising almost the entire white citizens and intelligence of the State. Who can expect harmony to exist between these two political elements, if a constitution, galling and proscriptive toward the whites, is forced upon the State after it has been legally defeated? Surely this cannot be the kind of settlement that Congress desires. Instead of tranquilizing the public mind, it would increase an exasperation already too strong, and tend to precipitate a war of races, the consequences of which are horribly frightful even to contemplate.

I have already expressed the opinion that that the State might have been reconstructed if the late State Convention had not gone beyond the requirements of the Reconstruction acts. This might have been done, notwithstanding these acts proscribe a large number of our best citizens. But they would willingly have subjected themselves to political disabilities in their efforts to establish public tranquility.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,

R. M. PATTON, Governor of Alabama.

Difficulty Between the Governor and the Legislature of New-Mexico.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, April 15.

The Legislature of New-Mexico, now in session, appointed a Committee to investigate the conduct of the Governor—R. B. MITCHELL—a former resident of Kansas. This Committee made their report recently, and that report was adopted by a vote of seventeen to five in the House of Representatives, and of eight to three in the Council. The Committee charge Gov. MITCHELL with interfering with the nomination and election of Legislative members, in August, 1866, immediately upon entering on his duties as Governor. They charge him with leaving his post of duty the same year, and remaining in Washington during an entire Legislative session. They charge him with illegal removals upon his return to New-Mexico in 1867, and mention the case of JOHN GWEN, Adjutant-General, as a notorious instance of usurped authority. They charge him with appointing a delegate to Congress while a canvass for this position was in progress. They charge him with issuing a certificate of election to a delegate when the law provides that such certificate shall be by the Territorial Secretary. They charge him, finally, with trampling upon the rights of the people of New Mexico by refusing to forward petitions and memorials to Congress. And after giving a brief resume of the above charges they conclude their report by presenting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That by the exercise of unauthorized and not delegated powers, by the illegal acts of unwarranted assumption of legislative prerogatives, and by the attempt to obstruct the will of the people of New-Mexico when they desired through their Legislature to appeal to the Congress of the United States for the redress of their grievances, Governor ROBERT B. MITCHELL has rendered himself unworthy of the Executive seat of this Territory, and this Legislative Assembly respectfully urge upon the President of the United States his early if not immediate removal as Governor of New-Mexico.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Territory be directed to remit a copy of the above report and resolutions, attested by the seal of the Territory, to His Excellency the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State of the United States, to the Chairman of the Committee on Territories of the respective Houses of Congress, and that a copy be sent to the presiding officer of each House of Congress.

Mass Meeting in Macon—Its Resolutions Indorsed by Gen. Meade.

At a mass meeting of both colored and white citizens, held in Macon, Ga., on the night of the 7th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, This meeting has been called in the interest of social order and good government. Whatever may be said to the contrary, we are not only willing, but solicitous to return to the Union of our fathers, and obey its laws and enjoy the protection of the Federal Constitution. We concede that slavery has been effectually abolished, and we disclaim any purpose now, or at any time in the future, to subject the African race again to slavery. Born upon the soil, and destined to live under the same Constitution and laws, the interests of the two races in Georgia are reciprocal and dependent, and we earnestly desire that in all the future the two races should live together in peace—mutually sustaining and benefiting each other. We of the white race intend to stand by the colored citizens through weal and through woe; and just so far as they will permit us, to deal with them not only with justice, but with kindness. We would gladly convince them that we are their best friends, and that any interference with the relations of the two parties, from abroad, is obliged to result in injury to both. With reference then, to these ends, much depends upon the elections which are soon to take place in the State, both as to the result of these elections and the manner of conducting the canvass; therefore,

Resolved, That slavery being abolished in Georgia, we, of the white race, recognize our former slaves as colored citizens, and solemnly disclaim any purpose now or hereafter to subject them again to bondage.

Resolved, That it is the interest of the two races to sustain each other—to live together in peace, and mutual good will, and to unite in a determined purpose by all lawful means, to resist any attempt, from any quarter whatever, to regulate and control the relations which they shall bear to each other.

Resolved, That we hereby declare ourselves to be the friends of the colored citizens; and pledge ourselves to aid, sustain, elevate and protect them in all practical ways, and especially, so far as we may be able, to secure to them the rights of person, property, character and opinion.

Resolved, That in the coming elections they are entitled to vote upon the Constitution, and for or against the officers to be elected, according to their own best judgment, uncontrolled by bribery, threats, or coercion.

Resolved, That this meeting disclaims all sympathy or coöperation with any organization, whatever, either open or secret, having for its object any end or purpose inconsistent with the laws of the land, and to be executed by threats, terror or violence.

Resolved, That any attempts to control the votes of the colored citizens at the coming elections, by such means, on the part of the white or colored race, meets with the utter condemnation of this meeting; and that we will protect and defend them against all such attempts by all the powers at our command, and to the last extremity.

Resolved, That in the event of any demonstration of violence, such as hereinbefore referred to, the authorities of the state, both civil and military, are hereby respectfully invoked to suppress it.

Resolved, That this preamble and these resolutions be published in the daily papers of this city, and that the Secretary, in behalf of this meeting, transmit to the officer in command of this Military District, Gen. MEADE, a copy of the same.

In obedience to the instructions of the eighth resolution, the Secretary forwarded a copy of the above to Gen. MEADE, and received the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, (Dep. Georgia, Florida and Alabama,) OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ADJT.-GENERAL, ATLANTA, GA., April 9, 1868.

Mr. H. C. Stevenson, Macon, Ga.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., addressed to Maj. Gen. MEADE, inclosing the preamble and resolutions adopted at a meting held in the City of Macon, Ga., on the 6th inst.

The General is very much gratified at the sentiments expressed in the resolutions. If those adopting the resolutions and the people of Georgia will only act upon the principles therein enunciated, all trouble in the State will cease, so that he asked of the people of Georgia is to treat as citizens the colored people, and to accord to them the rights and privileges secured under the law to all citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gov. Brownlow and the Vice-Presidency.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig.

The rebel papers of Tennessee seem greatly exercised lest Gov. BROWNLOW should be nominated by the Chicago Convention for the Vice-Presidency, and some few of them attribute his course in opposition to the rebels as a bid for the nomination. In opposition to the Democratic Party, to the disunionists of the South, and untiring devotion to the Union, afford evidence of seeking such promotion, why, then, he has been a candidate for the last forty years. For the consolation of rebel editors in Tennessee, we say authoritatively that the Governor will not be at Chicago, and that his name will not be before that Convention in any shape or form whatever. He prefers six years in the Senate to four in the Vice-Presidency. He will, however, support the nominees of the Chicago Convention, and these nominees will be triumphantly elected. They will be good men and true, and experienced and radical to the core.

The Fruit Crop in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 16.

It was generally supposed, during the prevalence of the severe weather last week, that the cold would be fatal to the prospects of fruit from the trees and vines which bud early in the season. The weather was quite inclement. First, there came a very low temperature, with frosts and a dry air. To this succeeded a cold rain with sleet, which formed a thick coating of ice round the limbs of the trees, and in some cases broke them down with the weight which incrusted them. Yet, the peach blossoms have suffered far less than was apprehended. The trees are still loaded with a bloom, which gives present promise of a very fair crop. The same remark applies to the blossoms of the cherry, plum and pear trees. Of the smaller kinds of fruit we are doubtful. In some localities the strawberry beds and the raspberry, gooseberry and currant bushes look as if the cold had destroyed the germs of these fruits. From the later blossoms of the strawberry a moderate crop may, however, be realized.

Of the apple crop we need hardly add that the blossoms do not appear early enough to be endangered by the frosts of Spring.

Favorable Reports of the Fruit Crop.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, April 18.

The fruit crop, so far, is substantially safe. The late flurry of snow and frost was supposed to have destroyed the germs, but as a general thing they escaped, because not far enough advanced to be nipped in the bud. We have reliable reports from various sections of Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. All agree that the fruit will be plenty this Summer if it escapes vicissitudes. Tennessee seems to have suffered more from the unseasonable frost than any other section, except, perhaps, Northern Georgia and Alabama. We draw our supplies of early fruit from that region, and would get a hundred fold more if we had the sighed-for, talked-of and altogether illusive and tantalizing Southern railroad connections. If Cincinnati ever gets her railway system completed, she will be the greatest fruit city in the country, and promises to stand number one in a good many other respects.

The Delaware Peach Crop.

From the Smyrna (Del.) Times, April 17.

The cold snap of Sunday night, it is feared, has greatly injured the peach crop. It was generally believed that the buds were much injured previously, especially in orchards away from the river, a great majority of them giving evidence of the usual blight produced by cold and frost. In the "Necks," however, it has been thought that the prospect was good for a fair yield, particularly of the Troth variety. But the snow of Sunday night, and the severe cold of Monday morning, has worked destruction, it is thought. It was worse on the trees than any night during the Winter, from the fact that the buds, being swollen, were made wet by the snow and then frozen. Our fears are usually magnified on the peach question, but they are by no means groundless on this occasion.

There are to be, rumor says, two camps at Chalons this year. The first, commencing the 1st of May and terminating the 1st of July, will be under the command of Gen. DE FAILLY; the second, consisting of four divisions of infantry and two of cavalry, is to begin on the 15th of July and conclude on the 15th of October, and will probably be under the command of Marshal BAZAINE.

The West Virginia Republican State Convention, to nominate a State ticket and [illegible] to be held in Clarksburg on Thursday, May [illegible]. The delegates will nominate candidates for Congress and for State Senators.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Who Can Succeed to the Presidency in Case of Vacancy?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States provides that in case of the death or removal of the President the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the Vice-President; and that Congress may by law provide for the case of the death or removal both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what *officer* shall then act as President. Congress did, in 1792, by law declare that in such case the President of the Senate shall act as President, and if there be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives. In the TIMES of the 10th inst. you express the opinion that the writer of an article in a recent number of the *National Intelligencer* has shown, "very conclusively," that neither the President of the Senate nor the Speaker of the House is an *officer of the United States* within the meaning of the Constitution. If this be so, it follows, as you say, that the act of 1792 is unconstitutional, and that we have no officer, therefore, authorized to act as President in case Mr. JOHNSON should be removed.

This is certainly a very serious matter, and one upon which opinions ought not to be lightly hazarded. Will you allow me then to suggest a few considerations which induce me to believe that there is not the slightest foundation for what you think the writer in the *Intelligencer* has so conclusively shown. This is the first time that such a difficulty has ever been thought to exist; and it certainly would be not a little extraordinary that the Congress of 1792, so many of the members of which had assisted in framing the Constitution, should have committed so glaring an error, and that from that day to this no one should ever have discovered it.

The original scheme of the Constitution did not contemplate a Vice-President, and therefore it was provided that in case of the death or removal of the President, the President of the Senate should perform the duties of his office, and in case of his death or removal, the Speaker of the House. But when it was resolved to have a Vice-President, then the death or removal both of the President and Vice-President was thought too remote a contingency to make it necessary that any provision should be made for it in the Constitution itself. It was left to Congress to provide for it by law. Now, it would be passing strange if, in conferring this power upon Congress, language had been used which would have prevented them from designating the very persons deemed by the framers of the Constitution the most suitable for such an emergency.

It is insisted that by the word "officer" must be meant an officer of the United States. Admitting, for the sake of the argument, this to be so, why, I would ask, is not the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, or Speaker of the House, an officer of the United States. They are certainly officers whose appointment is expressly provided for by the Constitution of the United States. This would seem to make them United States officers. The Constitution might have authorized the President to appoint the presiding officers of both Houses, as the King of Great Britain appoints the Speaker of the Lords, and approves the choice made of a Speaker by the Commons. Would they not in that case have been officers of the United States? And do they cease to be so, only because another mode is pointed out by the Constitution for their appointment? But you say, they "are simply officers of their respective Houses." These Houses, however, constitute the Congress of the United States, the legislative department of the Government; and the officers of those Houses are, therefore, necessarily United States officers. But you add, the Clerk of the House, or the doorkeeper, is just as much an officer of the House as the Speaker is, and that Congress, therefore, has as much right to declare that the doorkeeper shall act as President, as to declare that the Speaker shall. But what if this be so? The people may elect as President the humblest citizen of the United States; and why should not Congress have the power of declaring that the humblest officer of the United States may act as President? There is not much danger, that either in the one case or the other, the power will be abused. The Constitution provides that Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they shall think proper in the courts of law or in the heads of departments. Congress has exercised this power in the case of a large number of inferior officers. Thus, the respective courts of the United States are authorized to appoint clerks and criers. The crier of a court then, is as much an officer of the United States as the Chief Justice, and if Congress may declare that he shall act as President, why not the doorkeeper of the House of Representatives?

But, again you say, the Constitution provides that the President shall commission "all officers of the United States;" and as the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and Speaker of the House are not commissioned, therefore they are not such officers. Judge STORY, in the third volume of his Commentaries on the Constitution, p. 399, remarks that this clause of the Constitution requiring the President to commission all the officers of the United States, has never been applied to officers appointed otherwise than by himself. In fact, the President cannot commission any officers but those appointed by himself; for, by the act Congress, converting the Department of Foreign Affairs into the Department of State, it is expressly provided that the Secretary of State shall keep the seal of the United States, "and shall affix the said seal to all civil commissions to officers of the United States to be appointed by the President." No officers, therefore, appointed by courts of law or heads of departments ever have been, or as the law now stands, ever can be, commissioned by the President. The fact, then, that the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are not commissioned by the President is no reason why they are not officers of the United States.

Another argument in support of your opinion is, that by the Constitution, "no persons holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House of Congress during his continuance in office." But the answer to this is obvious. The Constitution must be taken as a whole; all its parts must be considered together; and this clause must be held in subordination to, and construed in connection with, other clauses in the same instrument. Having already provided that the House of Representatives should choose their Speaker, and the Senate a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of a Vice-President, and these officers being necessarily members of their respective Houses, it follows, of course, that the clause under consideration could not have been intended to apply to them.

But the point upon which most stress seems to be laid by you is, that by the Constitution "all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." And the argument is that, as the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House cannot be impeached, therefore, they are not civil officers. But this, I submit, is begging the question, or rather, it is arguing in a circle. They are not civil officers because they cannot be impeached, and they cannot be impeached because they are not civil officers. But this will not do. If they are civil officers, they can be impeached. You lay it down as a proposition, which admits of no dispute, that a member of the House or the Senate cannot be impeached. But it is far from being certain that a member of either House of Congress may not be impeached; and even if this were so, it would by no means follow that the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, who are something more than members, are not liable to impeachment. The term "civil," as applied to officers, is used in contradistinction to military and naval; and by "civil officers," are here meant all officers of the United States who hold their appointments under the National Government in the highest or lowest departments, with the exception of officers in the army or navy. (2 Story Com., 258.) Is a member of the House or the Senate, then, a civil officer? If an officer at all, of course he is a civil officer. What is the meaning of the word "officer?" WEBSTER defines it to be "a person commissioned or authorized to perform any public duty." And perhaps a better definition could not be given of it. In this sense every member of the House and the Senate is unquestionably an officer.

In the discussion which took place in South Carolina upon the adoption of the Constitution, it was admitted, both by those who assailed and those who defended that instrument, that Senators might be impeached. That was the opinion expressed by CHARLES PINKNEY, who had so much to do with the framing of that Constitution, and no man controverted it. The only fault found with the Constitution in this respect was, that a Senator, when impeached, ought not to be tried by the body of which he was a member. Some other tribunal, it was said, ought to have been provided for his trial. (3 Elliott's Debates, 342.) If no provision had been made by which a Senator could be impeached, we may be sure the Constitution would have been attacked upon that ground. And it would have been a very valuable point. For the Senate is not only a branch of the legislative power, but it shares with the President in the exercise of some of the most important executive functions. It is a part of the appointing power and of the treaty-making power. And it acts in a judicial capacity, when sitting as a High Court of Impeachment. Acting then in this three-fold capacity, clothed with these high and varied powers, legislative, executive, and judicial, it would have been strange, indeed, if Senators had not been made subject to impeachment.

The House of Representatives could have had no doubt upon this point, when, in 1797, they voted articles of impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator from Tennessee. It is true, when the case came to be tried, ingenious counsel were found, who put in a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, upon the double ground, that Senators were not "officers" liable to be impeached, and that if they were, BLOUNT's expulsion from the Senate left him no longer a Senator. It is also true, that this plea was sustained by a vote of fourteen to eleven; but upon which of the two grounds taken, nowhere appears. It may have been upon the latter ground alone; for he had been expelled from the Senate as soon as notice was received of the vote of the House to impeach him; and this may very well have been deemed a sufficient punishment. The only offence with which he was charged was an intrigue, the object of which was to wrest Louisiana from the Spanish authorities and put it into the hands of the English. This, he insisted, would have been greatly for the interest of the Western people, and his expulsion from the Senate upon this account only contributed to his popularity in Tennessee. Thus we have, as early as 1797, the decided judgment of the House of Representatives, that a Senator was liable to impeachment; and it is by no means certain that the Senate did not concur with them in opinion.

But whether a Senator or a member of the House be liable to impeachment or not, there surely cannot be a doubt as to the President, *pro tempore*, of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. They are "officers" in every sense of that term. They are officers whose appointment is provided for by the Constitution of the United States. The offices which they hold are offices of great trust, dignity and power. They are known by their official titles. They are addressed in their official capacities. They are officers of the United States. They are civil officers. Why then are they not liable to impeachment? They are placed in a position in which they are liable to commit these very "high crimes and misdemeanors," for the punishment of which impeachment was designed.

In every point of view, then, in which the subject can be considered, it does appear to me that the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives is an officer within the meaning of the Constitution. If this be so, then the act of Congress of 1792, providing by law for the death or removal, both of the President and Vice-President, is perfectly constitutional. JUDEX.

LITERARY.

Corrections Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the head of "Minor Topics," recently, there is mentioned the telegraph report of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's speech in the Senate, in which he is said to have quoted from HOMER the celebrated saying that "Law has her seat in the bosom of God." The Editor very properly substituted HOOKER for HOMER, and says that so fine a scholar as Mr. JOHNSON could not have made such a mistake.

On reading this, it occurred to the writer that it was high time this oft quoted and greatly lauded sentiment should be traced to its right source, and assigned to its just author. There was one who said it before HOOKER. The great English Divine was himself too good a scholar not to know that the thought, and almost the very language, belonged to CICERO. Like all the great writers of his day, he freely drew from these earlier sources, without formal quotation, knowing that in an age so classically learned, it would be recognized without subjecting him to any charge of plagiarism. We find it in the treatise *De Legibus*, II., 10, where it is said of law, "It dates not from the time when it becomes written, (from any year of Rome or *urbis conditæ*,) but from its divine origin"—that is, from eternity: *Non tum denique incipit* LEX *esse quum scripta est, sed tum quum orta est;* ORTA AUTEM SIMUL EST LEX CUM MENTE DIVINA;" *for law arose with the mind of God.* It had its birth in it; it is coeval with it; it is an "eternal sonship," an "eternal generation." And then this old Roman, whom some would regard as so far behind our modern Senators and Congressmen, concludes with that sublime sentence: *Quamobrem lex vera atque princeps* RATIO EST RECTA SUMMI JOVIS, "Wherefore law, true and primal, is the right reason of Jove Most High." We find the same thought in another place, II., 8, where he says of law, "It is no mere device of human minds; it is no plebiscitum, (having its sanction only in the popular will,) *sed* ÆTERNUM QUIDDAM *quod universum mundum regit;*" it is something eternal that rules the universe. It is the same thought ascribed to HOOKER, only presented by CICERO in a profounder as well as a sublimer form.

In tracing its origin, however, we cannot stop here. The idea is older than Cicero. To say nothing now of its being evidently in the Bible, in such passages as Psalms cxix., 89-91, Job xxv., 2, Proverbs viii., 22—31, it may be traced to the one whom TULLY was so fond of styling *magister Plato*,—his "revered master Plato,"—as may be seen in the opening sentence of the Platonic *Dialogue de Legibus*, and elsewhere in those writings from which Cicero draws so copiously. For the other part of the quotation from HOOKER, "His voice is the harmony of the universe," see the *Gorgias*, 508, A.—"For the wise say, O Callicles, that it is harmony or order (*kosmioteta*) that holds together heaven and earth, and Gods and men,"—all things human and divine.

Let our young men, who aspire to go to Congress, study these old things more, and they will find a noble stock of ideas, fit for the highest modern purposes, without the danger of misapplying stale and second-hand quotations. Whatever certain reformers may say, our danger, just now, is surely not from any surfeit of Greek and Latin in education.

We are making this communication longer than was intended, but there comes to mind another quotation which is found going the rounds in the same way: "Give me the making of a people's songs, and let those who will make their laws," as the great BACON says, or "the judicious HOOKER," or the philosophical Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, or Dean SWIFT, or any other one to whom the random quoter may choose to assign it. This stray animal should also be returned to its first and rightful owners. It is Ciceronian and Platonic, both in thought and expression. With the Greek philosopher it was a favorite idea, as abundantly appears in the importance he attached to popular music as an essential part of education.

There is still another, if the reader will pardon it, of which the real paternity ought to be fixed: "Knowledge is power," as BACON says, or somebody else. It has sometimes been connected with the names of MACAULAY and Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH. It is too much trouble to hunt through the confused volumes of BACON to ascertain in which tract he says this, if he ever did say it: but in respect to the originality of the idea, the necessity for any such search is superseded by the plain fact that the thought is patent in that old book called the *Bible*—an authority so much praised and patronized at the present day, yet so little used in the settlement of fundamental questions. The Baconian dictum is nothing more, certainly, though it may be less, than the eulogy which Solomon puts into the mouth of the personified Wisdom, Proverbs, viii., 14: "Counsel is mine; I am understanding; *I am strength*" (or, literally, "*mine is power.*") See also the similar declaration by the same, or some other inspired author, Ecclesiastes, vii., 19: "Wisdom is the *strength* of the wise." It surely does not diminish the *power*, nor the sublimity of the thought, that the *wisdom* here referred to, whilst including all that BACON, or MACKINTOSH, or DARWIN, would intend by *knowledge*, has a still higher significance, that leaves politics, and science, and philosophy, all below it. T. L.

The Study of Natural History—Lectures of Prof. Hawkins.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The study of natural history ought to have a more prominent place in our schools and colleges than it has hitherto enjoyed. The instruction usually imparted in the schools is founded upon tradition, and upon the capacity of the teachers. It is easy enough to run in the same track that has been worn for us, like an Indian trail, by our ancestors, but to get out of this rut is always attended with difficulties. As long as our schools teach what the fathers learned, the parents can put in a word or express an opinion, and a majority prefer to have their children study what they know something about themselves.

It is safe to state, as a general proposition, that nobody knows anything about natural history. We do not see how anybody can know anything about it. Hence parents are rare who insist upon their children being taught about natural objects, and teachers who know natural history are so few that the proprietors of schools have abandoned searching for them. It is time for all this to be changed. It becomes disgusting twaddle to talk about the wonders of creation when we do not know anything about them. And the thought often occurs to us that we are desperately hypocritical in returning thanks for the goodness and wisdom that has conferred these blessings upon us when we are too ignorant to point them out or to properly appreciate them.

Children take instinctively to natural objects. They observe and study them—they like to collect them into their playhouses, and they could soon be taught to call them by their proper names—but, unfortunately, they are withdrawn from all such studies, and set to learning tasks that make them dread the very name of study. The habit of learning could be established with captivating objects, and would then go on swimmingly with subjects of a less agreeable character; but instead of pursuing this course we take to the dead wood at once, and thus frighten away all enthusiasm at the threshold.

If anybody would like to form an idea of the charm that can be thrown around the study of Natural History, we advise him to go to hear the lectures of Mr. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS at the Cooper Union.

Mr. HAWKINS possesses a facility of illustration in the use of the chalk upon the blackboard that is unexcelled by any lecturer we have ever had in this country, and his delineations of animals are so perfectly faithful and unexpected, as at once to fix the attention of his hearers. He is an artist and a naturalist, and is thus able to impart accurate scientific as well as artistic information.

The scientific men of New-York are now fully aroused to the importance of having a great public Museum of Natural History and a Zoölogical Garden. The lectures at present advertised are intended to excite an interest in the subject, and to call attention to the great want of free places of amusement in the City. Every civilized free city on the globe is better provided for in this respect than New-York, and that is not saying much for other cities, for in New-York we have absolutely nothing in the way of a collection of natural history objects. If the citizens will now unite with the enlightened men of science among us who are ready to volunteer their services in the cause of popular amusement and instruction, the work can be easily accomplished; if not, the disreputable places of resort in the City will continue to entice multitudes down to ruin who could easily have been saved by affording them innocent amusements.

It is not alone for the sake of building up large collections that our scientific men have taken up the subject of a Museum and Zoölogical Garden, and are now pressing it with so much zeal; but it is from an earnest conviction that the inhabitants of the City have a right to demand that some portion of the large sums at present expended in public improvements should be appropriated in furnishing them with suitable places of resort for their families. Men of science have their private collections, and can get on without public assistance; but the people have a right to insist upon some provision being made for their instruction as well as amusement; and in no way can this object be better attained than by the founding of a Zoölogical Garden and a Museum of Natural History. J.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 20, 1868.

The Debt of the State of Massachusetts.

From the Boston Transcript, April 17.

Under the authority of the act providing for the funding of the unfunded debt created in the construction of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, the Executive Department of the State, through the Treasurer, Hon. JACOB H. LOUD, sent circulars to prominent banking-houses for a loan of $3,000,000. The circulars called for a sterling loan of £610,000, for which the State propose to give scrip running twenty years, bearing interest at four per cent., and payable either in London or Amsterdam, but allowing a commission of only one-half of one per cent.

Four different proposals were received, but the Executive Council have finally decided in favor of BARING BROTHERS. The negotiations have been completed with the agents of that house, Messrs. S. G. & G. C. WARD, they paying $563 for scrip representing £100, dated April 1, 1868, and also accrued interest up to the time of actual payment. Proposals were received from parties to take the scrip for sale in foreign markets on commission, but in view of the events might occur to depreciate its value, it was thought better to accept BARING BROTHERS' proposal.

UTAH.

The Utah Delegate to Congress—General Conference—The Spring Theatrical Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, March 31, 1868.

Several days ago a telegram from Chicago announced that the House Committee on Elections were virtually in favor of MCGRORTY and opposed to HOOPER, as delegate from Utah, on the ground that HOOPER was a Mormon Elder, and as such had taken oath of enmity to the United States. This raised considerable interest at once, and feelings and manifestations of indignation have been very prevalent since throughout the Mormon community.

The *Telegraph* and the *News* took up the matter. The former published some of the testimony and affidavits presented by MCGRORTY to invalidate the claims of HOOPER, particularly the affidavit of FRANK F. FOX, a nurseryman of this city.

FOX was taken aback by the publication of his affidavit, made before Judge DRAKE. FOX wrote to the *Telegraph*, in answer, that he was in the store of MCGRORTY & HENRY, and drunk with whisky handed round by MCGRORTY, when he signed the affidavit, and that he had no more idea of its character than the man in the moon had, until the document was published in the *Telegraph;* that if he had been in his sober senses he would not have signed it; and that he did not wish to vote for MCGRORTY.

The *News* dismissed the matter with one indignant notice, but the *Telegraph* makes much of it, and calls on FOX to make another affidavit of the tenor of his present letter to the *Telegraph*, and consequently contradictory of his former affidavit. This FOX apparently declines, probably having become convinced that affidavits are as dangerous as edged tools for inexperienced people to handle. The subject, however, has become a nine-days' wonder, considerably enlivening the otherwise prevalent dullness. The prospect is that the subject is not exhausted.

Next Monday commences the annual General Conference of the Mormons. There always is much talk on the street of the supposed business to be done at these Conferences. The principal talk lately has been that a large number of the Mormons would be "called," the coming Conference, to go to live in the southern parts of the Territory or in Northern Arizona, and that others will be "called" to go east to the terminus of the railroad, to fetch in the Mormon poor emigrants that are expected from Europe in considerable numbers the ensuing Summer.

The theatre reopens on Saturday for the "Spring and Summer season" with the local company only. A portion of the company, in the vacation, went south a hundred miles or so on a starring expedition, but not with very flattering success. They drew good audiences, but could not secure very largely of the needful. The fact is, the most of the people of the Territory feel poor enough and have felt so during the past Winter—some of them say as poor as ever they felt since they first came to the Territory.

LISLE LESTER came here a few weeks ago. She gave two readings—one in the theatre and another in the "Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms." There was a miserable attendance each time. Purely intellectual entertainments will not pay here. Society is not sufficiently advanced.

The season continues favorable, and seeding and planting proceeds rapidly. The prospect for fruit is good. Of apricots, peaches, and plums, it is likely that there will be plenty, and of apples and pears, notwithstanding the ravages of the grasshoppers, there may be considerable. Small fruits never fail.

There is considerable travel to the Sweetwater mines, although the roads through the mountains are not very good, and many of the streams have been high. There is no present prospect of high waters in this Valley this season.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.

Letter of Judge Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, to Senator Wilson.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, April 4, 1868.

Hon. H. Wilson:

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 31st ult. inclosing a slip cut from the New-York *Sun*, on the authorship of the Wilmot Proviso, and requesting a statement of my recollection in regard to the matter, is before me.

Before proceeding to comply with your request, allow me to say a word or two relative to the article in the *Sun*. The idea is there put forth that the Wilmot Proviso originated at a dinner party of New-York Barnburners, at which JOHN VAN BUREN, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, a Western member of Congress of the name of HOWE, and others, were present; and this dinner party is said to have taken place in 1847. Now, the Wilmot Proviso was introduced in Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives on the 8th of August, 1846; and there was not then a member of Congress from the West or elsewhere, of the name of HOWE. [See House Journal, First Session, Twenty-ninth Congress, p. 1,283.] As the proviso was introduced in Committee of the Whole, and there added to a pending bill by way of amendment, and as no journal is kept of proceedings in such Committee, and the results of the action of the Committee alone are reported to the House, it does not appear by whom the proviso was offered. It was, in fact, however, offered by Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, under the circumstances hereafter to be mentioned. What may have occurred at a New-York dinner party, in 1847, I, of course, do not know; but I am as well satisfied as I can be of anything that the idea of such a proviso originated among members of the House of Representatives, in August, 1846, and not on side of that body.

By reference to the House Journal, you will see that the proviso was attached by way of amendment to a pending bill appropriating money to enable the President to open negotiations for peace with Mexico. During the progress of the war, we had already acquired military possession of New-Mexico and California, and it was everywhere well understood that these were to be retained by the United States as permanent acquisitions. The representatives of the slaveholding interest in Congress confidently calculated that these would eventually become slaveholding States, and so add to the political strength of that interest; while, on the other hand, many Democrats from the free States *feared* that this would be the case, but were determined, if possible, to prevent it. Prominent among the latter were Hale, of New Hampshire; Hamlin, of Maine; Preston King, Rathbun, Jenkins and Grover, of New-York; Dillingham, of Vermont, and Wilmot, of Pennsylvania. And, as for myself, I was conscious of having rendered myself, by my course on the question of the annexation of Texas, somewhat notorious for zeal, if not for discretion, in favor of the policy of limiting the further extension of slavery.

As for Mr. WILMOT, he, up to the time of the introduction of the Proviso, was not generally known among the members of the House as being in favor of this policy; but I had more than once conversed with him on the subject, and knew that he felt and thought as I did in regard to it. In addition to this, he had become a favorite among Southern members, for the reason that he was the only member from Pennsylvania, of either party, who had voted for the bill, then recently passed, largely reducing protective duties on imports.

The session of Congress was about to close, the 8th of August had arrived, and under a joint resolution already passed, the two Houses were to adjourn at noon on the 10th. The President had sent in a special message asking the appropriation above alluded to. The message was referred to a committee, which was then absent from the House and engaged in its consideration. It was easy to foresee that a bill in accordance with the recommendations of the message would soon be introduced and pushed through the House with all the promptitude which a large Democratic majority, and the of party discipline, could command; and that an appropriation of money to negotiate a peace with Mexico, meant the purchase of Mexican territory for the benefit of the slaveholding interest.

Under these circumstances, having consulted with no one, I sat down and drew up the proviso in the exact language in which it now appears on page 1,283 of the journal, adopting in the draft, as nearly as I could from memory, the language of the prohibitory clause of the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio river, with such additions as seemed necessary to adapt it to the purpose aimed at. Having completed the draft, I first took it, with its interlineations and erasures, at once to SAMUEL F. VINCENT, of Ohio, one of the leaders of the Whig Party on the floor of the House. Having read it, he asked if the members on my side of the House would support that. I answered that some of them would. He then advised me to be on the alert, and when the bill came in, and was referred to the Committee of the Whole, to get the floor and offer it. I said to him, "No; I am not the man to offer it; I am suspected of being opposed to it, and the floor will not probably be awarded to me. But WILMOT, you know, is the favorite of the Southern members, and he can get the floor when I can not; and he, I know, is all right, for I have talked with him. He is the man to offer it." Of course, no one then knew whom the Speaker would select as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole; but it was taken for granted that he would be some one under the Pro-Slavery influences. Concurring in my suggestions, Mr. VINTON volunteered to inform the members of his party from the North of what was going on, and to rally them to the vote when it came. I then took the proviso to Mr. WILMOT, and requested him to read it. Having done so, he said, "Well, those are my sentiments." I responded, "I know it. And now will you offer that as an amendment to the special appropriation bill now concocting in committee, at the proper time when the bill comes in?" He replied, "I have no objection," and copied my draft, and returned to me the original now before me. I then passed on to a group of members standing together, engaged in earnest and exciting conversation, and joined them. Among them certainly were RATHBUN, PRESTON KING and HAMLIN; and GROVER, HALE, JENKINS and DILLINGHAM, and perhaps others, were probably with them; but of this I am not so certain. I then found that not myself alone had been at work in the matter. Some of them, also, had drawn up an amendment which they proposed to offer to the expected bill, and they showed me what they had written. I showed them the proviso which I had drawn, and for some reason, probably because mine was more brief, and conformed more closely to the language of the prohibitory clause of the ordinance of '87, they at once expressed their preference for mine. I then informed them of my arrangement with VINTON and WILMOT, in the policy of which they concurred.

It was then arranged among the whole group, consisting, perhaps, of ten or twelve, that each and all of us should, at the proper time, endeavor to get the floor; and if either of us, other than WILMOT, should be first recognized by the chairman, the floor should be yielded to WILMOT, and he should offer the proviso. At the same time, WILMOT, who was somewhat fat and phlegmatic, was especially exhorted to vigilance—and promptitude. This arrangement was carried out, and, as I had conjectured, Wilmot was recognized by the chair.

The vote was taken by tellers; and every man of every party from the free States, except JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, and perhaps his colleague, FICKLIN, voted for the proviso, and it was carried in committee by an overwhelming majority.

When the bill was reported to the House and the yeas and nays were called on its passage, a very few others from the free States, and all of the few members from Kentucky, who had voted for the proviso in committee, *crawfished*, with the honorable and distinguished exception of WILLIAM P. THOMASON, of the Louisville District, who, I believe, still lives, a faithful enemy of human slavery to the end. But the bill, without proviso, passed the House by a large majority, and went to the Senate. There it was taken up on the morning of the 10th of August, and JOHN DAVIS, Senator from Massachusetts, from what motives, or under what influences, God knows, spoke, and obstinately persisted, in speaking against time, until the moment fixed by joint resolution for the adjournment of the two Houses arrived, and thus the bill and its proviso were lost for that session of Congress.

From the above statement you will see that the idea of attaching a prohibitory proviso to the bill, as an amendment to which it was offered, arose simultaneously in the minds of several members, and that I am entitled to no very great, and no exclusive credit. My draft of the proviso happened to be adopted by the rest, and that is all. I think, however, that Mr. WILMOT never contemplated any such measure at that particular time, until I suggested it to him. But he is entitled to the credit of having offered it when requested, and, of having faithfully adhered to its principles ever afterward.

I have thus given you a hurried statement of my recollections in respect to the subject of your inquiry. When your note was received, I was on the eve of starting on my Spring tour of circuit duty, and I have no time to copy or recast what I have said. I append a *fac simile* of the original draft of the proviso, as nearly as I can make one, and am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Opposition of the Commissioners to the Bill Increasing Expenses—Report of a Special Committee.

At a special meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners, held at their office on the 18th inst., the following report of a Special Committee, appointed at a previous meeting, to proceed to Albany and oppose the passage of a bill which contemplates an increase in the expenses of the Department, was read and adopted:

To the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department:

The undersigned respectfully report that at your request they have visited Albany and opposed the passage of a bill increasing the expenses of this Department. That on Thursday evening a bill, of which the following is a copy, passed the House of Assembly notwithstanding their objections, on behalf of this Board:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for an additional Metropolitan Fire Commissioner and to regulate and establish the pay of the members of the Metropolitan Fire Department, and to provide for payment to members and employes of the Metropolitan Fire Department for services rendered between the 15th day of August, 1865, and Jan. 1, 1868."

The People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The second section of the act entitled "An Act to provide for an additional Fire Commissioner, and to regulate and establish the pay of the members and employes of the Metropolitan Fire Department," passed April 11, 1867, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. On and after the passage of this act, and until the currency of the United States shall obtain a par value in gold, the salaries of the members and employes of the Metropolitan Fire Department shall be as follows: The privates, stokers and tiller-men of said Department doing duty in the City of New-York, and attached to the apparatus drawn by horses, shall be paid at the rate of $1,200 per annum; the Assistant Foremen at the rate of $1,300 per annum; the Foreman at the rate of $1,600 per annum; the District Engineers at the rate of $2,000 per annum; the Chief Engineer at the rate of $5,000 per annum; the secretary, clerks, storekeeper and superintendent of horses shall receive thirty per cent. additional to the sum now allowed by law.

SEC. 2. The fourth section of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. The Superintendent of the Fire-alarm Telegraph shall be paid at the rate of $2,500 per annum; the telegraph operators at the rate of $1,500 per annum; the line-men at the rate of $1,200 per annum; the battery-men at the rate of $1,000 per annum, and the bell-ringers at the rate of $1,200 per annum.

SEC. 3. The fifth section of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 5. The said Metropolitan Fire Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to pay the above specified members and employes of the Metropolitan Fire Department the amount named, as a just and reasonable compensation for their services, and are hereby authorized and directed to apply any moneys in their possession not otherwise appropriated, for said purposes; and in case there shall not be a sufficient amount of money in the hands of said Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, or subject to their control, to pay the amount specified for the year 1868, and until the next annual estimate of the Board of Estimate, as provided in section 2, chapter 246, Laws of 1863, the Comptroller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to deposit with the Treasurer of the State of New-York, to the credit of the said Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, upon their requisitions, such additional sums of money as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act; and such additional sums shall be collected, by taxation in the year 1868, in said City of New-York, in the manner provided by law. The act, chapter 315, Session Laws of 1866, in reference to borrowing money for the use of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, shall apply to this act.

SEC. 4. The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York are hereby authorized and empowered to investigate the claims of members of the Metropolitan Fire Department for services rendered as firemen or employes of said Department, between the 15th day of August, 1865, and the 1st day of January, 1868, and to audit and allow such claim or claims as may be found justly due to any such person so acting and doing duty as a fireman or employe of said Fire Department, and report the result of their investigation, and allowance, with the name of each person to whom an allowance shall be made, to the Comptroller of the City and County of New York, and said Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to borrow on the faith and credit of said county a sum not exceeding $50,000 and to issue the bonds of said county in the usual form for the money so borrowed, and from such sum so borrowed to pay the sum or sums that may be audited and allowed as aforesaid. And the said Board of Supervisors are hereby authorized and required to order and cause to be raised by tax upon the property of said county in the next annual tax levy, such sum or sums as may be required to pay and redeem the bonds issued as above directed, not to exceed the sum of $50,000.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

That in case the said bill should become a law the following table shows the effect it would have upon the expenses of this Department for the salaries included, and the increase over the same items as fixed at the last session of the Legislature:

	Amount of Proposed Increase.	Received Now.	Would Receive.
1 Chief Engineer	$500	$4,500	$5,000
1 Assistant Engineer	500	2,500	3,000
10 District Engineers, $200	2,000	18,000	20,000
53 Foremen, $300	15,900	68,900	84,800
45 Assistant Firemen, $200	9,000	49,500	58,500
40 Eng'rs of Steamers, $200	8,000	48,000	56,000
402 Privates, $200	80,400	402,000	482,400
1 Supt. of Horses, 30 per cent	750	2,500	3,250
30 bell-ringers, $200	6,000	30,000	36,000
1 Supt. of Telegraph	500	2,000	2,500
3 Operators, $500	1,500	3,000	4,500
1 Battery-man	200	[illegible]	1,000
3 Clerks, 30 per cent	3,300	9,000	12,300
67 Hose & Ladder men, $1,200	80,400	20,100	[illegible]
Totals	$188,850	[illegible]	$849,650

That in the opinion of your Committee, under the terms of the second section, viz., the privates, stokers and tiller-men of said Department doing duty in the City of New-York, and attached to apparatus drawn by horses, shall be paid at the rate of $1,200 is intended to cover all the privates of the Department, and to include the sixty-seven hose and ladder-men appointed on or about the 1st day of January last, under a special contract or agreement in writing to do such fire duty as may be required in the suburban district above Fifty-ninth-street at $300 per annum each, with the privilege of pursuing their ordinary avocations, and sleeping in the apparatus-houses, and to raise their pay for such partial duty to $1,200 each, notwithstanding said contract making in one item an additional expense of $60,300 per annum without the slightest necessity for such increase, and in the face of the fact that a little over three months since, when they were appointed, they pressed for the positions with full knowledge of the pay and duty, and were selected from a multitude of applicants.

That the 4th section of said bill was added in the Committee to which the bill was referred on Thursday last, and with this object: Under the old Board of Commissioners, on the original organization of a Paid Fire Department, eight volunteer companies belonging to the old organization, viz., five drawing engines and three ladder trucks by hand, and together consisting of eight Foreman, eight Assistant Foremen and two hundred and twenty-six men, were retained in service, and each company received and divided the sum of $1,000, or an aggregate of $8,000 for the eight companies for the small amount of fire duty required in the section above Fifty-ninth-street, in which they were located.

That within a few months, and since these companies were mustered out of service and their places filled by the eight companies above alluded to as organized by this Board, Hon. THOMAS C. FIELDS as counsel for some or all of these men, has given notice of a claim on their part to full pay from the 15th of August, 1865, to the date of their muster out, at the same rates as the men doing full duty, and has been informed that no such claim was recognized by this Department, with the opportunity to sustain the same in the usual way in the courts.

That the object of section 4 of said bill is to refer these claims to the Board of Supervisors for adjudication, and the sum of $50,000 asked for would be used as a small payment on account to fix the responsibility of the City for the whole in case the claims should be passed by the Board of Supervisors.

Without dismissing the merits of the claim, further than to express their opinion that it cannot be legally sustained after the receipt and distribution of the sum agreed to be paid, distributed and accepted under the agreement with their predecessors for years, without any additional claims being made until after their muster out of service, your Committee are of the opinion that the question is one of great importance to the tax-payers, to this Board and their predecessors, and ought to take the ordinary reference to the courts, should it be seriously intended to press it, and for two reasons:

1. That that is the usual and proper mode of settling such questions, and the decision of the Court of Appeals would be final and necessarily satisfactory; and 2d, because it would relieve the Board of Supervisors from the importunities of two hundred and forty-two parties in interest, and their friends, to which they would be subjected.

The cost of this item, should the bill become a law and the Board of Supervisors view the claim with favor, would be:

	1865.	1866. Pay increased.	1867. Pay increased.
Eight foremen, 4½ months	$2,399 76	$8,800	$10,400
Eight assistant-foremen, 4½ months	2,250 00	7,200	8,800
226 privates	59,320 48	189,840	226,000
Total	$63,970 24	$205,840	$245,200

1867	$245,200 00
1866	205,840 00
1865	63,970 24
Total amount of claim	$515,010 24

That the progressive increase of pay in former years and that proposed by the present bill appears by the following table:

	Original, 1865.	By Leg., 1866.	By Leg., 1867.	New Proposed.
Chief	$3,000	3,000	4,500	5,000
Assistant	2,000	2,000	2,500	3,000
District Engineer	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,000
Foreman	800	1,100	1,300	1,600
Assistant Foreman	750	900	1,000	1,300
Eng'r of Steamers	900	1,080	1,200	1,400
Drivers and Tillermen and Firemen	700	840	1,000	1,200
Bell-ringers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200
Sup't. Telegraph	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,500
Operators	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500

Your Committee have, in accordance with your views, done what they could to explain the many objectionable features of the bill to members of both Houses, and taken such steps to defeat its passage as appeared proper. They have stated that you had never been consulted as to its provisions; was opposed to these annual applications to the Legislature for increase as demoralizing in their effects; that, with the exception of a deficiency in the pay and number of clerks, caused by a largely increased amount of duty under new regulations, which they have power to remedy, they considered the present pay as ample, and that the Board could, from applications on file and daily importunity for places, enlarge it fourfold if required at present rates.

That so long as these applications were successful any person hereafter desiring to obtain favor in the eyes of the force, had only to suggest an increase and become a benefactor at the cost of the taxpayers, and any agent seeking to obtain a still further increase as earning a commission for his services. That these projects even if suggested from a worthy motive and without interest, were seized upon and pressed by the opponents of the Commission, with a view to load it with such increased expenses as would render it a burthen to the citizens, and defeat the consistent efforts of the Commissioners to sustain for the City an efficient, and at the same time, reasonably economical Department, giving ground to the clamor against Commissions as more expensive than other modes of administering the duties of City Departments, which this department has recently had the opportunity of meeting before a Committee of the Legislature. That while the appointments in this department were an object of earnest competition, the positions of its members coveted by many, it was not the real interest of the men to increase the value of the prize, and at the same time to give color to a pretext for its being transferred to others.

Your Committee are happy to state that the clause in the original bill creating 150 additional firemen at a further expense of $170,000, has been taken from the bill by its projectors, and that they have arranged for a hearing of the Commissioners before the Committee on Municipal Affairs in the Senate on Tuesday next at one o'clock, and that they are satisfied that a bill involving so large an outlay with so little necessity for its passage will not find favor under the careful scrutiny to which it will be subjected in that House.

Which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES GALWAY.
F. BAILEY MYERS.

THE GERMAN FESTIVALS.

The Approaching Celebrations of the Saengerbund and Schutzen-Corps—Extensive Preparations for the Festivities—The Results Hoped for.

During a number of years past we have chronicled in the columns of the TIMES, every Summer, accounts of the grand German-American festivals, which were celebrated in the great cities of the Union, and were conducted in succession by the Turners, Singers and Shooters, (*Schützen*.) The history of these festivals is an early one. The first immigrants from the Fatherland brought over with them not only strong arms, the love of work and the desire to succeed in life, but also a peaceable disposition and social characteristics which led them to enjoy the world without falling into its prevalent excesses. Hence the organization, at a very early date, of singing societies, (*Saengerbunds*,) and Turner societies in almost every village, town and city in the United States.

As the tide of immigration increased and brought with it almost countless numbers of our Teutonic brethren from beyond the "great pond," these organizations were largely augmented, and to-day they are to be reckoned by the thousand—spread all over the land—north, south, east and west. Scarcely a place is to be found containing more than a hundred German inhabitants without a singing society, and the first church or saloon is speedily followed by the organization of a "Glee Club." For reasons easily explained, the "Singers" and "Turners" took the lead in this social movement, while their younger brethren, the "Shooting Societies," followed as soon as the others had prepared the ground for their appearance.

As time passed on the transplanted societies grew to be flourishing and sturdy trees; their importance began to be realized, and it was unanimously resolved by the members of each fraternity to imitate the customs of their fathers by holding annual conventions, to deliberate upon measures best adapted to forward their interest, and at the same time to celebrate their achieved success by public festivities on a grand scale and peculiar to each organization. These conventions, beginning unpretentiously first in counties, then States and sections of the country, eventually became national in their character, embracing all the Northern States, and being attended by thousands of active participants and multitudes of interested spectators of all nationalities.

The last grand festival of this kind was the singing festival which was held in Philadelphia, in July last, and its immense success has been almost universally acknowledged by all lovers of innocent amusements.

This year will be marked by the celebration of two of these grand festivals, both of which may be very properly termed international, as delegations from several kindred European societies are expected to be present. The happy results of the recent German war thus do not only appear in more gracious Governmental relations of the two countries, but as well in the, it possible, more intimate relations between the Germans in America and their kinsmen in the old country.

The first of the gathering will be the Singing Festival, to be held in Chicago, commencing on the 16th of June next and terminating on the 20th of the same month. What a gathering of singers there will be! If present indications do not fail, Chicago will then place Philadelphia in the shade.

The organization under whose direction the affair is to come off, numbers more than one hundred societies, belonging to the great Northwest, and their force will be largely augmented as the festive day approaches. The Empire State will, of course, be represented also. Already the *Arion* and *Liederkranz*—"champions of song,"—have resolved to participate *in corpore* in the magnificent celebration, and each of the other leading metropolitan societies will be represented by a large delegation. Besides, the cities of Berlin, Vienna and Cologne-on-the-Rhine have signified their intention to send four representatives each, and these will be entertained by the *Liederkranz* during their stay in this city. The people of Chicago may, therefore, well expect a musical treat. The *Arion*, which has held aloof, lately, from singing-excursions, numbers among its members operatic singers of the highest renown—such as Lotti, Weinlich, Formes and Steinecke and no one doubts, therefore that this society will bear home with it the laurels of the championship in the friendly contest.

The other festival will be that of the *Schutzen-Corps*, and its dimensions, it is expected, will be still grander than those of the Saengerbund. In order not to interfere with the success of either of these demonstrations, and to give those who wish to participate in both of them an opportunity to do so, the shooting festival, which will be held in New-York City, will begin on June 25, giving sufficient time to travel from Chicago to the East, and will last to July 6, thus including the 4th day of July, on which day the festivities will certainly culminate.

The names connected with the great enterprise are a sufficient guarantee that the programme as announced will be carried out to the very letter. From the long list of well-known gentlemen whose names thus appear, the following may be mentioned. Gen. SIGEL, Gen. BARGER, Mr. OSWOLD OTTENDORFER, editor of the *Staats Zeitung;* Mr. FREDERICK KAPP, Commissioner of Emigration, and WM. STEINWAY, the head of the celebrated piano manufactory.

The preparations for this shooting festival are being faithfully conducted by a committee consisting of about 100 gentlemen, and sub-divided into Committees on Finance, Reception, Shooting, Press, Decorations, Buildings, &c. The place selected for the shooting contest is Jones' Wood. The structures necessary for the occasion are now in course of construction by Messrs. SCHULER & SCHON. The cost of the same will reach if not exceed $40,000. These buildings will, after the end of the festival, remain the property of the owner of Jones' Wood, and will be a lasting ornament to that popular place of amusement. The great hall will be large enough to seat 5,000 persons at dinner at the same time. The decorations of the hall will be of a superior kind, and among the most attractive features of the ground. The principal building besides this hall will be the shooting gallery itself, in which 56 targets will be erected.

The prizes to be competed for are numerous as well as costly, consisting partly of cash, in sums of $500 and less, and of other presents of considerable value, to be given by the lady friends of the different societies and by the societies themselves. In addition to these the Committee of the Grand Shooting Festival to be held in Vienna, Austria, this year have given notice of their intention to send a prize amounting to about $800 in gold, and the New-York Committee have resolved to return the compliment by forwarding to their brethren in Germany a first-class Steinway piano-forte, valued at $1,500, which will at the same time represent American art in the very cradle of piano manufacture.

One of the most interesting points in this affair will be the examination and trial of fire arms, especially breech-loaders, by a commission of competent military gentlemen, selected from our regular army and militia. It is proposed to make this trial a thorough one, and the results may therefore be looked for as of incalculable public interest.

The attendance at this festival is expected to be the largest ever seen on any similar occasion. The New-York shooting societies include nearly 3,000 members, (among whom there are many Americans,) and the guests who have accepted the invitations tendered to them will be equally numerous. New-York will, of course, send forth its entire Teutonic element, and the German people of the adjacent cities will flow hither as spectators. The space allotted to the festival will, therefore, be too small for the accommodation of the multitudes, and the proprietors of the large parks in the neighborhood of Jones' Wood are making extensive preparations for the reception of the vast overplus of those who will participate in the festival.

The interests of the enterprise are cleverly presented to the public by the *Fest Zeitung*, a journal published by the Press Committee, under the editorial management of Gen. SIGEL. Already four numbers of this paper have been issued, three more are to be given out before the festival, and ten will be published during its continuation, while three more will come out after its conclusion.

The Committees are hard at work. They meet nearly every day, and neither pains nor money is spared by them to achieve the utmost success. The arrangements are of such a character that unless some unlooked-for interruption occurs meanwhile, the City of New-York will be entertained, in June next, with a civic festival which, for its grandeur, has never been equaled by kindred demonstrations.

The Tragedy in Webster, Mass.

From the Worcester Spy, April 18.

A cold-blooded attempt at murder was made in Merino village, Dudley, near Webster depot, on Thursday night, and although the victim still lives, there is no prospect of his recovery. It appears that a Canadian Frenchman named PETER LA FLAMME has had difficulty with his wife and another Canadian, DAVID DORE, a former boarder in his family, on account of a suspected intimacy between them. DORE was turned away from the house by LA FLAMME on this account, but he obtained board next door and the objectionable intimacy still continued.

On Thursday night LA FLAMME and his wife retired as usual, and, according to her story, she was awakened about 12:30 o'clock by the sound of a blow, and saw two men in the room, whereupon she slipped out of bed, and gave an alarm, when it was found that her husband had been struck in the head with an ax, and was in a dying condition. Dr. PERRE was sent for, and on arriving, and seeing the state of affairs, sent for Deputy Sheriff SHUMWAY, of Webster, who reached the scene of the tragedy about 3 o'clock. An examination of the locality and of the parties at the house gave rise to serious suspicions that the wife was privy to the assault, and she was arrested. Subsequent investigation threw suspicion on DORE, and he, too, was taken into custody, neither of the parties having made any attempts to escape.

The night of the occurrence was intensely dark, and the woman's statement that she saw men in the room is incredible. Besides, her husband was at the back of the bed, and if her tale is true the men must have reached over her body to strike the blows, the effect of which shows that they were well directed. There is one wound just above and between the eyes, about 2½ inches long and three-fourths of an inch wide, apparently made with the head of an ax. The bone is crushed in so that a finger can be introduced into the cavity of the skull. There is also another wound extensively fracturing the skull above and just forward of the right ear. It seems impossible that these wounds could have been inflicted in total darkness. The ax, with blood and hair adhering to it, was found in its usual place in the cellar, which opens out of the room where the crime was committed.

LA FLAMME is 31 and his wife 22 years of age. They have three children, the youngest nearly two years of age. He has been a quiet, inoffensive man, and there seems to have been no motive for his murder save the alleged desire of DORE and the woman to dispose of him. The woman is not of prepossessing appearance, and has manifested no regret at her husband's injury, or interest in his recovery. Her conduct yesterday evinced considerable shrewdness, and her inquiries from time to time indicated that she fully understood her position. DORE is about 30 years of age, and has lived in Dudley about six months. He is not particularly bad looking; he professes his entire ignorance of the affair.

The case against the arrested parties is not a strong one. The suspicion, which is enforced by many circumstances, is that the two conspired to commit the crime; that DORE left his room in the next house, which he could do without being heard, and was admitted to the bedside of the sleeping victim by the wife. It is not improbable that a sleeping potion was administered to secure the success of the bloody work. The parties were arraigned for trial before Justice STOCKWELL, of Webster yesterday, and without examination were held in $5,000 each till Wednesday next, to await the result of LA FLAMME's injuries. DORE was brought to this city last evening and lodged in jail for safe-keeping. The woman is in custody at Webster.

Reunion of the Yale Alumni in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 18.

The Yale men of this city and vicinity, to the number of forty or more, met in the St. Nicholas parlors last evening, to welcome President WOOLSEY, and enjoy their usual annual festival. After the dessert was brought in, Judge TAFT, the President of the Club, called the members to order, and in a few well-chosen words gave, in behalf of the Club, warmest greeting to the President. Then the Club rose to their feet as one man, and the cheers that arose gave good proof of the esteem and love which the Alumni of Yale feel for the head of the College. As President WOOLSEY began to reply, his words and voice showed how deeply he was affected by the warmth of the reception which had been given him. He said that never had the condition of Yale been more hopeful than at present. She was extending herself in every direction. The only trouble appeared to be that she could not grow fast enough to keep pace with the demands that were made upon her. As to the new plans which were being constantly suggested for improvement, he thought that men—educated men, especially—must always disagree as to what constitutes the best practical training for life. While he was not inclined to hang back in matters of education, he was yet not inclined to try, in a great and well established university, every scheme of petty reform, urged by every hasty reformer. If such measures are to be tried, let them be tried in *corpore vili*, not in *corpore sano*. He was reminded that the condition of Yale was somewhat like that of the man who had no children, but who had any number of theories as to how children should be brought up. So long as he was without children, it made no difference how many theories he had. When he finally came to the dignity of fatherhood, then the theories became a positive nuisance. So these men with new ideas of college discipline may try them in colleges, whose death would occasion no great mourning, but they ought not to be tested in such an institution as Yale. After referring to his hope that the government of the College would soon be in the hands of the Alumni, and not in those of State Senators, who hold *ex officio* places among the fellows of the College, and expressing his pleasure at meeting so many of his former pupils, he sat down amidst enthusiastic applause.

The Illinois Democracy on the National Finances.

The resolutions in relation to the finances, taxation, the tariff, &c., adopted by the Democrats of Illinois, at their recent State Convention in Springfield, are as follows:

Resolved, That, in the management of the finances of the country, and in the various measures proposed and those already enacted into laws by the party in power, they have shown their utter incapacity and unfitness to control the legislation of a great country—in the first place, by so arranging the taxes and burdens of the Government that they fall alone upon the labor and industry of the country, and by exempting the accumulated wealth from taxation, they thus cast upon the toil of the country what should be borne by each and every person in proportion to his accumulation, in accordance with the fundamental law; and, secondly, while by their profligate expenditure and criminal waste of the money of the people, in support of schemes of partisan aggrandizement that the present debt of the country was contracted, and, in pursuance of law, we are in favor of discharging to the utmost farthing.

Resolved, That the national honor, financially, in our hands, remain as unsullied as it ever has been in all respects. That the present system was contracted in a paper issued by a Federal Government, and which was declared to be lawful money by the legislative authority of the country, and which, while accepted by the Government for the larger part of its assessments, and paid out to the soldiers and other defenders, should be, as by its terms it is, receivable in satisfaction by the holders of the pledge of the faith of the Government in all cases except wherein a different standard of value has been stipulated for.

Resolved, That the vast bulk of the indebtedness of the country, known as 5.20s, are lawfully payable in legal-tender notes of the Government, and should be so paid, as the said obligations are within the power of the Government to relieve and discharge; and that whereof the faith of the Government is pledged to pay in gold, we will so fulfill, and beyond this we will not go.

Resolved, That the present system of National Banks can and should be abolished at once, and the notes of the said institutions redeemed, and their place relieved by non-interest bearing notes of the Government, thus saving annually to the people $2[illegible].

Resolved, That all the wealth of the country, whether invested in Government securities or otherwise, should sustain its full and fair share of taxation.

Resolved, That the present tariff system is an unjust and unequal tax levied on the consumers of the country, and which falls with peculiar force upon the agricultural people of the West; and while it is extensively designed to bring revenue into the Treasury, yet in many instances the Government is in no respect benefited thereby, as it merely serves the purpose of enhancing the profit of the manufacturers of a small section of the Union.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all such protective and sectional legislation, and demand that trade shall be left perfectly free, subject only to the imperative necessities of the Government.

Resolved, That by the present system the West is despoiled to enrich the manufacturers of another section, while in the present forced political subjugation of the South industry is paralyzed, and thereby one of the great markets of the West is wholly destroyed.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal cu ent prices, and keep on hand a full supp of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at par, a limited amount of the BONDS OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

These bonds bear six per cent. interest, payable in gold, and the principal is redeemable in gold in twenty years. The coupons are payable semi-annually, in Boston, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October. The Company is chartered by the State of Maine with a capital of $1,000,000, and is authorized to issue its bonds to the extent of $800,000, secured by a mortgage on its entire property and franchise to Ex-Gov. Israel Washburn, Jr., and Mayor Jacob McLellan, trustees. The proceeds of these bonds will be applied in part payment of the cost of the works. The contract for material and the completion of the entire works is with the American Water and Gas Pipe Company, of New-Jersey, under guarantees and bonds commensurate with the value and importance of the works.

The supply of water is from Lake Sebago and its tributaries, which, together, cover an area of 150 square miles. The works are based upon a supply for three times the present population of Portland. The water is obtained by gravitation and without machinery, the lake being 247 feet above tidewater, and distant from the city about sixteen miles.

For further information in regard to the bonds apply to Messrs. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., or to G. T. BONNER & CO., No. 20 Broad-st.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The title of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad having been confirmed by act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the same to a connection with the Southern system of roads at Columbus, Ky., is now going rapidly forward. Ninety-one miles being in profitable operation, forty-five miles of new work graded, with rails enough on hand for forty-seven miles, it is expected that the whole line, from St. Louis to Belmont, 193 miles, will be opened for business early next year, so that there will be a continuous line from St. Louis to Mobile, New-Orleans and other Southern cities. A very large traffic is anticipated.

The old part of the road (91 miles) already earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt, and the extension completed, will vastly increase the earnings. The proceeds of these bonds going into the extension of the road adds to the security, and a projected branch, southwestwardly from Pilot Knob, for which a cash subsidy of $15,000 per mile is granted by the State, as a free gift to the Company, will add very much to the value of their property.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, Pres. Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis. (Chamber of Commerce.)
E. W. FOX, Pres. St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres. North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres. Nat. Bank of the State of Mo., in St. Louis.
WM. L. EWING, Pres. of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres. Second National Bank, St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief-Engineer St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company.
GEO. R. TAYLOR, Pres. Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri.)
WM. TAUSSIG, Pres. Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres. Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, Vice-Pres. Union Pacific Railway, (E. D.)
ROBERT BARTH, Pres. German Savings Institution.
ALLEN, COPP & NISBET, Bankers, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.

E. D. MORGAN & CO., S. GANDY,
J. H. SWIFT, W. T. BLODGETT,
ISAAC N. PHELPS, A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY.

Bonds for sale, and pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, No. 43 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 20, 1868.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF this Company at its office in Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of May, 1868, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., to take into consideration and vote upon the consolidation of the stock, property and effects of this Company, with that of the Bellefontaine Railway Company, and any other business pertaining thereto.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of May 1 until May 15.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4thday of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 21, 1868.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot ten bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 213, 361, 383, 497, 742, 579, 901, 903, of $1,000 each, and Nos. 79 and 127 of $500 each, for redemption. By the terms of the sinking fund, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The bonds designated will be paid with interest, so far as accrued, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on presentation and surrender.

ISAAC H. KNOX, THEO. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1868.

ELECTION NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, for the election of Trustees, and also for the election of three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 M. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, CAMDEN, N. J., March 30, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in the City of Camden, in the West Jersey Railroad office, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. & A. R. R. & Tr. Co.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, April 24, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 76 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 56 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BELDING, KEITH & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS, No. 80 Lombard-st., London, E. C.

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, UNITED STATES BONDS AND ALL AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Orders for British products promptly executed.
Liberal advances made on approved consignments.
Collections made and drafts retired.
Circulars (published weekly) forwarded on application.

$10,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal-tender Notes of $1,000 each, all of letter C, and dated March 10, 1862, and numbered as follows: 2,775, 3,119, 3,515, 3,907, 4,047, 4,567, 5,227, 5,363, 6,727, 7,215, 8,059, 8,591, 8,923, 10,015, 10,203, 10,219, 11,423, 12,019, 12,147, 13,619, 13,903, 14,235, 15,211, 16,543, 16,731, 16,847, 18,043, 19,131, 19,195, 23,135, 23,128, 25,989, 28,223, 28,415, 28,487, 30,223, 30,463, 31,879, 34,511, 37,829, 38,339, 38,747, 39,307, 39,348, 40,659, 40,619, 40,831, 41,851, 41,899, 45,551. The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief. Apply to M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, or CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier, Canal Bank, New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 William-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may properly be done at the annual meeting of the stockholders, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., at the Company's office in the City of Milwaukee.

The transfer books will be closed on the 9th day of May, and reopened on the 10th day of June next.

C. P. GILPIN, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 278, 394, 367, 357, 269, 432, 4 8, 566, 528, 454, 590, 161, 364, 527, 461, 650, 421 and 280 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable May 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed SATURDAY, April 4, 1868.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1868.

C. F. I. & C.—FOR COST, FREIGHT, INSURance and commission, any production of Great Britain can be procured at the lowest market rates through Messrs. BELDING, KEITH & CO., American Bankers and Merchants, No. 80 Lombard-st., London. Orders by cable promptly executed. Circulars issued weekly on application.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, (deferred from March 18,) will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 o'clock. By order:

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

BOYLE COUNTY, (KENTUCKY,) 6 PER Cent. Bonds: Mason County, (Kentucky,) 6 per Cent. Bonds: City of Maysville, (Kentucky,) 6 per Cent. Bonds. Bought by

WM. C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking-house corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

A STOCK DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable May 1, at American Exchange National Bank, New-York. Fractions to be payable in cash at six per cent. The transfer books will be closed for ten days from this date.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this institution has been declared payable on and after the first day of May next, free of Government tax. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. By order,

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. has been declared by this Bank, free from taxation, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG Railroad Company have this day declared a stock dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on the 2d proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to the stockholders of record on the 20th inst.

The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst. and open on the 2d proximo.

GEO. A. INGERSOL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 16th April, 1868.

MACON, Georgia, April 9, 1868.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders registered in New-York agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, of New-York City, on and after 25th inst., until which date the transfer books are closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of May next, free of Government tax.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of May.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, New-York.

Six per cent. interest allowed On deposits from $1 to $5,000.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW RECEIVE INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c. Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.

Warehouse, No. 49 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS—NOW ON hand, several carriages on consignment, which must be sold; several second-hand at great bargains; all styles harness. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH MERRILL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 22, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WALTER H. WOOD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

APRIL 22, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSHUA DAVENPORT and JOSEPH P. DAVENPORT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joshua Davenport and Joseph P. Davenport, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 6th day of April, 1868.

ap9-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD F. TRACY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward F. Tracy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York on the 6th day of April, 1868.

ap9-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at chambers of said District Court, before John Fitch, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 34 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the said bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868.

Ap9-law3wTh. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. BERRIAN and CORNELIUS A. BERRIAN, individually and as copartners.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John M. Berrian and Cornelius A. Berrian, individually and as copartners, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WALWORTH D. CRANE, JOHN B. FASSETT and JOSEPH C. DANCKELMANN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

New-York, April 6, 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

EMERSON & GOODRICH, Attorneys for Bankrupts, No. 74 Wall-st. ap9-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WOOD, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William H. Wood, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868.

I. M. ANDREUSS, Assignee,
ap9-law3wTh* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. TOMPKINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William E. Tompkins, of Harrison, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868.

JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
ap9-law3wTh White Plains, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER R. WILLIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Oliver R. Willis, of White Plains, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at White Plains, N. Y., the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
ap9-law3wTh White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL A. EGAN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael A. Egan, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.,
ap9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 839.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. STEVENSON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of James E. Stevenson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap16-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD DAVIES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Richard Davies, of Jersey City, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 23d day of March, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES FRIEDMAN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Friedman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of himself.

Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON STERN, also known by the name of Wolf Stern, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss. At the City of New-York, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Stern, also known by the name of Wolf Stern, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap16-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN CROCKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss. At the City of New-York the 11th day of April, A. D. 1868—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen Crocker, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap16-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES COHEN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Cohen, of the City and County of New-York, in said district; and who was on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM LISLE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William Lisle, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN S. WEAR, Assignee,
ap9-law3wTh* of Newburgh, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM STORER, JR., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Storer, Jr., of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868.

JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
ap9-law3wTh White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMEON M. RUNYON, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Simeon M. Runyon, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EVERETT CLAPP, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Everett Clapp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1868.

ap16-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. BURTUS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John A. Burtus, of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at White Plains, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868.

JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
ap9-law3wTh White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB D. MILLS, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Jacob D. Mills, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated City of New-York, 9th day of April A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ap9-law3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMIL HORNER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Emil Horner, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district; and who was, to wit, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of himself.

Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 667.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM L. BOGERT, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham L. Bogert, of the village of Jamaica, County of Queens, State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the district Court of said District.

Dated at New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap9-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 589.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE C. SMALLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George C. Smalley, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868.

ap9-law3wTh* ALFRED W. BARTLETT, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work or supplies to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of April 25, 1868, for the construction of stone-block pavement, as follows, viz.: In 3d-av., between 86th and 110th sts.; Lexington-av., from 57th to 66th-st.; 2d-av., from 14th to 44th-st.; 42d-st., from Madison to 5th-av.; 47th-st., from 7th to 10th-av.; 8th-st., from 1st-av. to Avenue A; 46th-st., from 2d to 3d-av.; 42d-st., from 8th to 10th-av.; 57th-st., from 1st to 2d-av.; 57th-st., from 1st-av. to East River. Also, for a "Stafford pavement" in 7th-av., from 14th to 59th sts., excepting where Belgian pavement is now laid, and also the space within rail-tracks. Also, for the laying and relaying of crosswalks in streets for which Nicholson pavements have been ordered. Also, for the construction of sewers, as follows: Specification 11—In 1st-av., from 125th-st. to and through 124th-st. to 3d-av., and in 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; specification 12—In 10th-av., between 59th and 61st sts., with branches in 60th and 61st sts.; specification 13—In Madison-av., between 59th and 70th sts.; specification 14—In 9th-av., between 55th and 57th sts., and in 57th and 58th sts., between 9th and 11th avs.; specification 15—In 54th-av., between 70th and 74th sts.; specification 16—In 55th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; specification 17—in Broadway, between Park-place and Warren-st. and between Worth and Leonard sts.; specification 18—In Forsyth-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.; Columbia, between Stanton and Houston sts., and Avenue B, between 6th and 7th sts.; specification 19—In 50th-st., between 1st-av. and East River; specification 20—in 66th-st., from Hudson River to 9th-av., to 65th-st., to Broadway, to 62d-st., to 8th-av., with branches in 8th, 9th and 10th avs. and in 6th, 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th sts.; specification 21—In 7th-av., between 110th and 137th sts., and also for the supply of 600 cast-iron sewer manhole frames and covers.

Plans for the above works may be seen and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the building and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 28, on the north side of 40th-st., near 8th-av.; also, for furnishing Grammar School No. 58, on 52d-st., near 8th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

W. H. DOBERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERRENCE RILEY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
Board of Trustees Twenty-second Ward.

Dated APRIL 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 12, on Madison-st., near Jackson-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

DENNIS J. TWIGG,
WM. H. THRALL,
JAMES COLLINS,
THOMAS SHEILS,
DENNIS DUNN,
Board of Trustees Seventh Ward.

Dated April 20, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 5th of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the seats, desks and other furniture, required for the new Primary School on Roosevelt-st., near Cherry-st. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
WM. KENNEDY,
EDWARD SWEENEY,
THOMAS DRISCOLL,
A. J. FULLERTON,

APRIL 20, 1868. Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and furnishing of new wings, &c., for Grammar School No. 5, on Mott-st., near Prince-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Erecting new Wings, &c." "Proposal for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MICHAEL BURKE,
JOHN BUSH,
S. R. KIRKHAM,
PATRICK BRENNAN,
HENRY MANRON,
Board of Trustees Fourteenth Ward.

Dated APRIL 21, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, May 5, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the seats, desks and other furniture required for Grammar School No. 57, on 115th-st., near 3d-av.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

T. E. B. HAWKS,
LWSN N. FULLER,
JOHN STRAITON,
CHARLES PLACE,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
Board of Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Dated APRIL 20, 1868.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,

Have the largest assorted stock of FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS, of any house in the City, and owing to the general decline in material and repeal of tax, we will, until FURTHER NOTICE, TO REDUCE THE PRICE 30 PER CENT.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.

RETAIL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

Also, Mattresses, Bedding, Looking-glasses, &c. Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

SINGER'S REVERSIBLE SPRING BED is unequaled for comfort, cheapness and durability. Sold everywhere. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, April 29
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, May 20
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, May 27

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $32, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN, of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO BREMEN about May 15.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..........$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin..........30 } Gold.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

ETNA (Via Halifax)..........MONDAY, April 20
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, April 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, May 2
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, May 4
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, May 9

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF LIMERICK, of the Inman Line, will sail as an extra steamer on SATURDAY, April 25, for Liverpool direct, carrying a limited number of cabin passengers only, at the reduced rate of $100 in currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, April 25.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, May 2.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, May 6.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, May 9.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT..........SATURDAY, May 2
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE..........SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE, LEMARIE..........SATURDAY, May 30
ST. LAURENT, BOCANDE..........SATURDAY, June 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 29
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, May 6
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, May 13
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, May 20
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, May 27

Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage..........145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI sails..........April 23
ALEPPO sails..........April 30

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE, will leave SATURDAY, April 25, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

Steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOMAS J. ELLIS, commander, will leave direct for Bremen on SATURDAY, April 25, taking passengers at the following rates: First Cabin, $75; Second Cabin, $50; Steerage, $30; payable in gold.

For passage apply to LEXOW & VOIGT, Passenger Agents, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., or CHAS. BUSHOR, No. 88 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

The elegant, new steamship NEVADA, W. MEGILL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, April 24, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1½ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

New and elegant side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE, Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. W. P. HENRY
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,

Apply to the agent, SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 49 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, FOUR TIMES A MONTH, On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 24—RISING STAR, Capt. COUNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad.

NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

MAY 5—Steamship FULTON, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

MAY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR sailing on FRIDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars apply at freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, April 23.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. VAN SICE, May 7.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 25.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 2.

Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.

For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, April 25
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, May 2

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER..........SATURDAY, April 25
CORTES, WHITMAN..........SATURDAY, May 2
GEO. CROMWELL, VAILL..........SATURDAY, May 9
MARIPOSA, KEMBLE..........SATURDAY, May 16

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For freight or passage apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.

REGULAR LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT.

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, Is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad; also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without charge.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, April 24.
MONEKA, Capt. VALPEY, FRIDAY, May 1,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 75 William-st.

MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M. *Second*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868. *Third*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and, *Fourth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, WILLIAM V. BRADY, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested viz:

First—For building sewer in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Lexington avenues, with branches in Fifth, Madison and Fourth-avs.

Second—For paving with stone blocks West-street, from Chambers to Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from a point seventy-five feet east of Lexington-avenue to Fifth-avenue; also, the east side of Fifth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth-street; also, both sides of Madison, Fourth and Lexington avenues, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth-street; also, the north side of Forty-fourth-street and the south side of Forty-sixth-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue.

Second—Both sides of West-street, from Chambers to Watts-street, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; also, both sides of Caroline-street, from Jay to Duane-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, April 21, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 23 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40,) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers

STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

The steamers ST. JOHN and DREW leave Pier No. 41, near foot of Canal-st., North River, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) on alternate days, at 6 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, April 18, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 17, 1:30 P. M.
Monday, April 20, 3 P. M.	Monday, April 20, 6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, April 21, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, April 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Ap. 23, 7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Ap. 22, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, April 25, 9 A. M.	Friday, April 24, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, April 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, April 27, 9 A. M.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggist's No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married, sent free.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. A cure in from one to five days of gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. POWERS' are the only medicines on earth to cure private diseases; all others drive the virus in the blood. Confidential consultation free.

LADIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE should consult Dr. ALLEN, No. 1791 Greenwich-av., a regular successful practitioner. Lady physician attendance; elegant rooms provided; consultation letter free.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 6 Amity-place, having over eighteen years' successful practice, guarantees immediate relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

UNFORTUNATES, CONSULT DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity-st. A speedy cure guaranteed without the use of mercury.

LADIES MAY BE CERTAIN OF RELIEF in twenty-four hours, with or without medicine, even after all others fail. Consult Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place.

LADIES' PHYSICIAN IN NEED.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place. Sure and immediate relief to all in trouble. Elegant rooms for nursing.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis